

AN ACT
TO RESTRAIN THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of October next, no person shall be allowed to keep or maintain any house, room, or place, where vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drunk, except as herein after provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall keep for sale, and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit, or advantage, by any means whatsoever, and at the same time voluntarily offer to place or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, and any one aiding, abetting, or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending upon conviction shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof in case not herein before prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the court of quarter-sessions of the peace of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for the sale of liquors as aforesaid shall be granted for the sale of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement, or refreshment.

SECTION 5. That the said court by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for such licenses shall be heard at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SECTION 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city recorder, and the treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to him.

SECTION 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions, to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now or hereafter by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SECTION 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the treasurers of the other counties of the State for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law, to be paid by vendors of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SECTION 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties and warrant of attorney to confess judgment, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said court, and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sureties.

SECTION 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales, and no license shall be issued to any person who shall neglect this requirement, nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors on Sunday.

SECTION 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SECTION 12. That the provisions of this act, as to appraisers of licenses shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

SECTION 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township, or ward, within this Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter sessions of every respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the special duty of the judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall be made known to such constable

the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witness who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his willful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one month, and not more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECTION 14. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired, nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next authorize the sale of said liquors or admixtures thereof after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

The bill passed the Senate by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Crabb, Darsie, Flenniken, Frazer, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Platt, Price, Quiggle, Taggart and Wherry—15
NAYS—Messrs. Buokalew, Creswell, Fry, Goodwin, Halldeman, Hendricks, Killinger, McClintock, Mellinger, Sager, Sellers, Shuman, Walton and Heister, *Speaker*—14.

Passed the House by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Baker, Ball, Boal, Bowman, Caldwell, Chamberlin, Clapp, Clover, Criswell, Cummings, (Phila. co.) Downing, Eyster, Fearon, Fletcher, Foster, Foust, Guy, Gwinner, Harrison, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hubbs, Kirkpatrick, Kropps, Lane, Laporte, Lathrop, Leas, Lott, M'Callmont, M'Chan, M'Connell, M'Callough, Maddock Magill, Morris, Morrison, Muse, Page, Palmer, Pennypacker, Powell, Ross, Simpson, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Blair,) Steel, Stewart, Sturdevant, Thompson, Thorn, Waterhouse, Wood and Strong, *Speaker*—56.
NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Bush, Carlisle, Christ, Craig, Crawford, Daugherty, Donaldson, Dunning, Edinger, Frailey, Franklin, Free, Fry, Gross, Herr, Linderman, Mengle, North, Orr, Reese, Rittenhouse, Sallade, Sherrer, Stahley, Wickersham, Witmer and Wright—28.

Approved and signed by the Governor April, 13th, 1855.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 6.

False Representations of the Cause that Led to the Destruction of the Ballot-boxes on Monday and Tuesday.

An effort is being made by the Know-Nothing organization to shift from itself the great responsibility of the criminal outrages which, on election day and since, have disgraced the city. Telegraphic reports, containing scarcely a single grain of truth, have been sent abroad to manufacture public opinion. But the most audacious falsehoods we have seen anywhere, are contained in the following resolutions, which we take from the *Gazette*. The individual who framed them must have had great hardihood:

"Resolved, That the American Reform party of the city of Cincinnati has heard with pain and regret of the destruction of the ballot-box and poll-books of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of this city. They disclaim all knowledge and agency in these acts of violence, and condemn them in the most unqualified terms. The frauds which characterized the election in these Wards, and the brutal personal assaults which were perpetrated on our American and Protestant fellow citizens, by lawless foreigners and emissaries of the Pope, throughout the day of the election; the attempts that were made by men ignorant of the genius and spirit of our republican institutions, to prevent native-born and other loyal citizens from voting, deserve the most unqualified condemnation of all good citizens. But we cannot consent, in this country of law, that such excesses shall be redressed by such retaliatory measures. While the ballot-box shall be kept pure, its abuse, by whatever fraudulent means, must not be redressed by violence, but rather by a peaceable resort to the courts and to the laws.

"Resolved, That the American Reform party of the city of Cincinnati have heard with gratification the determination of the candidates on their ticket to decline any and every advantage which may have been given to them by the loss to their opponents of the votes of said Wards."

Now, we unhesitatingly assert, that no elections in the city were ever conducted with greater legality or less fraud than those in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards. The poll-books of the former are preserved, and we venture to say that there are not a dozen names upon them which are not well known citizens of the wards. It is absolutely false that any attempts were made to prevent Know-Nothings from voting at either of the polls. It is equally false that there was a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sureties.

SECTION 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales, and no license shall be issued to any person who shall neglect this requirement, nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors on Sunday.

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defeat, and resorted to these desperate and outrageous acts in order to prevent it. We trust that the last resolution is true, when it disclaims for the candidates on the Know-Nothing ticket any disposition to profit by the destruction of the Eleventh and Twelfth Ward polls. We must certainly, if one of them does so, be lost to all sense of decency and propriety, and excite a suspicion of his complicity in the outrage. They know they are badly beaten. The township boxes in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards were preserved, and the result shows a majority there for the Democratic ticket of eight hundred and eighty-seven in the former, and six hundred and forty-seven in the latter. On the general ticket the majority was equally as great. We shall see, if in the face of more than a thousand majority in the city, any Know-Nothing candidate will endeavor to usurp a public position.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last issue the steamships Washington and America have arrived with dates to the 31st ult.

The Vienna Conference.

Difficulties of a serious nature have arisen on the third point of the guarantees. The western Powers, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sebastopol, but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea—in recompense for which, they offer to evacuate the Russian territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference has broken up. The plenipotentiaries have sent to their government for instructions, and the Conference will probably be adjourned until final authority shall arrive. Meantime, the fourth point is under discussion. Prince Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

The London News says that according to the most recent communications from Vienna, Lord John Russell was understood to see no prospects of peace at present, and that he expected to return to England by the 14th of April.

The opinion is freely expressed by the London press, that any hope of peace is now precarious and uncertain.

THE WAR.

Progress of the War with Sebastopol.

The special correspondent of the London Times describes the condition of the army as much improved. Weather fine, health and spirits of the troops better, provisions abundant, and sanitary regulations strictly enforced; but the actual works of the siege make no progress to justify favorable prophecies. Actual progress of the lines and batteries there is, but it exists on both sides, and there has been no comparative advantages gained by the Allies.

A formidable Russian force is assembled around Eupatoria, and virtually besieges the place. The Russians could not hold Eupatoria if taken, as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Lord Raglan's latest despatches announce a steady fire, without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations are, however, going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen the works which they recently threw up in advance of the Malakoff tower. These are not isolated works, but are part of an advanced line of defence, and consequently it is indispensable for the allies to destroy them. With this object in view, the British are pushing forward a parallel from an advanced point on the right, with a view to form a junction with a corresponding parallel which is being made on their side by the French.

Nightly encounters take place between the French and Russian riflemen. The latter have been repeatedly dislodged, but again return to their pits, under cover of the Russian batteries.

The Paris Presse states (but the statement is contradicted by other papers,) that the Allies have assented to a truce.

A manifesto from the Holy Synod of the Russian Church has appeared, inciting the Russian nation to war in defence of the faith.

Breadstuffs.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—All articles with the exception of corn have undergone a slight decline, and a general dullness prevails.

The War Signs in Europe.

It is not discoverable that the death of the Czar Nicholas has produced the slightest change in European politics. It was simply the sudden removal of a great individual. His plans, ideas and policy survive him in the person of his son, and, thus far, Nicholas is as potent in his grave as he was three months ago, when a vast empire called him lord, and worshipped and obeyed him almost as a demi-god. The intelligence from Europe is one month later than the accession of Alexander II.—which period should have developed some tokens of change of Russian policy, if such changes were about to take place. But nothing of this kind has been made manifest. The most liberal construction of the most pacific declarations of the new Czar cannot interpret them as in the least degree reversing a single determination of Nicholas. Character-painters, in search of a sign of peace, may endeavor to draw Alexander, with materials manufactured for the occasion, as an amiable, peace-loving, unambitious prince; but such pictures deserve no more respect or confidence than any other fancy sketches.

The truth is that although, by right of inheritance and common consent, Alexander rules Russia, Russia in a certain sense and with power at present irresistible, rules Alexander. Even if he were an enthusiastic non-resistant, he could not now, nor for months to come, think of peace on the most favorable terms, lest he would lose the crown he has so lately succeeded to. The Russian people—that is to say the strongest and wealthiest portion of them—are all for war; and even the peasantry are flattered by the successful resistance of the Russian armies to their foes, and each one begins to feel a personal interest in the struggle; for each one, if he has not already been engaged in it, is liable to serve at any moment; or the war has become hallowed in the memory of each by the sacrifice of some near relative or friend—a sacrifice that even the vulgarst of the peasants would avenge by the offering of his own strong arm to repel the invaders of Russia. There is no mere blind obedience to superior officers in the Russian army. Every conflict with their enemies, reveals genuine patriotism, sustained by a certain religious enthusiasm which, among such a people, is the strongest stimulant to physical courage.

The news by the Washington is far from being favorable to peace. At Sebastopol and at Vienna the war signs are in the ascendant.

The conferees at Vienna, after agreeing most happily on the two first points of settlement, stumble at the third. The Russian plenipotentiary, acting no doubt in obedience to the instructions of the new emperor and the well known feeling of the Russian people, rejects the conditions proposed, and, like all the other Vienna conferences connected with the history of this war, the present is likely to break up without any other result than widening the breach between Russia and the allies. Such seems to be the expectation in England and France, both of which powers are vigorously pursuing their hostile measures. England was to send her great Baltic fleet to sea on the 2d of April. France promises to send fifty thousand more troops to the Crimea, after the Conference. Napoleon is still preparing to go to the East, and in the meantime, is to visit with the Empress, the Queen of England, at Buckingham Palace, by way of strengthening the alliance, and perhaps of reviving, by a pompous display, the wasted and exhausted enthusiasm of the English. The English are in fact, heartily weary of the war, and if they could get out of it decently, would gladly do so. But Napoleon is bent on achieving some grand result before consenting to peace, and he has both the will and the power necessary. His greatest difficulty thus far has been the inefficiency of his ally, and he no doubt counts upon bringing about better efforts on the part of England by his visit to Victoria. An indefinite continuation of the war seems from every point of view to be the present prospect.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Love, Jealousy and Murder.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Wytheville, Va., under date of the 2d inst., states that on Saturday night last a most shocking tragedy occurred in Wytheville, by which one of the oldest and most influential citizens of that town was instantly killed, and three other persons dangerously wounded. The particulars of the bloody affair are as follows:—For some time past, a man named J. Austin Graham has been paying his attentions to the daughter of a wealthy old gentleman named W. H. Spiller, who is reported to be worth about \$200,000. Graham was unsuccessful in his suit, from the fact that the young lady loved, and was engaged to be married to a physician named Dr. Hamet. Graham, on account of this state of things, has been very violent, and threatened to take the life of his rival the first opportunity that offered. On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, he entered the Wytheville Hotel, kept by Mr. Thomas J. Boyd, where Mr. Spiller, the father of the young lady, was sitting, in company with Mr. C. P. Trigg, Teller of the exchange Bank at Abingdon, Mr. C. Cox, an attaché of the Hotel, and Mr. Terry, of Wytheville. Graham drew a revolver, and commenced firing into the crowd, killing Mr. Spiller at the first fire. Mr. Cox is very badly wounded, but will, it is thought, recover. Messrs. Terry and Trigg were wounded, but not seriously. The murderer fled immediately after the commission of the bloody deed, and at last accounts had not been arrested.

CLOTHING!

A New Assortment Just Opened!
And will be sold 30 per cent.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing For Spring and Summer, consisting of Superfine Black Dress and Frock Coats, black and fancy Cassimere, Cassinet and Corduroy Pants, large assortment of Vests, Hats and Caps, neck and pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, &c., &c., all of which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country. Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1855.

TRACT OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of John Wakefield, dec'd., will offer at private sale, all that certain tract of LAND, situate in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., late the residence of the said John Wakefield dec'd., containing

330 ACRES, more or less, 190 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered—sufficient Locust and Chestnut to fence the whole farm, with an abundance of Rock oak, Poplar &c. There is a good water power and a site for a Grist or Saw Mill. There is erected on the premises a good two story frame house and bank barn—also a log barn—also, two tenant houses, four apple orchards, two of grafted fruit, beginning to bear, ten never failing springs, so that every field can be supplied with water.—From 40 to 50 acres suitable for meadow.

The above property situated in the heart of one of the best wheat growing valleys in central Pennsylvania, is of the best quality of limestone and red-shale land. It is convenient to market, being but five miles from the Penn'a. Railroad and Canal, and three miles from Shirlsberg, and a desirable situation for those wishing to purchase. For a wheat or stock farm it is not surpassed in this part of the State.

N. B.—If not sold before the 15th of August next, it will be offered on that day at public outcry, on the premises.

For particulars address George P. Wakefield on the premises, or John R. Hunter, Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

GEORGE P. WAKEFIELD, } Executors.
JNO. R. HUNTER, }

April 11, 1855.—ls.

Personal Property at Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, at his residence in Henderson township, on Thursday the 19th day of April, 1855, the following property to wit: two Horses, one Colt, v. o. fresh milk Cows, four Young Cattle, eight head of young do., eight head of Hogs, one Windowing Mill, one Threshing Machine, Ploughs, Harrows, and Farming Utensils of all kinds together with a variety of household affairs, such as Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding, two Clocks, Bureaus, Cupboards, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

GEORGE J. FEE.
April 11, 1855

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, AT THE OLD STAND.

GEORGE GWIN,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and is now opening at the old stand in Market Square, the largest and prettiest assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, ever brought to the borough of Huntingdon.

My stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimers, black and fancy Satinets, Tweeds, and a large variety of Goods of all kinds.

Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods.

of the latest styles and best quality. A large assortment of Undersleeves, Collars and Spencers, black and figured Silks, a great variety of Prints and Chinese, Lawns, Barze Dolmans, Decains figured, plain and barred, Edging Lace, Ribbons, fancy and black Gimp, Silk Lace, colored Kid Gloves, Gents' black do., Linen and Silk Hdk's, black Italian Cravats, Hosiery, &c.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, and a fine assortment of STRAW GOODS.

A good supply of FRESH GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND CEDARWARE.

GLASSWARE has been selected with the greatest care in regard to quality and price, and I flatter myself that I can offer inducements to purchasers not to be found elsewhere.

Call and see my Goods and examine for your selves.

Thankful for the patronage of the past by my friends and the public generally, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Huntingdon Apl. 3d 1855.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN!

J. & W. SAXTON,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia the handsomest assortment of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, and at lower prices than can be got at any other house, consisting as follows:—

DRESS GOODS, such as Summer Silks, Chalices, Berages, Lawns, &c., &c.

FOR THE LADIES, Calicoes, Chimzettes, Under-sleeves, Laces and the greatest variety of dress Trimmings in town.

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety, such as fine Boots, Ladies' Gaiters, Misses' Gaiters and Slippers, Ladies' Buskins, and a great variety of Children's Boots and Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS, such as white Silk, black Silk, Kossuth Hats of every variety. Panama and Straw Hats, and a beautiful assortment of Bonnets, English, Straw, Braid, Silk and Crape Bonnets, Bloomer Hats and Flats for children.

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE, of every variety and at lower prices than ever.

Cloths, Cassimers and Summer Goods of every variety and color.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTHS, a magnificent assortment, and at exceedingly low prices.

GROCERIES of every variety, and of good quality.

We are determined to sell our old stock off at reduced prices. We have on hand every variety of Goods usually kept in a country store.

April 3, 1855.

The Cheap Corner Forever!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, & C.

BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for spring and summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any other brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of

LADIES DRESS GOODS, in part, Gingham, Lawns, Printed and Plain Berages, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c. In fact all the articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, of all sizes.

Also, **GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE,** equal to any in town; and many articles too numerous to mention.

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, Apl. 3, 1855.

If you want to get the worth of your money,

CALL AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

I have opened the largest and prettiest assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS ever brought to this place, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vests, K. Jeans, Cotton Stripes, Linens, Velvet Coats, Muslins, &c., &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS, Plain and Fancy Silks, plain and figured Chals, Spring Delains, Berge Delains, Plain Berge of all colors, Dolmans, Dress and Domestic Gingham, a large lot of Lawns, and a great variety of Prints, &c.

HOSIERY.—Hosiery of all kinds. Gloves, kid and silk finish; Lisle Thread, Mitts, long and short Vails, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazette, Stamped Collars and Undersleeves, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Head Dresses, Ladies' Caps, Ribbons, Colored Crapes, Florence Silks, Gents' Fancy Hcks, plain black Dress Trimmings, French Working Cotton, Linen Floss, and a variety of Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large assortment of Bonnets, Flats, Hats, and Shoes, Oil Cloths, Cedar Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c., &c.

Also, **GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE AND SALT.**

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods, as I can and will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Good at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, Apl. 3, 1855

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE Commissioned officers of the 4th Bri. grade, 14th Division P. M. are ordered to meet in full uniform, at Huntingdon on Thursday the 19th day of April 1855, for Drill.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. C. MCGILL,
GEO. W. GARRETTSON, Major.
Huntingdon, April 3, 1855.

Books! Books!

25,000 VOLUMES of new and popular books

embracing every variety to be had in Boston, New York and Philadelphia—the subscriber has just received and offers for sale extremely low. His stock of STATIONERY is of great variety and superior quality, as follows:—Foolscap, Letter, Note and Wrapping Paper. Envelopes of every kind, Gold and Steel Pens also, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Pen Knives, Pocket Knives, &c. School Books of every kind used in the country, at wholesale and retail prices.

1000 PIECES WALL PAPER of the latest and prettiest styles, just received and for sale at Philadelphia retail prices.

All the above stock the public will find it to be their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction to every customer. Store opposite Whitaker's Hotel, Railroad street.

WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 3, 1855.

MILL OWNERS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber has made every important improvement in Direct Action Water Wheels, and has several of them in successful use in Centre and Millin counties to drive Grist and Saw Mills, and have given general satisfaction in every instance. They are recommended for their simplicity, cheapness and durability, being made of iron and casting at from ten to fifteen dollars, and for power and speed their economy of water cannot be excelled by any other wheel of the kind, and can be put to saw mills and grist mills without much cost for timber, &c. Being constantly engaged in the millwright business with a force of hands always at hand I can put in one most any time, or do any other work in that line in the most modern improved style at very reasonable rates.

Price for putting in wheels at saw or grist mills, \$75, and board, timber and casting found. All other jobs of millwrighting done to order at short notice,—having had eighteen years practice and the best of reference given if required.

JOHN TODD,
Potter's Mills, Centre co., Pa. Apl. 3, 1855—3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned for Advertising and Job Work done during the time he was editor of the Huntingdon Journal, are hereby notified to pay up immediately, and save costs. The Advertising of course, is subject to the division between the undersigned and the present Journal editor, which was, "All advertisements published more than half the time for which they were to be inserted, (at the time for which they were to be inserted) to be published less than half the said time, to fall to Brewster, and those published just half their time are to be equally divided."

S. L. GLASGOW.
Shirlsberg, March 13, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of J. McCarty Sankey, late of Henderson township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to him, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

March 27, 1855. ALEX. PORT, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to me upon the estate of Captain William Johnston, late of Berrow township, dec'd. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them to me for settlement.

ROBERT JOHNSTON
Jackson tp. March 20, 1855. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts in the books of the subscriber, are informed that such accounts have been left with William Dorris, Jr., Esq. All interested will please call and make settlement as early a day as possible.

M. A. HENDERSON,
Huntingdon, March 13, 1855.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between F. & C. Schneider, this is day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of F. Schneider, and all persons indebted will call and settle on or before the first of April next—after that date the books will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

F. SCHNEIDER,
C. SCHNEIDER.
March 12, 1855.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Mary Fleming, deceased.
Estate of Martha Robison, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration of the estates of said deceaseds, were this day granted to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estates or either of them, will present their claims to, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make payment to

SAMUEL FLEMING,
Barree township, March 10, 1855.*

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Will of John Wakefield, deceased, all persons having claims against his estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to either of the Executors at their respective places of residence.

J. R. HUNTER, Petersburg,
GEO. P. WAKEFIELD, Shirlsly tp.
March 13, 1855.

Estate of Thomas Johnston, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Thomas Johnston of West township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON, Executor.
Feb. 27, 1855.*

WAR AT HARRISBURG.

THOSE knowing themselves to have unsettled accounts in the books of the subscriber, are respectfully requested to call and settle. Money or no money call and settle and have your accounts standing for four years closed, and according to the old saying one stitch in time will save nine. Face those old accounts they must and shall be settled.

R. C. MCGILL.
Huntingdon Foundry, Feb. 20, 1855.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!
A full assortment for sale at the "Globe" Of fice.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WARRANTS, AGREEMENTS, NOTES relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws.

SUMMONS, EXECUTIONS, SUBPENAS, LEASES, COMMITMENTS, REAL ESTATE.