## THE GLOBE.

BUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 28, 1860.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENAS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS,

WARRANTS,
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 Rospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case

of Assault and Buttery, and Affray.
CIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, B rough 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.

New Advertisements. Photograph Gallery, by R. Newell. Concert, by the Continental Vocalists. 1000 One Dollar Copying Press, by J. H. Atwater. Change of Schedules, on the Pa. Central and H. &

BANK Suspensions .- A political and finan. cial panic is upon us. 'The good times coming' troubles. The troubles in the South may have brought about the suspension of banks which the country. The Philadelphia banks susspended specie payments on last Wednesday, and we have no doubt all the country banks throughout the State will follow in the same course of action. What effect the suspension of the Penusylvania banks will have upon the Union. industry of the State, it is at present impossible to say. Business may be prostratedfor a time at least it will be deranged. The suspension of specie payments by our banks does not destroy the value of the notes, and

We publish in another column a correspondence between Jas. A. Brisbin, one of the editors of the Centre Democrat, and Gov. Letcher, of Virginia. The correspondence is party by which he was elected will prevail, interesting so far as it shows the sentiments and be carried into practical effect in every of Virginia as expressed by Gov. Letcher. Bro. Brisbin, like John Brown, no doubt of the slaveholding States. Is this apprehences a sensation in the South.—we advise sion well founded? Do the results of the recreated a sensation in the South,—we advise him not to stray too far from home these exciting times, for it is possible he might be let down rougher than was his illustrious predefaithfully executed. If he fails to perform

we would advise note holders not to sell or

exchange them at a loss. Notes of banks out

of the State should be refused.

FREE NEGROES COMING NORTH. - Large numbers of free negroes are coming North says:--" In anticipation of this I saw twentying to leave the State, and am told that it is if not entirely, by the joint action of the for the same purpose."

still continues in the Southern States. If preceding Administrations of the Federal South Carolina, Alabama, and two or three

will evidently not be arrested until it has covevon condition of independence and prosperity, so eloquently anticipated by the Disunion leahas induced the banks of Philadelphia, as a matter of self-protection, and in order to relieve the surrounding community, to follow the example. It was the only available preventive, and we do not doubt it will prove to be a lesser evil than if the banks had contracted, and refused all favors to their customers. We shall now at least have a currency, and merchants and dealers will be accommodated to a reasonable extent.

At a period like this those who conduct our financial system should exercise the most and institutions of the South, either in the liberal course in regard to all establishments in which large numbers of working men are employed. The New York banks have acted upon the patriotic idea of swimming or sink. ing together. This spirit cannot be too generally emulated. Men of capital should come forward and assist their neighbors, and the gress, with the Supreme Court against them. banks which are boldest and most generous will make a good investment by reposing con- ted already a sufficient number of Democratic fidence in the public, who will be glad to re- members of Congress, bold and true national member them gratefully in more prosperous men, pledged to the doctrine of non-interven-

better prepared for it, and that this pecuniary panic is the result of political instead of mo- jority against Mr. Lincoln and his party on ney speculations. It is, in truth, the work of all these questions. In the Senate there is party leaders. Now that we have a country also a decided and reliable majority. Hence and a Union worth saving, as we conceive we no bill can pass either House of Congress imhave, all citizens are concerned in standing pairing or disturbing the rights or institushoulder to shoulder by each other. There is another motive for concert and co-operation ever, UNLESS a portion of the Southern Senain the fact that the differences between the tors and Representatives absent themselves so free and slave States must be adjusted before as to give an Abolition majority in consequence the public mind can ever settle upon firm of their absence. foundations. There must be no hollow promto be broken and set aside to-morrow.

and upon this superstructure erect such a compact as can never be broken or disturbed. wrong. Even in the distribution of his pat-Errors, excitements, animosities, and aggres- ronage, he would be dependent upon the Sensions have grown up on both sides. There is ate for the confirmation of his nominees to an infinite amount to be repented of and for- office, so that he cannot appoint a bad man given, There are many things that all true without the consent of those in whom the Americans are ready to, and others that they cannot, concede. If the spirit of Governor tied hand and foot powerless for good or evil at a moment's warning, and, if necessary, LETCHER'S letter, printed in The Press of without the consent and support of his politi- give my life for the maintenance of the Conyesterday, is accepted by the South, we have cal opponents, should be the object of pity no doubt it will be cheerfully responded to in the North and Northwest.—The Press.

Senator Douglas on the Union. The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following correspondence:

NEW ORAEANS, Nov. 12, 1860. HON. STEPHEN A, DOUGLAS—Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, irreyour views on the condition of the affairs of our country, would earnestly request you to designate a time when it would be agreeable to you to address your fellow-citizens.

Here follows a long list of the names of prominent New Orleans merchants and public men.]

GENTLEMEN: Your request to address the citizens of New Orleans " on the present condition of the affairs of our country," has just been placed in my hands. An invitation so numerously signed by the most eminent business men of this great commercial city implies a compliment which I duly appreciate, and am exceedingly reluctant to decline.

These are not the times for patriotic men to affect indifference, or to degenerate into despondency, or to rush madly into violent and extreme measures. Just in proportion as our common country is environed with peril, it becomes the imperative duty of every patriot in the land to increase his efforts and exert his utmost powers and energies to rescue the Republic from the disasters

which threaten its integrity.

No man in America regrets the election of Mr. Lincoln more than I do; no one made more strenuous exertions to defeat him; none differ with him more radically and irreconciis heavily clouded with political and financial lably upon all the great issues involved in the contest. No man living is prepared to resist, by all the legitimate means sanctioned by the Constitution and laws of our country, has and is daily taking place, not only in the aggressive policy which he and his party the large cities North and South, but all over are understood to represent. But, while I say this, I am bound, as a good citizen and law-abiding man, to declare my conscientious conviction that the mere election of any man to the Presidency by the American people, in accordance with the Constitution and laws, does not of itself furnish any just cause or reasonable ground for dissolving the Federal

It is not pretended, so far as I am informed, that any provision of the Constitution has been violated in the recent election. No act has been done which impairs or destroys the constitutional rights of any State or citizen.

Nothing has yet occurred to release any citizen from his oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of every State and of every citizen. But, while it is conceded that no act has yet been done which impairs the rights or endangers the peace and safety of any portion of our country, it is apprehended that the election of Mr. Lincoln carries with it the assurance that the policy and principles of the department of the Federal Government, and thereby will endanger the peace and safety cent election justify this apprehension? The this duty, he will soon find himself a prisoner hefore a high court of impeachment. Fortunately, that tribunal is so constituted as to command the confidence of the people of the entire South, as well as of the conservative men from North Carolina, South Carolina and of the North. We have this security, that Georgia, in anticipation of hostile legislation the existing laws will be faithfully executed. I have yet to learn that the people of the by the Legislatures of these States, now in South complain of the acts of Congress now session. A letter from Toursville, N. C., on the statute book, upon the subject of every, as applicable to the States or the three free negroes get on the cars this morn-bia. These laws were enacted, mainly, a daily occurrence to see numbers moving conservative members of the North and South, in opposition to the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, and have been acquiesced in by the Southern people, as well as by their Senators THE SOUTHERN SECESSION .- The excitement and Representatives, under the present and Government. Consequently, it is fair to presume that the South, so far from demanding other States can secede, they certainly will. the repeal of the existing laws upon the sub-Suspension of the Philadelphia Banks. | ject of slavery, as essential to her safety and equality in the Union, will insist upon their -In 1857 the financial contagion begun in being retained upon the statute-book, and the West, and was arrested in the South. In faithfully executed. Nor are we permitted 1860, owing entirely to political causes, the financial contagion begins in the South, and additional legislation by Congress on this subject, for the reason that the Southern Senered the whole country. This is no time to ators and Representatives have not introduced indulge in reproaches, but Southern bank- and advocated any changes in the existing ruptcy is a dismal preparation for that hal- legislation upon the slavery question under the present Administration, and that Mr.

Pierce, when the Abolitionists and Free-Soil-The suspension of the Southern banks ers were in the minority in both Houses of Congress. Assuming, therefore, that the Southern people and their Senators and Representatives deem their rights and institutions entirely safe under the Constitution and laws as they now stand, and only desire to be let alone, without any interference by Congress with their domestic cencerns, the question arises whether Mr. Lincoln and his party will have the power, even if they have the disposition, to disturb or impair the rights States or the Territories, or in the District of enact others? It is well known that they will be in a minority in both Houses of Con-In the Northern States there have been election by Congress with the question of slavery The difference between, the present panic in the States and Territories, and the District and that of 1857 is in the fact that we are of Columbia, who, added to the Southern Representatives, will give at least twenty ma-

In a minority in both houses of Congress, ises, no patched-up peace, no treaty for to-day with the Supreme Court to expound the laws and restrain illegal and unconstitutional acts. Let us take the Constitution for our guide, the President will be utterly powerless for evil, if he should have the disposition to do

American people by occupying the chair once minority should acquiesce. I await your filled by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and orders. spective of party, being desirous of hearing cause for destroying the best Government of which the history of the world gives an example? Four years will soon pass away, when the ballot-box will furnish a peaceful, legal, and constitutional remedy, for all the evils and grievances with which the country may be afflicted.

If, in the meantime, any act shall be perpetrated which shall violate or impair the rights of any citizen or State, or shall endanger the peace and safety of any portion of our people for which the Constitution and laws shall fail to provide adequate and efficient remedies, the time will then have arrived for those who think the Constitution disregarded and the Federal power perverted to purposes inconsistent with their safety, honor, and equity to consult and deliberate upon the nature, extent, and mode of redress.

I do not anticipate, nor do I deem it possible in the present condition of the country, that under the Administration of Mr. Lincoln any act can be perpetrated that would destroy or impair the constitutional rights of the citpoint, I have no hesitation in expressing my deliberate conviction that such an outrage would not only make the Southern people a unit, but would arouse and consolidate all the conservative elements of the North in firm and determined resistance, by overwhelming majorities. In such an event, the South would occupy an impregnable position. With her own people united and animated by one sentiment—the unfaltering resolve to maintain and defend their rights and liberties as won by the blood of their fathers, and guarantied by the Constitution of their countrythey could safely rely upon the justice of their cause, and confidently expect the sympathy of the civilized world and the choicest blessings of Divine Providence while struggling for the right. Under these circumstances, I can perceive no just cause, no reasonable ground for such rash and precipitate action as would plunge into the horrors of revolution, anarchy, and bankruptcy, the happiest people, the most prosperous country, and the best government the sun of Heaven ever shed his genial rays upon. To those, if any such there may be, who look upon Disunion and a Southern Confederacy as a thing pesirable in itself, and are only waiting for an opportunity to accomplish that which had been previously resolved upon, the election of Mr. Lincoln may furnish a protext for precipitating the Southern States into a revolution. But to those who regard the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it, the most precious legacy ever bequeathed to a free people by a patriotic ancestry, and are determined to maintain it as long as their rights and liberties, equality and honor are protected by it, the election of Mr. Lincoln, in my humble opinion, presents no just cause,

no reasonable excuse for disunion. Having discussed all the questions at issue freely and elaborately, in my addresses to the people during the recent canvass, I do not perceive that any patriotic objects can be advanced by any further public discussions on my part prior to resuming my seat in the Senate. That the passions and animosities engendered by recent contests may soon give place to reason and patriotism; that calm and wise counsels may prevail, and fraternal feeling be restored; that the history, will be the necessary result. Constitution may be preserved inviolate, and

New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1860.

Letcher of Virginia.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Wednesday, publishes the following: CENTRE DEMOCRAT OFFICE,

Belleronte, Centre Co., Penna., November 15th, 1860. Governor John Letcher, of Virginia: DEAR SIR: The present position of South matter of alarm.

growing gradually in this country since the nullification of 1833, has at length assumed ter able to grapple with the monster than at sure, recognize their obligations to the State, the present hour. The rapid growth of ideas and will hold themselves in readiness to reand sentiments in this country renders delays | spond to the call of her constituted authoridangerous to the stability of our Government | ties. We now have in Virginia duly and leand the welfare of our people. If we wish gally organized, eighty-eight troops of cavalto crush an obnoxious doctrine, we must do ry, twenty-six companies of artillery, one and utterly distract the peace and harmony one hundred and ten companies of riflemen, of our Government. Polygamy is an example of this fact. Twenty years ago, and the man who dared to mouth disunion was looked stances that any "two hundred men in Virupon askence, and shunned by his fellow-cit-izens as a traitor: now it is in the mouth of commander from Pennsylvania? No! No! satisfied until she has attempted to separate these States—sooner or later that test of the stability of our Government must come, and | and I take the occasion to say to you in the the sooner the better. I would rather have kindest spirit imaginable, that such a course this danger in the past than in the future.-Twenty-eight millions of freemen in the duty to see that the laws are executed, and North are ready to meet disunion now, and in the contingency referred to, they will be

shell in his hand. They are the common property of the Government. Texas cost us many millions of dollars, and shall Texas now be permitted to other and better uses for Virginians. walk out of the Union with those millions of our money? Suppose we pay two hundred as the people of this State may feel some inmillions for Cuba one day, shall we permit | terest in your views, I have thought it advisaher to go out of the Union the next with ble to puplish it, accompanied with my reply. those two hundred millions? This doctrine A number of the Enquirer containing the corof the reserved right of States to secede is respondence will be sent to your address.

preposterous. The people of the North will never peaces bly submit to the secession of the South. If the worst comes to the worst, let brother go to war with brother, and let the stronger party take possession of the whole Government. We must have no Southern Confed- the apprehension of a gang of thieves, with eracy, no Northern Republic, but a Union of

'many in one." Two hundred of your Virginians have tendered me their command in the event of dis- in a recent bee-hive robbery in Huntingdon stitution and the Union.

I hold that the election of Abraham Lin apprehension, by a brave and chivalrous pec- coln is no just cause for secession. It is the ment.—Bellefonte Press.

ple. What good or harm can he do to any-body, except to humble the pride and wound majority of our people have declared through the sensibilities of a large portion of the the ballot-box that he is their choice, and the

> Believing you to be a pure-minded statesman, and true lover of your country, I am, with sentiments of respect, truly yours. JAMES S. BRISBIN.

Please answer.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 19, 1860. Sir: Yesterday morning I received your extraordinary letter of the 15th inst. I am really at a loss to understand what good end you expected to accomplish by the preparation and transmission of it to me.

The country is deeply excited. Sectional feeling reigns supreme. The Union is seriously threatened with disruption. Patriots and conservative men of all parties, East, West, North, and South, are looking to the future with fearful and alarming apprehensions. The prudent, considerate, reflecting minds of the nation are engaged in laudable and noble efforts to allay the excitement, restore confidence and kind feeling, remove all store confidence and kind feeling, remove all irritating causes of difference, and, if possible, save the Union from dissolution. It is at this time, and under such circumstances, that you send me a letter denunciatory of the motives and conduct of a portion of the Southern people, and which, in its tone and spirit, is well calculated (I hope it was not so intended) to add fuel to a flame that is burning izen, or invade the reserved rights of the that you send me a letter denunciatory of the States upon the subject of slavery; but, if I | motives and conduct of a portion of the Southshould find myself painfully mistaken on this ern people, and which, in its tone and spirit. ded) to add fuel to a flame that is burning with sufficient intensity now.

In your haste to assail your Southern fellow-citizens you seem to have forgotten that your own State is, to some extent at least, responsible for the present alarming crisis in public affairs. If I am not greatly mistaken Pennsylvania is one of the eleven non-slaveholding States which have passed statutes, now in full force and effect, designed to obstruct the execution of the fugitive-slave law. This is one of the grievances of which the Southern people have complained for years ; and although earnest and respectful appeals have been addressed to you to remove this cause of irritation and complaint, those appeals have passed unheeded.

As a conservative man, who ardently desires the perpetuity of the Union, under the Constitution, I appeal to you, and to the conservative element of the North, to arouse yourselves at once, and initiate the proper measures to secure a repeal of those obnoxious laws. Such action on the part of your Legislature will have a most happy influence in relieving the Southern mind, and restoring peace and quiet throughout our now fearfully

excited country.

The South asks only for the fair and faithful execution of the laws passed for the recovery and protection of her property—that you will cease to embarass and lend your aid to effect their execution, according to their letter and spirit—that if her property shall escape, and be found in the non-slaveholding States, you will see that it is promptly restored to the rightful owner. Surely there is patriotism enough in Pennsylvania, and the other non-slaveholding States, to grant what the law has declaced to be our due, especially when the preservation of the Union depends upon it. In concluding this branch of the subject, permit me to add, that if the North will respect and uphold the rights of the States, the Unoin will be perpetual, our country will continue to grow in power and influence, the people of all sections will have secured to them the blessings of peace, quiet, and order, and a prosperity, such as has never been known or appreciated in our past

It will require prudence, wisdom, and patthe Union maintained forever, is the ardent riotism, to avert the evils now impending hope and fervent prayer of your friend and over our country. Crimination and inflam-fellow-citizen, S. A. Douglas. matory language can have no other effect than to exasperate and thus precipitate a re-Interesting Correspondence between a Citizen of Pennsylvania and Governor riots in all sections of our country to cultivate a kind, generous, and conciliatory spirit one towards another. Your letter, however, breathes nothing of this kind; you taunt the South with your superiority of numbers and threaten to crush them by your funcied pow-

You assure me that "two hundred" Virginians have agreed to place themselves under your "command, in the event of disunion," Carolina, and the sympathy manifested for and that you are at my "service," and await her by many of the Southern States, is to my "orders." Virginians owe allegiance to some a matter of amusement-to others a this Commonwealth, and I have too much respect for my fellow-citizens of all parties to The disunion sentiment, which has been suppose that "two hundred" of them, in any part of the State, are willing to go to Pennsylvania for a commander, even if they had huge proportions, and in my opinion, this determined to aid in the ungracious work of spirit of rebellion should now be crushed, and reducing a Southern sister State to the abject effectually crushed. If we are to have dis- condition of a conquered province of the Fedunion, let it come now; we will nevet be bet- eral Government. True Virginians will. I am it at once, or it will grow to be formidable, hundred and nine companies of infantry, and uniformed and well prepared for service .millions; and men, to gaping multitudes, and in our market-places, every day boast themselves disunionists. The South will never be expense.

You have been cruelly hoaxed by some wag, who desired to play off a good joke at your expense.

You have no right to come into Virginia to raise troops for any purpose whatsoever, will be taken at your peril. It is made my crush it as the strong man crushes an egg- executed to the letter. If you desire to march against a Southern State, for the purpose States cannot reserve the right to secede. mentioned in your letter, raise your troops at home, and present them to the sons of the South, as "food for gunpowder." We have

As your letter is of a public character, and Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER. JAMES S. BRISBIN, Esq., Bellefonte, Centre

A bench warrant has been issued for which Mr. Lewis Sherman, formerly of this place is connected. Sherman was implicated county, his colleagues having been arrested. and is still at large. He is a dangerous character, and the fears of many will be greatly allayed by hearing of his arrest and imprison

Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society. George Jackson, to Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society,

1859, Nov. 16—To balance at settlement, \$31.75 Receipts of Fair held on the 26th, 27th and 28th of Sept., 1860, as follows: To cash received for 465 Annual Member Tickets, \$1.00 each. 465 00 \$1.00 each,
To cash received for 882 Single Admission Tickets,
220 50

To cash received for license,

25 cents each,
To cash received for license,

"from John C. Miller, lumber sold
him on Fair Ground,
To cash received from James M. Lloyd, do.,

""Saml. T. Brown, do.,

"""Wm. P. Orbison, do.,

"""Christian Long, do., Christian Long, do., John K. McCahan, do., John K. McCanan, do. John Thompson, do., Wm. K. Rahm. do., David Corbin, do., Livingston Robb, do., Geo. Jackson, do., Henry Lower, do., Commissioners order of

Commissioners order on Co.,100 00

Dec. 29—Cash paid S.S. Smith for attending and closing up Court House at meetings of the Society, from Nov. '57 to Aug. 59,
By cash paid Wm. Colon, for horse farrier book for John Ramsey's premium

By cash paid Wm. V. Miller, police, '59, Wm. Lewis, printing,
Nash & Whittaker, do.,
R. Milton Speer, do.,
John Lutz, do.,
Wm. Summers, do.,
Jno. Warfel for 6826 feet boards @ 1.12½, Jacob Miller, 3028 feet @

Jacob Miller, 3028 feet @ 1.12½,
Benj. Jacobs 1503 feet @ 1.12½,
John Hall,2000 ft. @ 1.00,
D. Dunn, 317 ft. @ 1.20,
Wm. Kyler, 2 loads wood,
Robt. McDivitt, 1 years'
salary as Secretary,
J. F. Ramey, do.,
Alfred Tyhurst and John
Glazier, clerks. Alfred Tyhurst and John Glazier, clerks, P. C. Swoope, Treas. clk., David Grove, merchandize, David Grove, merchandize, David Dunn, do., John Flenner, 5 days work, @ \$1.50, Jacob Miller 7 days do., Jas. Hollngshead 5 days work @ \$1.00, Isaiah Foster, 5 do., J. D. Hight, 1 do., James McCabe, 1 do., Wm. V. Miller, 2 do., Samuel Couts, 1 do., Wm. V. Miller, 2 do., Samuel Couts, 1 do., Wm. V. Miller, bulling, D. Goodman, 4 bbls. water, Wm. Kyler, spruce, Wm. Kyler, spruce, 1 50 D. Goodman, ground rent, 20 00 Jacob Merrits, 2 load poles, 5 00

Nov. 15, 1860-By bal. in hands Treasurer,

\$969 40 Audited and approved Nov. 15th, 1860, by the undersigned committe appointed for that purpose by the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

THEO. II. CREMER, F. H. LANE.

D. Goodman, hay, Saml. Houck, gate hinge, T. H. Cremer, postage, List of premiums award-ed to exhibitors at last Fair,

TENACITY OF LIFE IN THE TERRAPIN .-- A singular fact came under our observation on Saturday last, which goes to prove the remarkable fact that a terrapin can live longer than any other living creature, without food or water. Early in the spring Major John Brady purchased a dozen terrapins, used seven of them at his hotel, and placed the other five in a box, with the intention of taking them to Loretto in the summer. The box was placed in the back yard, and the terrapins were entirely forgotten until Friday evening last, when the box was opened and they were all found alive and in as good condition as when placed in the box. For a period of five months, they had no food and no water. except the little that found its way through the holes of the box when it rained.—Har. Patriot & Union, Nov. 5.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Nov. 25.—Flour is steady at \$5.@5.25 for superfine, \$5.37.@5.72 for extra. There is no demand for export. Rye Flour \$4: Corn Meal \$3.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl.

Frain—Red Wheat \$1.15@1.20; White \$1.26@1.30. Rye 78 cents. Corn 64@65 cents afloat. Oats 34\frac{1}{2}\$.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand at \$5.@5.25 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges from \$2.50@2.75 per bu. Flaxseed \$1.62 per bushel.

On the 15th inst., at Shade Gap, by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Mr. James L. Waters and Miss Maagaret E. only daughter of Thomas Cissney, Esq., all of Tell township,

On the 8th lnst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Smithfield, by Rev, J. K. Bricker, Mr. Reuben Chilcote, of Union township, and Miss Nannie Dopp, of Juniaia township.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. Jacon Hetrick, of Henderson township, and Miss Delilan Hall, of Oncida

THE OLD CONTINENTALS, IN THE COSTUME OF '76,

Will give one of their Vocal and Instrumental Concerts at the

COURT HOUSE,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 30. Dors open at 7. Concert commences 7½ o'clock.
D Tickets 25 cents.
Nov. 28, 1860.
C. H. CORNWELL,
Agent.

DENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

Statement of the state of the s WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

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	MAIL,	FAST LINE,	THROUGH EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EXPRESS,	THROUGH	FAST LINE,	MAIL,
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	12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	lio	18		12 10
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UNTINGDON& BROAD TOP
RAILKOAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows: UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M. "Saxton " 9.10 A. M. Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M. DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 10,20 A. M.
"Saxton "10,55 A. M. & 6,30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12,55 P. M. & 8,30 P. M.
J. J. LAWRENCE,

VOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

R. NEWELL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia. One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the U. States, where the best Pictures, known to the Pho.

States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes find Ambrotypes, of absentor deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

amine our specialists, competition.

R. NEWELL,

GALLERY OF ART,

724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS: From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy. The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art. From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, under the new process discovered by him, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860.

Jas. Page.

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Providence, R. J.

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Nov. 21, 1860.

DMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John White, Deceased.]
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John White, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WHITE

Nov. 21, 1860. CHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale, at public vendue, as the property of Andrew Wise, at his residence, in Union township, near Mapleton, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of December, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

The undivided half part of a tract or parcel of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdou county, adjoining the Juniata river on the south, land of A. P. Wilson on the north, land of D. McMurtrie on the northwest, and land connected with Matilda Furnace on the cast, containing about 35 acres, more or less, having thereon a chopping mill and distillery.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to a tract of land situate in Union township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Vandike, adjoining lands of Levi Dell and John Pheasant on the north-west, Michael Quarry on the south, Jack's Mountain on the south-east, and land of Asa Corbin on the north.containing about 400 acres, with 43 acres cleared and three log houses thereon,

Also—All the interest and estate of defendant, in a

south-east, and man of the south-east, and man of the south 400 acres, with 43 acres cleared and three log houses thereon,

ALSO—All the interest and estate of defendant, in a tract of land situate in Union township, adjoining land of Asher Kelly on the north-west, a tract in the name of Robt. Bell on the south, Brewster's heirs on the cast, and John Bell on the north, being on Jack's Mountain unimproved, containing about 100 acres, more or less, and surveyed on a warrant in the name of Thomas Bell.

ALSO—All the interest and estate of defendant, in a tract or parcel of land, consisting of three parcels, adjoining land of James Field and John Gayton on the northwest, John Gayton and the town of Ampleton on the northwest, John Gayton and the town of Mapleton on the northeast, land of Matthew F. Campbell and others, containing 110 acres, be the same more or less, about 90 acres are cleared, with a two story log house, frame barn and other buildings thereon.

JNO. C. WATSON,
Nov. 21, 1860.

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