The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE 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 Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

THE NEWS.

— "Occasional" writes from Washington, under the date of March 31st:

"In the midst of the turmoil and dismay created by our national difficulties, occurrences of great moment are dwarfed and forgotten. Nothing surprises the country now. Our great Union is lingering in the throes of dissolution—a mourning people is gathered around what threatens to be its death-bed. Like a grief-stricken family, eagerly watching and waiting for some intelligence to rekindle hope in the restoration to health of their benefactor and friend, the movements of the outer world are unseen or unnoticed in the absorbing sorrow of the hour. We behold the nations of the earth shrieking like vultures in expectation of the overthrow of the Republic, ready to pounce upon us the moment we fall to pieces. We see Spain ready to capture San Domingo; England and France preparing to take possession of Mexico; and every little South American Power boasting of its superiority in contrast with our own hopeless condition, while we, oppressed by the sense of our own suffering, gaze with stony callousness upon the scene, and fold our hands in humiliation and despondency. Proud of our republican experiment—sensitive of our national renown—it may be, vainglorious at the recent prospect of our unparalleled destiny—we are bowed down in the face of the calamities around and before us, and have no answer to make to the threats of our foreign foes—no argument to oppose to those who declare that our system is a failure—and no remedy, indeed, for the catastrophe that has overtaken us."

TEXAS.—*Galveston*, March 29.—The State Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, there being only two dissenting votes, and adjourned on the 25th without referring the Constitution to the people.

Houston's and Hamilton's efforts at opposition have proven an entire failure.

RETURN OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM TEXAS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—*New York*, March 30.—The steamship Daniel Webster which arrived here this afternoon from Brazos, reports that she landed at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, companies L and M of the First Artillery, and at Fort Taylor, Key West, companies F and K of the same regiment.

The Indians were committing great havoc among the people of Texas, killing many and running off their stock.

Major Sipley had chastised some of the savages.

Cortinas, the Mexican outlaw, whose movements lately gave so much alarm to the people of Brownsville, was understood to be awaiting the departure of the U. States troops to recommence operations on a larger scale than heretofore.

SCHEME FOR SMUGGLING.—The New York *World* has the following: "We have received information, from sources deserving the fullest reliance, that there are persons now doing business in this city who are making extensive arrangements to cheat the Federal Government out of its revenue on foreign goods by importing them into Savannah under the low rates of the free list of the present or the prospective tariff of the Southern Confederacy, and smuggling them North, coastwise and overland, to compete with the goods honestly imported by honest merchants here, under the higher rates of the new tariff which went into operation on Monday last."

—The London Times, speaking of the trade of Great Britain with the United States, under the Morrill tariff, says: "The smuggler will redress the errors of the statestatesman, as he has so often done before. The change may occasion delay, loss, and inconvenience; but the stream is too mighty to be choked, and no sooner will the old channel have been stopped than a new one will be forced."

—The English news by the City of Baltimore is favorable to all American interests. Cotton is better, breadstuffs in good demand at an advance, and there is a full business in American produce of all kinds. The private advices received at New York concerning breadstuffs are stated to be very encouraging.

—It is stated that among the immense quantities of grain now in store at the West, destined for shipment to Buffalo and Oswego, on the opening of navigation, there is at present stored in the great warehouses of Sturges, Buckingham & Co., on the Illinois Central depot grounds, in Chicago, the amount of nearly a *million and a half* bushels of grain.

No "Back Down"--All Quashed.

Well, Congress has adjourned, and all attempts to trample upon the late election by "compromises," to cheat it out of its vital forces, have failed. The Crittenden Compromises; the Bigler Proposition; the Adams' Compromises; the Kellogg Amendments; the Border State Compromises; the Peace Congress' Eggs; the Guthrie Propositions; the Pennsylvania Democratic Reconstructions, and a dozen or two other efforts to do the same thing in various ways have failed.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

The *Chronicle* is a fair representative of its party. It speaks the sentiments of the larger class of real Republican papers, and its principles may therefore be said to be the principles of the Republican press of the State. Who could believe that christians and experienced journalists, such as some of these men pretend to be, could glory in the failure of every means of compromise to avert the horrors of "bloody battle" and civil strife? These editors have for years been unceasing in their opposition to the fugitive slave law—in their denunciations of the South—in their efforts to divide the moral, fraternal and political sentiments of the country, and in their opposition to the Supreme Court of the United States. When warned a thousand times over that the natural and unavoidable result of their sectional teachings would be the disruption of the government, they boldly and shamefully ridiculed the patriotism of those who gave the warning, and mocked their efforts to sustain our nationality and to preserve the Union. The reward of their labors is now before them—a divided Union, ruined commerce, starving innocence, stagnation, misery and wo; and since they refuse to compromise, the alternative of a permanent division of the Confederacy, or a stupendous conflict and brutal slaughter.

Patriots stand amazed at this stupendous crime, and while millions of our citizens—innocent women and tottering age, are praying that this most unnatural national murder may be averted, these Abolition agitators stand with their hands folded, refusing a remedy and glorying in the failure of all compromise!

Has the sun of christian humanity really gone down, and the night of a relentless barbarism come upon our country, that such intolerable wickedness should be countenanced? To glory in the failure of compromise now is to glory in the destruction of our country.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

An Organized Band of Scoundrels.

The officers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad received information a few weeks since, which they deemed reliable, that an attempt would be made by an organized band of scoundrels, to destroy portions of their road for the purpose of throwing off the cars, and thus afford them an opportunity to rob the mails. The Company at once employed detective Pinkerton, of Chicago, to discover the extent of the conspiracy and the names and whereabouts of the conspirators. This officer, aided by a large body of assistants, at once quietly went to work, and soon made the most astounding discoveries. One of the detectives having managed to obtain entrance to the organization by pretending to be a desperate fellow and very great scoundrel, soon introduced others who were operating at different points and on the cars, and in this way they soon obtained introductions to all the principals of the gang and full knowledge of the subordinate members. The association extends over the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Bellefontaine and Indiana and other important and leading railroad routes, in Ohio and Indiana. The detectives discovered that divisions of the gang existed at Loudonville, Lakeville, Massillon, Bucyrus, Mansfield, Upper Sandusky, Crestline, Galion, Columbus, Cleveland, &c., also that the parties suspected of the murder and robbery of Mr. Whitney, of Loudonville, four years ago, and the murderous assault, shortly after, on a brakeman of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road, are connected with and prominent actors in the association. Thus affairs stood, when the officers of the road were notified by the Pittsburg postmaster of the receipt by him of a letter evidently intended for one of the gang, but by mistake enclosed in an envelope directed to Postmaster, Pittsburg. This letter is signed "Charley Grimes," and is full of information. Among other things it states that the railroad scheme had been considered, and a plan of operations adopted. The places fixed upon were between Lakeville and Loudonville for the mail train, and between Crestline and Upper Sandusky for the freight train. Thompson had been to New York and brought them batteries and disguises, and the plan was to sink powder under the track, ignite it by the batteries, destroy the nearest bridges and telegraph lines, and set fire to some of the towns in the vicinity, so as to create general confusion, and thus insure their escape. The publication of these facts should have been prevented—but it is to be hoped that the knowledge acquired by the detectives will enable them to apprehend some, if not all of these abandoned villains, and bring them to speedy justice.

☞ A Paris letter, published in the London *Times*, states that the French and English Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. The suggestion, it is said, came from England. France is to furnish three first class frigates, and the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The fleet is to sail with sealed orders., Spain is also preparing to send a formidabe force to the Gulf, though not working in concert with France or England.

POPULATION OF THE U. STATES.—The official population of the United States is completed, and shows a total of 31,429,801—of which 3,951,801 are slaves.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press]

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1861.

During yesterday and last night an uneasy feeling was apparent in official circles, which soon extended itself all over the city. I am not able to state the cause. Suffice it that many of those who have been in high hope for the last ten days are considerably depressed this morning. One leading statesman said to me last evening, "I begin to fear that nothing can prevent hostilities between the Revolutionists and the regular Government of the United States." This must have reference to the renewed warlike preparations of Davis and his fellow conspirators, and their manifest determination to drive our troops from the American forts still in possession of the Government, and particularly those in Pensacola bay, and that quarter commanding the Gulf of Mexico.—Now, if war is to ensue, let it be commenced by the men who have broken up this Confederacy. Let the Administration maintain its present attitude until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, accepting the necessities of the case, and treating the armed conspirators in the Cotton States as so many misguided children, until the moment shall arrive when these madmen shall conceive it to be their duty to make war upon the only authority in this country recognized by the Constitution framed by our fathers, and by laws passed in pursuance thereof; and, in that event, let the strong arm of power be extended; let the sleeping energies of the Government be awakened, and the answer will come from North and South, East and West—thousands will rush to the support the flag of the Union thus assailed. More than one blow has been struck at that flag by the Disunionists. They have become bold and audacious in view of the tolerant and magnanimous spirit that has distinguished the Administration, and are evidently about to take a step which indicates that they believe that there is no disposition on the part of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to enforce the laws, and to punish those who resist them. But in proportion as peace has been proffered over and over again by our public servants in high position, so will the response of our countrymen be strong, hearty, and enthusiastic when the honor of the flag and the integrity of the Union demand their aid. OCCASIONAL.

Houston's Protests Against Secession.

The Hero of San Jacinto concludes his address against Secession to the people of Texas, as follows:

Fellow-citizens, in the name of your rights and liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by this Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to pander to the malice of my enemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded me, which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent authority, I refuse to take this oath.

I am ready to be ostracised sooner than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms to me, that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience, and the loss of my self respect.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority, but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive.

I expect the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacated. If those who ostracise me will be but as true to the interests of Texas as I have endeavored to be, my prayers will attend them.

Fellow-citizens, think not that I complain at the lot which Providence has now assigned me. It is perhaps but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesman of my youth, one by one, gathered to their fathers, and the Government which they had reared rent in twain; and none like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last, almost, of a race who learned from their lips the lessons of human freedom. I am stricken down now because I have fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is, that the blow comes in the name of the State of Texas. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received the blows for her sake, and am willing to do so again.

I PROTEST, IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS, AGAINST ALL THE ACTS AND DOINGS OF THIS CONVENTION, AND DECLARE THEM NULL AND VOID. I solemnly protest against the acts of its members, who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant, because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed.

It has accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been fulfilled. If to drive me from office and defeat the will of the people is an honor, it may wear it. To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature, which meets on Monday, March 18, I am required to appear at its bar to-day and take the test oath. Even Shylock granted the full three days ere he claimed his pound of flesh. The Convention prescribed that time as the limit, but its president has been less gracious than Shylock, and clamors for the bond ere two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of puttting upon record my sentiments, through the refusual on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people, and appeal to them, as I declared I would do in my inaugural.

SAM HOUSTON.

☞ A beggar woman sold her child in New York city the other day for $1. It could not have been very dear to her at that price.

AN OPENING FOR A PRINTER.—We call the attention of Printers to an advertisement in another column headed Notice to Printers.

Ultimatum of the South.

The permanent Constitution of the government of the Confederated States of America, is signed and promulgated. It is to be established when it shall be ratified by the Convention of five States, so far as the ratifying States are concerned. It is already before the Alabama Convention for ratification. The present Congress, held under the Provisional Constitutional Government shall be put in operation. The 4th article is of great interest, for in it lies the germ of a new Empire.—The sections of this article establish beyond controversy the relations which the Confederated States are to bear to each other, and to the general government, in regard to slavery, the right of transit and sojurn in any State, with "slaves and other property;" the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the protection of slavery in any of the Territory, including Territory to be acquired. All cavil on these subjects is precluded by this Constitution. Other States are to be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds, numerically, of the House, two-thirds of the States represented in the Senate. Thus, the new and permanent Constitution will be in operation and the Congress under it assembled in less than a year from this time,—probably by the next November. The border Slave States may then, one after another, apply for admission and be admitted on equal footing with the original States, and will no doubt be voted in. Some of the border free States may after a while likewise apply and not be rejected.

The new Confederation will be founded in fact upon the basis of the existing Constitution of the federal, but much improved in many particulars, and with the addition of the Crittenden or Breckinridge platform.

The seceded States are not coming back upon any less favorable terms than those of this Constitution; and the non-seceded States are content with these terms, and have already signified their determination not to remain in the present Union, without the very guarantees herein provided. It is a very clear case, therefore, that the border slave States cannot be retained in the Union long, unless the Northern States shall adopt all the guarantees which are provided for the slave holding states in the Montgomery Constitution.

The Lincoln Government has been urged not only by public speeches, like Douglas', but by private monitions from Union men of the South as well as the North, to declare without reserve a pacific policy, so as to prevent what we have so far happily escaped, a collision of force. There is really no disposition in either section towards a conflict of arms. As the Charleston Courier well says: "Civil war is not an American expedient."—*Cor. Jour. Com.*

Indignation in Kansas---The Relief Swindle.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 15, '61.

An indignant protest against the outrageous misrepresentations of Army and Pomeroy is swelling in loud and fierce murmers from every quarter of Kansas. The people are just beginning to discover the extent to which their condition has been belied, and to realize the injury which the infamous proceedings will certainly bring about. The effect of the late sensation despatches has been to create the general impression in the East, that, not only are a majority of our inhabitants on the verge of starvation, but also that Kansas is a desert of perpetual drouth, and subject to repeated famine similar to that of last season. Several leading journals of the East have advanced this idea; and it is feared the effect will be more disastrous than the drouth itself. Intelligent persons from the East say that Kansas will be retarded at least five years by the false reports which have been spread over the country concerning her distressed condition and indifferent resources.—Her people have now discovered the cheat practiced in their name, and hold Pomeroy and Army responsible.

So general has become the impression that this "relief" business is a *gigantic scheme to feather the nests of* those engaged in it, that popular sentiment will drive the coming State Legislature to appoint a Committee to investigate the whole subject. The thing will certainly be done, and the Committee will not only have power to send for person and papers, but also the time to make a complete ventilation. They can hardly report during this session, and may possibly be empowered to hold over until the next, or make their report to the Governor.

Pomeroy still refuses to give any exhibit of his financial operations, through pressed at all sides by friend and foe.

WHAT A CHANGE.—As an example of the change which has taken place among the Republican journals, we copy from the Philadelphia *North American*, a paper that was for exterminating things generally, before Lincoln's inauguration. Now it says:

"If coercion be attempted the South would be compacted in twenty-four hours after the first gun was fired.—And, even if there were abundant resources of men and money to carry out such a policy, it is not recomended by any inspiration of statesmanship, unless permanent seperation of the free and slave States be desired. Is it wise to try such an experiment, and thus precipitate civil war and its calamities? There are narrow and warped minds which regard every proposition to deal with facts as they exists according to any rule than that prescribed by a party platform, as surrendering principle, comprising dignity and submitting to rebellion. This has been the temper of partizanship in all times. It cost England the American colonies, the Bourbons their throne in France, and has now expelled the last of that race, which learned nothing and got nothing, from the throne of Italy.—Let us profit by these lessons of experience."

☞ A new disease has made its appearance among the horses of Cleveland. It seems to be a decay of the main tendon under the fetlock, at the junction near the navicular joint, and also attacking the ground surface of the coffin joint. The bones becomes carious, and the tendon literally rots off, and lets the feet turn up in front, and the animal, in its terrible struggles, stand upon the fetlock joint.

Major Anderson Not to be Bribed.

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is responsible for the following:

I cannot refrain from telling you what came to my knowledge in a very direct way, respecting the former. It is a well known fact that Jefferson Davis and Gov. Pickens have been continually corresponding with him, and I happen to know from one of the aids of Gov. Pickens, that the last proposition made to him was, to resign his command in the United States Army, and accept the position of Brigadier General in the Southern army. My informant, who is a man with a very high sense of honor, and one who very much despises the late conduct of Gen. Twiggs, tells me that Major Anderson immediately and indignantly rejected the offer, and gave his correspondent to understand that he hoped that their former knowledge of his character as a soldier would have prevented any such proposition from being presented to him. The people here were very anxious, when they discovered that there was no "back down" to the Major, to stop his market supplies, and to commence starving him out; but they have been continued by the express desire of Jeff. Davis, who was always on terms of personal friendship with the Major—and so lately as this morning, his boat got a good supply of poultry, vegetables, and other of the good things of this life.

☞ The following is from the Wetherford (Texas) *News*: The party of Indians who passed through Jack Parker and Palo Pinto counties last week, making their way with desolation, and striking terror to the stoutest hearts, drew up in front of the residence of Mr. Eubanks, in Palo Pinto county, and were holding a parley, and no doubt forming a plan to attack the house. There was not a man on the premises at the time.—Mrs. Eubanks, her daughter, and several little children, were alone. The yard was enclosed with pickets, about six feet high. Miss Mary Eubanks, the daughter, with unequalled presence of mind for one so young, seized a shot-gun, put on her brother's hat, and placed a bench near the picketing, so as to peep over without exposing her body, and then deliberately fired at the party, which stratagem and heroic conduct doubtless saved her own life and the lives of her mother and little brothers and sisters, as the cowardly scamps immediately fled, no doubt believing the house was defended by a body of armed men.

☞ The Raleigh (N. C.) *Recorder*, and other Union papers South, think the evacuation of Sumter the worst sort of a "force bill" that could be enacted against the secessionists. "Just let them alone," says the *Recorder* "and leave them to work out the problem of a separate and independent government, and before Christmas some of them will be glad enough to return to the fold of the Union. Texas and Florida are not able to support themselves, much less contribute anything to the support and strength of the new Confederacy. Mississippi hasn't credit for a shilling in the markets of the world, and the voice of a majority of the voters of Louisiana was not heard when that State seceded. The taxes of the new Confederacy are most burthensome, and the people will ere long take the matter in hand, put down the leaders, and come back to the Union."

PLAIN TALK.—Charles D. Hineline, on retiring from the Harrisburg *State Sentinel* treated his readers with the following plain language:

"May the eyes of the people, ever vigilant, rest upon, and the anger of Heaven blast the mere hollow-hearted, office-seeking, scheming, mousing, policy-calculating politician—for such as these—unprincipled villians as they are—has this once glorious Union of ours been sundered as it is, and brought to the very verge of destruction. Vengeance is not mine—but may the engines of Heaven launch forth their red-hot bolts upon *Traitors*, North and South, until by dread or shame, there shall not be one of them left to pollute the land."

☞ The Federal military and navy garrison at the New York station have, quietly, been put on a war footing and the troops stationed in them are subject to the regulations, while on duty, customary in a campaign. The effective ordinance of the Brooklyn navy yard has been disturbed, as have the other means of defense, in the proper places. Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, Bedloe's Island, and other places, have been made similarly secure. On three occasions—twice at the navy yard and once at Fort Columbus, all the available forces have been kept under arms all night. Recruiting for the army goes on rapidly.

☞ Intelligence has been received by the Post Master General that the new mail agents experience trouble in Virginia. The people along the route threaten tar and feathers to the unlucky agents if they attempt to do their duty, and one has already resigned, and the other is expected to throw up his commission. Sherrard Clemens has written that it "will not do" for special agent Hall to visit Virginia. These signs are ominous, clearly indicating a broken down Government and a reckless, lawless people.

☞ The war-cry of the Apache Indians woke the only family living at Gila Bend, New Mexico, one night lately. An old American, two sons, (the eldest now fifteen,) and a servant, were all the force to repel five hundred savages. The family aimed to die hard, but the first shot fired by the oldest boy killed the chief, and the rest instantly fled. The heroic lad preserved the trappings of the "brave" as spoils of war.

☞ The Peoria (Ill.) *Union* says:—"A most extraordinary birth of a child from a white mother, has occured in this city. The child was born with a head like a serpent, with a forked tongue and no feet, the legs, tapering to a point. The arms also taper to a point, having no hands. The child is alive but cannot nurse from its mother, who is praying for its death, and the father is almost distracted."

☞ It is the mountains that first reflect the morning's red wing; the mountains that glow with the sandals of departing day. On them the Law was given 'mid thunder and cloud: on them the sermon was uttered 'mid sunshine and peace; all day they are covered with grandeur, and 'visited all night by troops of stars. From their white distaffs flow the threads of great rivers; they lift old Winter upon their shoulders, and June lies asleep at their feet.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult., by Rev. R. W. Oliver, Mr. M. L. SHAFFNER, of Brady township, this county, to MISS CAROLINE B. PAINTER, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ult., by S. Wright Esq., Gen. HENRY QUARRY of Calvin, to Miss KATE ANN DAVID, all of Union tp.

DIED,

In Scottsville, Hunt. co., on the 15th inst., of diptheria, JUNIATA, second daughter of H. T. and H. J. Staines, aged 6 years, 9 months and 7 days. Also, on the 22d inst., of the same disease, IRENE, third daughter, aged 4 years, 8 months and 17 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 2.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.62@5.75
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.50
Rye Flour	$3.62½
Corn Meal	$2.87½
Extra White Wheat	$1.23@1.28
Fair and Prime Red	$1.20@1.20
Rye	68c
Corn, prime Yellow	56
Oats	31
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4.50@4.5
Timothy	$2.00@2.25

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1.10
Red Wheat	$1.00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Side	11
Tallow	11½

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Francis A McCoy, Dec'd.]

Letters testimentary on the Estate of Francis A. McCoy, dec'd., late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH McCOY,
SAMUEL H. McCOY,
April 2, 1861.-6t.* Executors.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—

FRANK GERLACH & BROTHER

Inform the people generally that they have opened a shop and have commenced the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS

in all its various branches. They have both had many years experience in the business and they feel confident in being able to give general satisfaction to all who may give them work.

They will make or repair any kind of tools, wagon work horse shoeing, and all other kind of iron work.

Their work will be well done and cheaper than can be had in town.

Their shop is on the south-east corner of Montgomery and Mifflin streets.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.-3m.*

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening of the first week of the April Court, (9th inst.) at which time the question of holding an Agricultural Exhibition during the present year will be discussed, together with the report of committees on different subjects appointed at the last regular meeting, as well as other business of importance to the Society. A full representation of the friends of Agricultural advancement, and all who may feel interested in the subject, is desirable and is earnestly requested. By order, and in behalf of the Society.

R. McDEVITT,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, } Sec'ry.
April 3, 1861.-1t.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

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

M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

BENJ. JACOBS

IS ON HAND

WITH

NEW GOODS,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

He 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 the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

1861. CLOTHING. 1861.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 2, 1861.]

HARDWARE.—

JAS. A. BROWN

IS NOW OPENING

A LARGE NEW STOCK

OF

HARDWARE,

Builders, Farmers, Mechanics, and the public generally are invited to call.

D. P. GWIN

IS NOW OPENING

A

SPLENDID STOCK OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

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

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing business under the name of BERGANS & GRIM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of A. L. Grim, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment and save costs.

LEWIS BERGANS,
A. L. GRIM.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.-4t.

☞ The Blacksmithing business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand of the above firm by JOSEPH and HENRY SHOEMAKER, to whom we recommend our former customers.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Walton, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Walton, late of Morris township dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

D. F. BROWN, Admin'r.
April 3, 1861.-6t.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Pennsylvania Boat ELANORA, built at Middletown in 1855—carrying 55 to ft. wet lumber, now in perfect condition, having been thoroughly overhauled, will be sold low or exchanged for Coal or Lumber. For further particulars apply to,

J. V. H. STEVENSON,
April 3, 1861.-3t. Reading Pa.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Garmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest 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, April 3, 1861.-3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Colder, Deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Colder, late of Porter township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. COLDER,
THOS. N. COLDER,
March 27, 1861-6t.* Administrators.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—

Seven teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon, for the ensuing term of nine months, to commence about the 15th day of April next.

Applicants will be examined in the presence of the Directors by the Co. Superintendent, on Saturday the 6th proximo, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
March 27, 1861. Secretary.

DAVID BLAIR. R. MILTON SPEER.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.*

BLAIR & SPEER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on main Street, one door west of Wilson & Petriken's. All professional business promptly attended to.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.-3m.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.

The party wanting the Cook has already two servants. $1.50 or $2.00 per week will be given. Inquire at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen,

SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON, CO., PA.

The next Session of this institution will open the first Wednesday of May. In the Commercial Department young men are thoroughly prepared for the Counting Room.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition, and Room Rent.....$55 00

EXTRAS.

Music.

Lessons on the Piano, per Session	16 00
Use of Instrument	2 00
Lessons on the Guitar, per Session	8 00
Use of Instrument	2 00
Lessons in Vocal Music	3 00

ORNAMENTAL WORK.

Lessons in Leather Work, per Session	3 00
Lessons in Ornamental Needle Work, per Session	3 00

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Lessons in Oil Painting, per Session	16 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors	8 00
Grecian and Italian Painting, each	4 00
Antique and Oriental Painting, each	4 00
Monochromatic Drawing	
Lessons in French, per Session	5 00

BOOK KEEPING.

Single Entry	8 00
Double Entry	20 00

☞ Young Gentlemen in the Academic Department are only half the above prices for Book Keeping.

For further particulars, address

W. H. WOODS.
Shade Gap, March 27, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, late of Barree township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM,
Barree township.
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon.
March 27, 1861.-6t Administrators.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

OFFICE FOR SALE.

A *first rate* Newspaper and Job Printing Office, located in one of the wealthiest mineral and agricultural counties in the State of Missouri, with railroad and other facilities, and on the highway of travel to California, Pike's Peak and all the Western Territories, in a pleasantly situated and thriving county seat, and extensively patronized, will be disposed of for the low sum of $1200—five hundred down, five hundred on the first of January next, and the balance in January following with interest. The material is all nearly new, and is well assorted. The office pays about $3,000 a year. The paper is Democratic—would pay equally well Independent or neutral; is the official organ of the county, &c. No charge for good will. Title guaranteed.

☞ For further particulars address,

DR. J. S. McEWEN,
Editor *Press*, Georgetown, Pettis co., Mo.
March 20.-3t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—

Collectors of State and County Taxes who have not paid off their duplicates, or nearly so by the April Court, will have the amount then remaining unpaid, put into the hands of the Sheriff.

The necessity for money to carry on the current expenses of the county requires this notice.

JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL, } Comr's.
J. CUMMINS,
March 20, 1861.-3t.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.

Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMESA. BROWN

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.