Semi-Weekly Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, 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.
SCIERE 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 Grave of Washington.

Who is to claim the grave of the immortal Washington, since the State of his nativity has proved traitorous and false to every holy warning of that wise and great man? Is it not humiliating, that the home of Washington should declare against the very fabric he fought and bled for, that she might become free, and in whose cause he spent his precious existence, and when he gave up this life, his last request was, that he should be buried at the old homestead, in the State where he first beheld the light of day, and where his bones now lie bleaching beneath a Southern sun. That flag which he so gallantly defended, has been shamefully insulted by the very people who should hold the name of Washington as dear as we of the North, and who, had they not been led away by a mad desire to gain position and power, would this day have been as loyal and as intent in the preservation of the Union, as the host of patriots who have gone to protect it against those who have lived in it as long as we have, and enjoyed every blessing and privilege that any State ever has in free America.

Who shall claim the grave of Washington? We of the North have the best right to claim it, because we have stood up manfully for the right and against all secession; while, on the other hand, the South claim it, because his bones lay beneath Southern soil. Washington never intended that his bones should rest where traitors reside. If the North neglects to seize and protect that sacred spot on the banks of the beautiful Potomac, it would not be a wonder if the holy spirit of the immortal father of our country, would rise up in rebellion against his brethren who have sworn to destroy that which he spent a great portion of his life in bringing about. We would call on those in power to remember this, that they may use the precautionary measures to guard and protect it in such a manner that no traitor foot may ever press the sod under which his bones now lie, nor traitor hand ever pollute the sacred and hallowed enclosures by its unhallowed touch. Let a guard of patriots surround the monument to protect their pestilential breath from ever soiling its pure and untarnished exterior. The ingratitude, aye, base ingratitude of these unholy conspirators, knows no equal in ancient or modern history. The historian of today will have a blacker page to record than the world has ever yet seen.—We of the North will claim Mount Vernon, because we are loyal to the teachings of that good man, and will never allow his rest to be disturbed by those who seek the destruction of that Union he so dearly loved. Yes, put a guard around it, that even the eyes of the traitors may never desecrate it by one single, solitary, unholy glance.—They are unworthy to gaze upon the soil on which Washington tread. We would recommend to their calm and deliberate perusal, just at this time, the Farewell Address of Washington. In the face of the teachings of that sacred instrument, can they go on in their unholy career. The tide of overthrowing events will check them ere long, and they will be brought to realize what it is to be forever and eternally branded as traitors. They will go down to their graves with the curses of rising generations resting upon their heads. Their memory will be remembered only with curses. Their children, even unto the fifth generation, will share the disgrace brought upon them by their fathers.

Spies.

The time has come when every man should be watched, especially strangers. Various rumors have been afloat in this vicinity, in regard to spies, and it is high time that some step should be taken to arrest every one who may be suspicioned, and give them a fair and impartial trial. Suspicious-looking persons, of both sexes, should be thoroughly searched, unless they can prove conclusively who they are, what they are, and where they came from. During last week several rumors were circulated through our streets, in regard to spies, One story proved to be a canard, another we are inclined to give credence, as we have been informed of the facts by very reliable persons,—persons who are not sensationists—that three strange men have been seen on Stone Creek Hill, several times, by different persons, who declare that their actions were calculated to arouse suspicion in the minds of those who saw them. Sometimes only two of them are seen, then the whole three will emerge very suddenly from some place no one knows where. They look about for a little while then they disappear as mysteriously as they came in sight. These facts we give just as they were given to us, but we do not pretend to say they are true more than that we have them from reliable persons. Should they be seen again we think it would be advisable to arrest them if they can be caught, and if they prove to be spies, hang them higher than Haman, without Judge or Jury, for the man that will act as a spy against his own country, would violate the person of his mother, and is fit only to dangle from a gibbet, to become food for vultures.

Since writing the above, we have learned from a gentleman who saw the transaction, that a spy was arrested in the cars going east on Sunday night, between Altoona and this place. He carried important documents from President Davis, and was armed to "the teeth." There was a company of soldiers, and Young's Brass Band, of Pittsburg on board the train, as well as several high military officers, which caused some excitement, and there was no notice taken of this fellow until they reached Altoona, where some of the military officers "spotted" him, and resuming their seats in the cars, they arrested him, and took him on to Harrisburg. The penalty fixed on a spy is, to hang him, and we hope this fellow may not escape.

☞ The difference between the army in the South and in the North is, that in the South they force men under arms, while in the North men volunteer. Those who refuse to enlist, are driven from the chivalric soil—those who are too old, have their property seized in lieu of service, while those who fly rather than raise an arm to strike the nationality they love, have all they own confiscated to the ruthless uses of treason. This difference must be explained some day, and bitter will be the reckoning from these outrages.

Interview with the President.

[From the Baltimore Sun, April 23.]

We learn that a delegation from five of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members of each, yesterday proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf of a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist Church, accompanied the party, by invitation, as chairman, and the conversation was conducted mainly between him and Mr. Lincoln, and was not heard entire by all the members of the delegation.

Our informant, however, vouches for what we now write. He states that upon the introduction they were received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln—a sort of rude familiarity of manner—and the conversation opened by Dr. Fuller seeking to impress upon Mr. Lincoln the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issue of peace or war—on one hand, a terrible, fratricidal conflict, and on the other, peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?"

"Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States. I say nothing of secession; recognize the fact that they have formed a Government of their own—that they will never be united again with the North, and peace will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted."

"And what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no Government—no resources."

Dr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern States would constitute an imposing Government, and furnish revenue, but our informant could not follow the exact turn of remark.

The conversation turning upon the passage of troops through Maryland, Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of this State. He remarked that Maryland had shed her blood freely in the war of Independence, she was the first to move for the adoption of the Constitution, and had only yielded her clinging attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a conflict with her sisters of the South.

Mr. Lincoln insisted that he wanted the troops only for the defence of the capital, not for the invasion of the Southern States. "And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically, the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland. They can't crawl under the earth, and they can't fly over it, and mathematically, they must come across it. Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come here to hang me, and what can I do?"

In some allusion to the importance of a peace policy, Mr. Lincoln remarked that if he adopted it, under the circumstances, there "would be no Washington in that—no Jackson in that—no spunk in that!"

Dr. Fuller hoped that Mr. Lincoln would not allow "spunk" to override patriotism.

Mr. Lincoln doubted if he or Congress could recognize the Southern Confederacy. [And we suspect that such a Congress as the next will be, with all the Southern States out of it, is not likely to recognize it.] With regard to the Government, he said "he must run the machine as he found it."

And in reference to passing troops through Baltimore or Maryland, he said, "Now, sir, if you won't hit me, I won't hit you."

As the delegations were leaving, Mr. Lincoln said to one or two of the young men, "I'll tell you a story. You have heard of the Irishman, who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a blunt razor, complained that he haggled it. Now, if I can't have troops direct through Maryland, and must have them all the way round by water, or marched across out-of-the-way territory, I shall be haggled."

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Important from Maryland.

Extra Session of the Legislature.—Message of Gov. Hicks.—Action of the Senate.—More Outrages by Maryland Traitors.

FREDERICK, Md., April 27.—The Governor's message to the Legislature was sent in to-day. It briefly details the startling events which induced him to assemble the Legislature.

Notwithstanding the most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the Government to transport its troops over railroads, it is evident that a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed to the exercise of that right. The Governor's own convictions are that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and of the South. He had hoped that Maryland might have acted as a mediator. He cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government until it shall commit outrages upon it which would justify us in resisting its authority.—He is convinced that his policy has been maintained by a large majority of the people. He appeals to the Legislature not to be swayed by passion; but to act with prudence and Christian-like temper.

The Senate has adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the Legislature will not pass an act of Secession, but if they believe the people desire. it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The House has not acted on this, but has appointed a committee to report an act for the call of a Convention of the people, of which Mr. Scott of Baltimore is chairman.

PERRYVILLE, Md., April 27.—A government messenger who left Washington at 1 o'clock this evening, reports that the track this side of the Annapolis Junction, was torn up by the Secessionists of the vicinity, yesterday, for a distance of two miles. It will soon be repaired. A body of five thousand troops was to be moved, this morning, towards Washington.

Union Demonstrations in Maryland.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 26th.—Passengers from Hagerstown this morning, report a sudden and most wonderful change in sentiment in that section of Maryland. The Stars and Stripes were raised at Hagerstown to-day, and there are extensive preparations for further Union demonstrations. The election next week for Representative will result tremendously for Lewis P. Ferry, a Union man.

Allegheny county has instructed its representatives, that if they vote for Secession they will be hung when they return home.

The stars and stripes are waving all over Frederick city, and the Home Guards refused to parade except under its folds, and to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

At Clear Spring every house has its flag, and the miners have sworn to resist Secession to the death. By next week no sympathizers with the Southern traitors will dare to avow their sentiments at Hagerstown, Frederick or Cumberland.

Another passenger reports the Eastern Shore counties, except Worcester, as Union to the core. The Union men will raise a military company at once.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Highly Important from Washington.

By Overland Express to The Press.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It is stated by the best authority, that Lord Lyons, the British minister, sent a special messenger to detain the steamer Persia at New York until full despatches could be forwarded by him to the Home Government. Lord Lyons is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the Slave-State rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the Persia he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minie musket, and for a vast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the Rebel Government for arms, or ammunition, or ships-of-war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day, to co-operate with the United States fleet in the blockade of Secession ports.

Louis Napoleon has joined with Victoria to suppress the Slave-State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President Lincoln are now on their way to Washington.

It is hoped here that Yancey and his confederate traitors will be seized by France and England and sent to the United States to be tried and hung under the extradition treaties.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor-General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms.

[By Telegraph to The Press.]

Troops at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There are now twenty-five thousand troops in this city. The Capitol and the Treasury are most effectually barricaded with barrels of cement, flour, and the cast-iron plates intended for the completion of the Great Dome of the Capitol. Martial-law has been proclaimed over the Capitol. Sixteen thousand barrels of flour are stored in the crypts, together with thousands of barrels of bacon, hogsheads of molasses, and tierces of rice.

Arrest of Senator Mason of Virginia.

Release of General Harney.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—We learn from undoubted authority that the ex-Hon. James M. Mason, late United States Senator from Virginia, has been arrested by the United States authorities.

The information comes from an official source.

The arrest took place at Perryville, Maryland, to-day.

Instructions have been sent by telegraph to have him brought at once to Philadelphia.

The arrest was ordered by Major General Patterson, who has supervision and commaud of the line between this city and Washington.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says that General Lee has ordered the release of General Harney, who was stopped at Harper's Ferry on his way to Washington, and mentions a rumor that Jefferson Davis is to come to Richmond this week.

A Requisition on Pennsylvania for 21 More Regiments.

Pennsylvania to have 40,000 men.—A Stay Law.—$3,000,000 to be appropriated.—An open Transit to Washington, &c., &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—The Legislature will re-assemble to-morrow.—The Governor's message, which will be read on Tuesday will recommend a Stay Law.

The declaratory portion of the message will say that Pennsylvania will open a route leading from the North to Washington, it being essential to trade and transit. Whether Maryland stays in the Union or goes out of it, no hostile soil will be permitted to lie between the national capital and the States loyal to the Union. Rebellion must be crushed, and the nation restored to its entirety. The national property seized by the rebels must be retaken and possessed at every expense of treasure and blood. An appropriation of not less than three millions of dollars, perhaps five, will be recommended.

A requisition from the General Government was received to-day, through the hands of Gen. Patterson, for twenty-one more regiments, twenty infantry and one cavalry—making a total for us of twenty-eight regiments—twenty-nine thousand five hundred men.

Applications for filling all this contingent have already been filed at the Adjutant General's office, save for four regiments, giving a chance for Philadelphians.

The Governor will also recommend in his message that ten thousand men be brought out, encamped, drilled, and armed, beyond the present requisition of the General Government, in order to form a reserve, to march to any point that may be required, and to fill up losses occasioned by battle or disease. Thus, Pennsylvania will have forty thousand men altogether in the field.

An understanding has been entered into between the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, by which those States shall act in conjunction to throw troops and provisions into Washington, or elsewhere South, upon the order of the War Department.

Governor Curtin, in his message, will earnestly recommend the appropriation of $5,000,000, and the raising of 25,000 additional volunteers for domestic defence, as well as for Federal service.

Camps will be established at West Chester, to be called Fort Wayne; at Pittsburg, to be designated Fort Wilkins; at Reading, which has not yet been named. These camps are to be used to prepare volunteers for active service in the field.

Cairo, in Illinois, Wheeling, in Virginia, and some point on the northwestern line of Maryland, are to be fixed upon for the concentration of troops.

Five regiments at Camp Curtin will be ready to move at a moment's warning.

The Governor of Ohio is moving two regiments on Wheeling, one on Parkesburg, and one at Gayandotte and Point Pleasant, to protect the Union men of western Virginia.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP SCOTT, York Pa., April 26, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Having promised to let you hear from me, and as I have a few leisure moments, I shall endeavor to give you a few current items.

We left Camp Curtin Sunday morning the 20th, at 2 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Cockeysville about 8 o'clock. Here we found the bridge burned; we then encamped about a mile from the Railroad, which camp was named Camp Cockeysville, (but the boys term it Camp Misery.) Here we had an exciting time, of which I suppose you have had all the particulars; there were rumors from Baltimore constantly, and in the afternoon we were informed that an attack would be made that night—of course every one was on his guard. There was a double guard put on, and a stationary guard, of forty men, stationed so that in case of an attack they would open the fire. Your humble servant had the honor of being one of that chosen band.

About 12 o'clock at night, we were informed by Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, that all was safe. The men were allowed to lay down on the bare ground and get some rest, but to be ready at a moment's warning. The Guard was then doubled, and our little band was taken for that purpose. About two o'clock a. m., there was about 7 horsemen came riding towards our Camp at a furious rate; when they came up your writer commanded a halt which was instantly obeyed; they wanted to pass but could not; we made them retrace their steps. We afterward learned they were a part of a company of Cavalry from Baltimore; although they pretended to be farmers—their actions did not suit me, so I hailed them; of course the action raised one of the greatest excitements we had all night, although there was no excitement before.

So you can lay it before your readers that the boys who decoyed the Baltimore cavalry were S. G. Baker, of Alexandria, and Wm. Hoffman, of Lebanon, both of Camp C. 3d reg. Penna. Volunteers. That night was one of the most intense excitement. We were encamped on a bleak hill, where the enemy had a fair chance at us all round, and we had no chance for resistance—we had but 20 rounds of ammunition, which would soon have run out.

On Monday morning we were moved to a beautiful Hickory grove, which we named Hickory Grove Camp, and at 6 o'clock P. M., we moved for the Rail Road, where we were shipped to this place—York—and encamped on the fair grounds, which is called Camp Scott. We have not yet received our uniforms or equipments, but I understand we will got them to-day or to-morrow. Where they will send us next we do not know, but there is a rumor afloat that the 3d Regiment will be stationed at Chambersburg.

Last night the Pittsburg Regiment arrived on the ground. The boys are all well, and in the very best spirits.—We would like to hear from Old Huntingdon and what she is going to do. Excuse me for not writing sooner, but after this I will keep you posted.

Yours truly,
S. G. BAKER,
Comp. C., 3d Reg. Pa. Vol.

Late and Important from South Carolina

Jeff Davis' Movements.

[From the Phila. Bulletin of Saturday evening.]

We had a conversation to-day, with Mr. Andrew Weild, an intelligent stone cutter, a resident of this city, who reached home from South Carolina yesterday afternoon. Mr. Weild went to Columbia about two months since, to work at his trade, and during the time he was there, he and other Northern men were compelled to either go into the secession army or perform patrol duty. He chose the latter, and he was compelled to turn out two nights in each week.

On Thursday last, he obtained permission to come North, as an escort for two families, who were coming home. He was informed that if he belonged to New England, he would not be allowed to go.

Mr. Weild left by railroad and proceeded to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he took a steamer and went to Baltimore, from which city he came on in the usual way. All along the line of the railroad there were signs of military operations, the moving about of bodies of soldiers and encampments of troops at various points.

Jeff. Davis was three hours ahead of our informant with a large body of troops. Three companies of Georgia soldiers traveled on the train with Mr. Weild. Their officers made no secret of the fact that they were all marching to Richmond with Davis, and that their ultimate destination was Washington, which they expressed their determination to seize. Jeff. Davis and his party were at Portsmouth, when our informant left that point to embark for Baltimore.

Mr. Weild represents that a shocking condition of affairs exists in South Carolina. All males from sixteen to sixty years of age, are compelled to go into the army, and many of the soldiers are Northern men, "who have no stomach for the fight," have been forced into the ranks.

Business was stagnant, and it was understood at Columbia that the port of Charleston had been blockaded by Federal ships. Three vessels loaded with provisions had been seized.—There were five thousand soldiers at Columbia, and there was much complaint among them of the insufficient food furnished them. All provisions were enormously high there. Butter was 50 cents a pound, potatoes 40 cts. a peck, and beef 20 cts. a pound.

It was understood that there were 7,000 to 8,000 men in and about the fortifications in Charleston harbor—Repairs were in progress at Fort Sumter. When the news of the secession of Virginia was received at Columbia, there were extraordinary rejoicing, bond fires were kindled and a mass meeting was held. John C. Preston made a speech, in which he stigmatized Northern men as poltroons and cowards, and eulogized South Carolina troops as invincible.

The South Carolinians considered the proclamation of President Lincoln a capital joke, and they declared that they would soon have him out of Washington. Mr. Weild says the slaves understand very clearly the events that are in progress, and they cause much uneasiness among the people. They are closely watched, and most of the South Carolina soldiers object very strongly to leaving the State for the purpose of marching North, saying that they wanted to stay in the State and protect it.

Mr. Weild says that the taking of Washington is the great paramount idea in the South, and this seems to be the principal object of the military expeditions on foot.

Seizure of Powder and Contraband Goods---Projected Attack on Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., April 26, 1861.

The steamer C. T. Hillman, from St. Louis, bound to Nashville, Tennessee, was abandoned by the officers and crew when opposite this place. The deserted steamer was boarded by Captain Scott, in the steamor Swallow, who found on board 1000 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of other contraband goods. It is supposed that the captain and crew of the Hillman deserted her for fear of the consequences if caught by the troops at this point.

Passengers from the South report that troops are being raised at Memphis, Randolph, and other Southern points, with the plan of proceeding by rail to Columbus, Kentucky, and from there march to Cairo, and attack it from the opposite side of the river.

The steamer S. D. Perry, from St. Louis, was brought to last night, but no contraband goods being found on board, she was allowed to proceed.

Thirty Thousand Volunteers from New York.

ALBANY, April 25.—Governor Morgan has issued a proclamation calling for additional volunteers. Twenty-one regiments, in all, are to be accepted, making the full complement of the State thirty thousand men.

No Shipment from Boston for the Enemy.

BOSTON, April 27.—The Nautical School ship Massachusetts is being armed and fitted out as the pioneer for the coast guard service. Boston harbor is to be entirely closed against the shipment of any article for the aid and comfort of the rebels.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES.—The first blood shed in the war of the Revolution, was that of Massachusetts; Massachusetts blood was the first shed in the war of 1812; it was the first shed in Kansas, and the first shed in Baltimore by a mob who endeavored to prevent the Massachusetts Regiment from reaching the National Capitol under a call from the President of the country. A short time before the war of 1812, a whale was captured in the river Delaware. A whale was captured in the same river on yesterday a week. The above are worthy of being recorded as remarkale coincidences.

[Re-published by request of "Vinia," of Hopewell.]

DISSOLVE THE UNION.

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart!
Each link was forged by sainted sires
Amid the Revolution's fires;
And cooled—oh, where so rich a flood—
In Warren's and in Sumpter's blood.

Dissolve the Union! Be like France
When "Terror" reared her bloody lance,
And man became destruction's child,
And woman, in her passions wild,
Danced in the life-blood of her Queen,
Beside the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled Flag of Glory's day;
Blot out the history of the brave,
And desecrate each Patriot's grave;
And then above the wreck of years,
Quaff an eternity of tears.

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free!
Great God! Did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
Where breast to breast, and brand to brand,
Our patriot fathers freed the land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho! Forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there;
Cut but a hair, and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of wo,
Than History's crimson page has told,
Since Nero's car in blood o'er rolled.

Dissolve the Union! Speak, ye hills,
Ye everlasting mountains cry;
Shriek out ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony;
Dead Heroes! leap from Glory's sod!
And shield the manor of your God!

☞ A Market street firm received a letter from one of their Kentucky customers, containing the following patriotic sentiments:

"A small band of us in the town are threatened with order to leave by the mob. We attend to our usual business with our rifles at hand, and will defend our homes or perish in the attempt. We have amongst us men who owe their all to your citizens, who are now endeavoring to excite the rebels to stain their hands in your blood.—Honor, religion, and common decency appear to have left us; but truth and justice will prevail, and the world will be purged of much villainy. The national flag will triumph, and if I could, without injustice to my family, I would leave for the capital this day, and add my feeble efforts to our noble country's cause."

TO THE PEOPLE.—

Citizens of Huntingdon or vicinity, or elsewhere in the county, who desire to contribute anything that will be useful in supporting the families of Volunteers, who have left their homes to defend our flag, can do so by sending to any of the Committee appointed to take charge of and distribute money, or help contribute for such purpose.—The committee are,

W. B. ZEIGLER,
A. W. BENEDICT,
JOHN HAGEY,
DAVID SNARE,
JOHN SCOTT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—

A PAINTER—to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Apply to

J. SKEES,
April 24, 1861—it. Huntingdon, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 20	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 47
4 47	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 23	.....	9 20
5 02	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 24
5 16	7 16	6 27	Huntingdon,	10 10	2 50	9 12
5 52	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 47	.....	8 53
5 40	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 47	.....	6 54	Spruce Creek,	9 36	.....	8 42
6 02	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 11	.....	7 15	Tyrone,	9 17	.....	8 18
6 22	.....	.....	Tipton,	9 09	.....	8 08
6 27	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
6 31	.....	7 32	Bell's Mills,	.....	.....	7 59
6 50	8 58	7 45	Altoona,	8 50	1 40	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,
Arrives at 1 00 P. M. | Departs at 1 30 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—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. & .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. & 8.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Nov. 24, 1860. Supt.

REMOVAL.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS MATILDA SLICK,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has removed to the room in the Diamond, formerly occupied by T. P. Love, and has now on hand a fine stock of

New Millinery Goods of all Kinds.

The Ladies are requested to call and examine my Goods.
Huntingdon, April 17, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

April 10, 1861.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.

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.-3mt.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
ISOMETRICAL PICTURE
OF
JERUSALEM
And the Sacred Places Surrounding the
HOLY CITY,
AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on curtains with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it relates.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES.

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers*, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to young persons. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reason, members of Bible-classes, and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the Noon Prayer Meetings, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is to *bring men to Christ*. They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞ In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in presenting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times*, and a copy of the Map of *Ancient Jerusalem*, may be seen at the Bookstore of W.M. LEWIS, Huntingdon.
April 10, 1861.-tf.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,
OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

MRS. MARY BUCHANAN,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has just opened a new stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Trimmings, and a variety of Fancy Goods. The ladies are requested to call.—Goods sold 20 per cent. cheaper than heretofore.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

☞ Remember the place, on Charles Street, opposite the Baptist Church.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.-tf.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Walter, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Walter, 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.

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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business *men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to* calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The *CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all* other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

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Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

Will open for the Summer Session, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1860.

Among the advantages offered by this Institution may be mentioned, a pleasant and healthful location, convenient arrangements for study and recreation, in addition to thorough instruction in the useful and ornamental branches of education.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board, Room, Light, &c.,.....$50 00
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Moderate charges are made for Music, Drawing, French, &c.

The Principal gives attention to a class of young men, whom he prepares for college, for business, or the profession of teaching. Apply to

J. B. KIDDER,
Shirleysburg, April 17, 1861.-3t Principal.

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Jan. 2, 1861-tf.