Semi-Weekly Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, May 3, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECTIONS,
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 Progress of the War.

The general readers of the leading city newspapers all agree that *The Press* of Philadelphia is the most reliable. It speaks by the book in the following article, which we recommend for a careful perusal by all true Union men:

"Now that such arrangements have been made as render the capital perfectly safe, no little curiosity is felt in regard to the future movements of the Government. Up to this time it has acted purely on the defensive, and until peace and order are fully restored throughout the whole country, it may still, in the proper sense of the word, be said to act upon the defensive—*no* matter how many of the rebellious States it may invade, nor how many of their cities it may capture and hold. The loyal citizens of our nation are in many ways threatened with great injury by those who have taken up arms against the Government, and it is *bound, at all hazards, to exert its full* powers to protect and defend them.—Vast sums are due to Northern merchants which cannot, in the present disordered state of Southern society, be collected, and the payment of which there are no existing courts in the South to enforce. Those who still avow a feeling of loyalty to the Union in the seceded States are threatened with a destruction of their lives, and a confiscation of their property, and compelled, against their will, either to take up arms against the flag to which they are attached or to abandon their own homes. The Rebel organization at Montgomery is employing all its arts to attack the peaceable citizens of the Republic, to possess itself of their property and resources, and to plunder our commerce on the high seas. The proclamation of Jefferson Davis, authorizing this proceeding, has been before our readers, and the details of this vast scheme of piracy are familiar to them. We can never submit to the existence of a piratical nation on our Southern frontiers. In the very infancy of our Republic, our first war, after we had achieved our independence, was against those Powers of Northern Africa who sustained a piratical system in the Mediterranean Sea. Through our gallant navy we also broke up the piratical nests that formerly fitted out expeditions to prey upon the commerce of civilized nations in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. And now, if we had no other cause of warfare with the Rebels, we would find ample provocation for our most resolute and determined exertion to crush this audacious rebellion, in its avowed purpose of throwing a flimsy veil of legality over as fiendish, illegal, and unholy a warfare against American commerce as was ever conceived by the Algerine or West India pirates.

Their attempt to completely isolate the Federal capital, which for a period was partially successful, and their seizure of all the Federal property that they could possibly obtain, together with their many deeds of fiendish brutality, warn us that they are as bitter and unscrupulous foes as our nation has ever encountered. And now that the tocsin of war has been sounded, we must aim not merely at defending the important posts which they have not already seized, but at recovering those we have lost; at protecting the numerous Southern districts in which a loyal feeling still exists; at blockading the ports from which our enemies propose to send forth their plundering and marauding cruisers; and at enforcing the authority of the nation as far as possible over its whole territory.

The plan of operations which Gen. Scott devised in November last, for the reinforcement of our forts, and for holding in check at the very outset rebellious ebullitions, may still, to a considerable extent, be carried out, although it will now require a much larger expenditure than would then have been necessary. With right and might on our side, the traitors who have arrayed themselves in arms against our country must, and will, be taught that its future destinies are completely in the hands of its loyal population; that secession ordinances are not worth the paper they are printed on; that the Federal authority can enforce and command respect from those who have hitherto despised it; that, whatever may be the result of the first few battles that are fought in the impending conflict, the eventual triumph of the national arms is absolutely certain; and that every foot of the national territory which we consider it necessary or desirable to hold will be reduced to a complete state of subjection.

We have heard from the rebel leaders an immense amount of cant about the horrors of coercion and civil war. It rests with them, and not with us, to decide how far they may be averted. Let them abandon their traitorous projects, and peace may soon be restored. But a persistence in the nefarious designs of which they have given so many exemplifications during the last six months will necessarily call down upon their heads a fearful but just retribution.

☞ Young farmers, let us beg of you, as patriots, if you are not called into military service, to remember that you can do no greater service to your country than by pursuing your occupation with the utmost activity, and producing abundant food for the support of the army, the navy and the country. We and you have our places to fill—places as important as that of the fighting soldier. Let us be ready and fitted to go with all alacrity to the battle-field, if needed, but meanwhile to be as useful as possible at home. Be careful of that undue excitement which leads to drinking and idleness. "Life is real, life is earnest," and we have no time to trifle away in folly, while the workshop and the farm are neglected, perchance to bring the greater calamity of famine in the train of war. Let it be our pride to serve as cheerfully in the harvest-field as in the battle-field—as ready to exchange the bayonet for the hoe, the plow and the reaper, as to lay them down when needful to seize the weapons of the warrior.—All our hopes rest at last in the producer—the farmer and the mechanic.—Let them be more than ever devoted to duty now, and however prolonged the struggle, our country's resources may be unimpaired.

☞ *There is ample reason to believe,* after all, that there was heavy loss of life among the Charlestonians in the Ft. Sumpter affair. The N. Y. *Tribune* of Tuesday publishes a circumstantial statement of a drafted soldier who was compelled to aid in serving the guns at Moultrie, and who escaped since, who puts down the loss of the traitors 300 or 400 killed and a large number wounded—which facts were carefully concealed. A private letter received in Pittsburg, by a father, from his son in Charleston, also corroborates this in the main particulars. These fellows lie about everything, and have done so in this instance.

☞ "A Vigorous War," is the unanimous cry of the Union men and the Union press, all over the country.—The real Union men of Charleston, Montgomery, New Orleans, Memphis, Baltimore, Richmond—every city and every section of the South—are just as anxious to see the Secessionists put down as those of the North. It is felt everywhere in the South that Secession rule is the rule of an oligarchy—of a few scoundrels—backed by fraud, swindling, and the force of military power. They pray that the Government may not stop till it is put down.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses met in extra session on Tuesday last. After prayer, and the reading of the Governor's proclamation convening the Legislature, the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, who presented a message from the Governor, which was read.—The message will be found in to-day's *Globe.* On Wednesday the joint resolution from the Senate, that all legislation at this extra session shall be confined to matters referred to in the Governor's Message, was taken up in the House and adopted.

☞ We see it stated that Wigfall has sent his mother and children to Boston for safety in these times of trouble. Whether this be true or not, it is true, to our personal knowledge, that Southern people are seeking, or about to seek, an asylum in our Northern cities! What a grand tribute to the spirit of Liberty! of intelligent educated Freedom! That even our enemies feel that their helpless families will be safe among us, from injury or insult, safer far than at home, among their brutal mobs, or their ignorant, degraded bondmen.

☞ "Virginia must have Washington!" exclaims the Petersburg (Va.) *Express.* Indeed we can't oblige you, sirs. You were "a little slow," or you might have put us to the trouble of taking it back, and settling you forever, with a million, if necessary, of bayonets; but you are too late now, and "can't come in."

Notice.

Those who have subscribed to the Soldiers Relief Fund are requested to pay in twenty per cent. of their subscription, that amount being needed for present purposes. It is hoped the Committee will not be put to the labor of calling upon the subscribers, but that payment will promptly be made to the Treasurer,

By order of the Committee,
DAVID SNARE, Treasurer.

Friday morning, 8 o'clock.—No fighting yet. Maryland fast coming over to the support of the Union. The blockade of the Chesapeake is vigorously enforced against Virginia. A delegation of Union men arrived in Washington yesterday, from Virginia, having been driven out of the State. A meeting of merchants in Baltimore declared in favor the Union and rebuilding the bridges burned,

PENNA. LEGISLATURE.

Extra Session.

Message of the Governor.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, April 26, 1861. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The present unparalleled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time. With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land.

On the day of my induction into the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiments:

"No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow-countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize, in their broadest extent, all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity.

"Ours is a National Government.—It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national Union at every hazard."

It could scarcely have been anticipated at that time, that we should so soon be called upon for the practical application of these truths in connection with their support and defence by the strong arm of military power.

The unbounded promptness and enthusiasm with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President, and the entire unanimity with which our people demand that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several State and National Governments with a distinctness that cannot be disregarded. The slaughter of northern troops in the city of Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching, at the call of the Federal Government, peaceably, over soil admittedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capital against an armed and rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when despatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State administration. At last advices the General Government had military possession of the route to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly endangered and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself imminently threatened. This cannot be submitted to. Whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States that undoubtedly are loyal and their national seat of government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must be fully assured of this, and have the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the Capitol by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government. This must be attained, peaceably if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion; the most causeless in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade a single guarantied right of the South. On the contrary all political parties and all administration have fully recognized the binding force of every provision of the great compact between the States, and regardless of our views of State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted or sought to be inflicted upon the South is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So will the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most beneficent structure of human government ever devised by man.

The leaders of the rebellion in the Cotton States, which has resulted in the establishment of a provisional organization assuming to discharge all the functions of governmental power, have mistaken the forbearance of the General Government; they have accepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have insanely looked to a united South, and a divided North to give success to the wild ambition of that has led to the seizure of our national arsenals and arms, the investment and bombardment of our forts, the plundering of our mints, has invited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capital.—The insurrection must now be met by force of arms; and to re-establish the government upon an enduring basis by asserting its entire supremacy, to re-possess the forts and other government property so unlawfully seized and held; to ensure personal freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand, as with one voice, and will contend for, as with one heart, and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest us from the reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure for themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this government and its beneficent institutions.

Entertaining these views and anticipating that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies until we had raised twenty-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States. In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last, an additional requisition was made upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry; and there have been already more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement.

Before the regiments could be clothed, three of them were ordered by the National Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I cannot too highly commend the patriotism and devotion of the men who, at a moment's warning, and without any preparation, obeyed the order. Three of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by direction of, and accompanied by officers of the United States army, were transported to Cockeysville, near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until by directions of the General Government they were ordered back and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government; and five regiments are now in camp at this place, and seven have been organized and mustered into service at Philadelphia.

The regiments at this place are still supplied by the Commissary Department of the State. Their quarters are as comfortable as could be expected, their supply of provisions abundant, and, under the instruction of competent officers, they are rapidly improving in military knowledge and skill.—I have made arrangements to clothe all our regiments with the utmost dispatch consistent with a proper economy, and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week, all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appropriate uniforms, blankets and other clothing.

Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers, the first to reach Washington from any of the States, are now at that city; these are now provided for by the General Government; but I design to send them clothing at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to be able to state that these men, in their progress to the National Capitol, received no bodily injury, although they were subjected to insult in the city of Baltimore, such as should not have been offered to any law-abiding citizen, much less to loyal men, who, at the call of the President, had promptly left their own State in the performance of the highest duty and in the service of their country.

A large body of unarmed men, who were not at the time organized as a portion of the militia of this Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions, attempted under the call of the National Government, as I understand, to reach Washington and were assaulted by armed men in the city of Baltimore, many of their number were seriously wounded, and four killed. The larger part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia; but many of them were forcibly detained in Baltimore; some of them were thrust into prison, and others have not yet reached their homes.

I have the honor to say that the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry. This body is now organized into a regiment, and the officers are commissioned; they have been accepted into the service, and will go to Washington by any route indicated by the Federal Government.

I have established a camp at Pittsburg, at which the troops from western Pennsylvania will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experienced officers.

I communicate to you with great satisfaction, the fact that the banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the State and the nation in this emergency; and the temporary loan of five hundred thousand dollars authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was promptly taken at par. The money is not yet exhausted; as it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of the government as required by law, an account of this expenditure cannot now be furnished. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment, of which I entirely approve, that provides amply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims will be obliged to conform.

A much larger sum will be required than has been, distinctively appropriated; but I could not receive or make engagements for money, without authority of law, and I have called you together, not only to provide for a complete re-organization of the militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth, to borrow such sums of money as you may, in your discretion, deem necessary for these extraordinary requirements.

It is impossible to predict the lengths to which "the madness that rules the hour," in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States seriously disaffected, which should be protected. To furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders we should have a well regulated military force.

I, therefore, recommend the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States; as we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise. I cannot too much impress this upon you.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the generous manner in which the people of all parts of the State have, from their private means, provided for the families of those of our citizens who are now under arms. In many parts of the Commonwealth, Grand Juries, Courts and municipal corporations have recommended the appropriations of moneys from their public funds, for the same commendable purpose. I would recommend the passage of an Act legalizing and authorizing such appropriations and expenditures.

It may be expected that, in the present derangement of trade and commerce, and the withdrawal of so much industry from its ordinary and productive channels, the selling value of property generally will be depreciated, and a large portion of our citizens deprived of the ordinary means of meeting engagements. Although much forbearance may be expected from a generous and magnanimous people, yet I feel it my duty to recommend the passage of a judicious law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

You meet together at this special session, surrounded by circumstances involving the most solemn responsibilities; the recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of the gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to discharge your duty in a spirit of patriotic courage, comprehensive wisdom and firm resolution. Never in the history of our peace-loving Commonwealth have the hearts of our people been so stirred in their depths as at the present moment. And, I feel, that I need hardly say to you, that in the performance of your duties on this occasion, and in providing the ways and means for the maintenance of our country's glory and our integrity as a nation, you should be inspired by feelings of self-sacrifice, kindred to those which animate the brave men who have devoted their lives to the perils of the battle field, in defence of our nation's flag.

Gentlemen, I place the honor of the State in your hands. And I pray that the Almighty God, who protected our fathers in their efforts to establish this our great constitutional liberty—who has controlled the growth of civilization and christianity in our midst, may not now forsake us; that He may watch over your counsels, and may, in His Providence, lead those who have left the path of duty, and are acting in open rebellion to the government, back again to perfect loyalty, and restore peace, harmony and fraternity to our distracted country.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Important from Baltimore.

Three Union Meetings in Baltimore—The Government Sustained and Gen. Scott endorsed.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—The Union sentiment, after being smothered for a week, has made a complete and glorious conquest.

Three spontaneous Union meetings were held to-night in different sections of the city. They were well attended. Straight-out Union resolutions were adopted in favor of sustaining the Government; expressing approbation for the course pursued by Gen. Scott, and the determination to maintain the honor of the national flag.

Union badges are becoming quite prominent in the streets.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—A bill will be introduced in the House by Mr. Ball, conferring power on the Governor to call out, in addition to the forty regiments required by the requisition of the President, fifteen other regiments at least, with the discretion, in the case of immediate peril, to call thirty regiments, and with the power to appoint a major general and two brigadier generals, men educated and bred to arms.

The Senate to confirm the appointments, and the major general to be the commander-in-chief of all the forces raised or to be raised by Pennsylvania. The bill also proposes an appropriation of $3,000,000. Other provisions of the bill relate to the advertisement for supplies and the erecting of a medical staff.

The fifteen or thirty regiments called, as the case may be, will be held as a contingent military reserve, to be sent anywhere needed; can be cavalry, infantry, or artillery, as he may deem best.

A new camp is to be established, probably at West Chester.

The Chief Justice of Vermont, now here, was in Richmond on Friday last, and had a full opportunity of judging the number of troops. His estimates that there were then there about 11,000, and that 15,000 were in motion south of that point for the North.

Over 5,000 men are now in camp at Harrisburg. They consume daily 6,500 pounds of fresh beef, 6,500 pounds of bread, 600 pounds of sugar, 300 pounds of coffee, 100 pounds of candles, 4 bushels of salt, and 13 bushels of beans. Not more than 15 barrels of mess pork have been used out of the 700 barrels sent here, the men refusing to eat it. It is estimated that the cost of subsistence alone is $1,200 per day.

MAY 1.—A large body of carpenters left here this morning, by the Northern Central Railroad, to rebuild the bridges burned this side of Baltimore. A body of troops, from the camp at York, will go along to protect the workmen and prevent further destruction of the work.

Intelligence from Chambersburg and York states that the camps there are in excellent order, and the troops are rapidly becoming admirable soldiers.

The last requisition for troops has been countermanded by the President. This will be a terrible damper to the regiments now on their way hither from the interior.

The American Flag in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—At noon the Star-Spangled Banner was raised with great demonstrations, from the Post Office and Custom House, by order of the newly appointed officials, who to-day entered upon their duties. A large crowd assembled in front of the Custom House to witness the flag raising. A new flag staff was erected over the portico, and at precisely a quarter to 12 o'clock, Captain Frazer, a veteran sea captain of Fell's Point, to whom was assigned the honor, drew up the flag, which as it spread to the breeze was greeted with tremendous applause, the waving of hats, and cheers for the Union and the old flag. The crowd then joined in singing the Star-Spangled Banner.

Reinforcement of Fort Pickens—Return of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Atlantic arrived to-day, from Fort Pickens, which she reinforced, successfully, on the night of the 16th ult., without accident.

The steamer Illinois landed her reinforcements at Fort Pickens on the 19th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—All the southern journals received here to-day state that large numbers of rebel troops are gathering in the Southern cities, and that free negroes are being impressed into the Confederate service.

Letters received here to-day, from Paris, state that the French Government is fully posted on American affairs, and that no sympathy is felt for the Confederate traitors.

Exiles from Virginia are numerous in Washington. Some of those seen and conversed with by our informant, were men of means and substance, who view with detestation and disgust the mob law by which the "*Old Dominion*" is controlled, and who are longing for an advance of Federal troops, upon the soil polluted by the rebels and traitors.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 1.—Nothing of general interest has transpired.—Congress is mostly in secret session.—The first battallion of the third Alabama regiment left this morning for Virginia. Two companies of dragoons are ready for Pensacola.

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 HAGAY,
DAVID SNARE,
JOHN SCOTT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
4 30	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	9 47
4 47	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 23	.....	9 30
5 02	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 24
5 16	7 10	6 28	Huntingdon,	10 05	2 50	9 12
5 32	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 47	.....	8 58
5 40	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 47	.....	6 54	Spruce Creek,	9 36	.....	8 42
6 02	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 13	.....	7 15	Tyrone,	9 19	.....	8 14
6 22	.....	.....	Tipton,	9 09	.....	8 05
6 25	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
6 31	7 32	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	7 50	.....
6 50	8 25	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. & 3.5 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 12.35 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

Nov. 24, 1860. J. J. LAWRENCE, 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 D. P. Gwin, 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 Carmon'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.

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 canvas 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 refers.

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 reasons, 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.

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☞ 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 prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage. Address

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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 WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.
April 10, 1861.-4t.

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Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.-4t.*

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.

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

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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.

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