

is the best expositor of his own views. Hear him. In his annual message of 1824, when the danger from the Holy Alliance had passed away, he said, renewing his recommendation, that we had no concern with European wars, but "with regard to our neighbors our situation is different. It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us."

But, sir, we have another witness to introduce, whom no American can hear without respect and gratitude, the writer of the Declaration of Independence, the patriarch of the Democratic faith, the statesman and patriot, second only to Washington in the estimation of his countrymen. Mr. Monroe, during his whole Presidency, was in the habit of the most confidential communication with Mr. Jefferson upon all questions of serious concern. He consulted him upon this subject, and here follows the answer, dated October 24, 1823. Never were sentiments sounder in themselves or more beautifully expressed:

"The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous, which has ever been offered to my contemplation, since that of Independence. That made us a nation; this sets our compass, and points the course, which we are to steer through the ocean of time. And never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests, distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe; the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism—our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom."

And now there are those, who would mar the magnificent figure of Mr. Jefferson, by converting his ocean of time into a mere duck pond, and his fundamental maxim, never "to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs," into the historical recollection of a temporary project to save our neighboring States from a blow aimed at that time at their safety, and all danger from which passed away, as suddenly as it has arisen.

And there is another voice from the tomb, which speaks the same confirmatory language, respecting this doctrine—the voice of one whose memory will live upon the pages of our history, and in the hearts of our countrymen, as long as true genius and elevated patriotism shall find admirers.

In 1825, Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. Poinsett, says, "that the then President, Mr. Adams, who was Secretary of State when Mr. Monroe advanced his doctrine, coincides in 'both principles,' (non-interference and anti-colonization,) which were laid down after much and anxious deliberation of the part of the late Administration. The President, (Mr. Adams,) who then formed a part of it, continues to coincide with both, and you will urge upon the Government of Mexico the utility and expediency of asserting the same principles on all proper occasions."

It is obvious, sir, that Mr. Calhoun was under a misapprehension in relation to the views of Mr. Monroe upon this subject. He himself stated, that his recollection of it was imperfect, and that it was so, beyond all contradiction. He considered that the "declaration of Mr. Monroe had reference to a specific case, (the Holy Alliance,) and stopped there." "Mr. Monroe," he added, "was a wise man, and had no design of burdening the country with a task it could not perform. He knew there was a broader declaration made by the gentleman, then Secretary of State," &c. What Mr. Calhoun here alluded to, I profess my inability to comprehend.

No declaration could well be broader, than that of Mr. Monroe; and whatever agency or advice Mr. Adams may have had, or given in the matter, its responsible paternity rests upon the Chief Magistrate. I have reason to believe, that Mr. Adams was anxious for the measure, though his precise share in it I do not know. Indeed, Mr. Clay, by his authority, as I have shown, avowed his concurrence in it. But, sir, those who knew Mr. Monroe well know that he was entitled to the character of wisdom, here given to him by Mr. Calhoun. He was a safe and sagacious statesman, cautious in his investigations, looking narrowly into every question presenting itself, hearing all that could be said, and then deciding for himself, and adhering with unshaken firmness to his decisions. I knew him well, and hold him in remembrance as a true patriot and a pure one, and the worthy successor of his personal and political friends, Jefferson and Madison. The declaration of Mr. Monroe contained the enunciation of a general principle, and its application to a particular case, while Mr. Calhoun has confined it to the latter, divesting it thus of all claim to the establishment of a great line of policy.

It has been said here more than once, and I think, though I am not certain, that it was said by Mr. Calhoun, that the course of action of Mr. Monroe upon this subject, was the result of a suggestion made by Mr. Canning to Mr. Rush. This is another, among the many errors, which seem to have clustered around this whole matter. It is easy to show this.

As early as July, 1823, Mr. Rush received from the Department of State a dispatch, containing the view of the President upon the Spanish-American question, corresponding, substantially, with the ground, subsequently taken in the message. They were transmitted to him, not for any immediate diplomatic action, but to put him in possession of the Government, as circumstances might arise, rendering it necessary for him to be acquainted with them. Mr. Rush, I understand, had his first conversation with Mr. Canning, at the request of the latter, towards the end of August in that year; and his dispatches, announcing the result of that, and of other subsequent interviews, did not reach Washington until about the middle of November, just before the opening of Congress, as Mr. Rush says, in his interesting narrative of this diplomatic episode. Now, I have already read an extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Monroe, dated October 23, 1823, by which it appears, that the President had communicated to the retired Patriarch his impressions, and probably his intentions, in relation to this whole subject, which met, as we have seen, the most cordial approbation; and I have no doubt but that a similar correspondence, with a like approval, took place with Mr. Madison. It is obvious, that a course, involving such important principles, and fraught, it might be, with startling consequences, must have been some time under the consideration of a cautious statesman, like Mr. Monroe, before it could assume a shape proper to be submitted for the opinion of Mr. Jefferson. It is clearly impossible, that the suggestions of Mr. Canning could have led to the establishment of this doctrine, or to its promulgation.

## Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1856.

**Correspondence of the Globe:**  
The Speaker disappointed the public yesterday, by failing to announce the Standing Committees of the House. Everybody is anxious to know the precise complexion of the Committees. The anxiety of some is traceable to political feeling—that of others has its origin in the pocket. The Committee on Elections is the cynosure of all exclusively political eyes, the seats of half-a-dozen members being contested, whilst the attention of those who are on the look-out for plunder is directed to the Committee on Engraving, &c., which, Madam Rumor says, furnishes delightful pickings under favorable circumstances. I know that Madam Rumor is a great liar, but when all her thousand tongues assert one thing and proclaim it aloud under the dome of the Capitol, with none to contradict, we may assume that the truth is spoken. In view of an occurrence which must be fresh in the recollection of all newspaper readers, Mr. Banks will doubtless exercise a sound discretion in the arrangement of this Committee, and place at its head a Chairman whose integrity is above suspicion.

The House Printing is still undecided. The vote for Mr. Follet, of Ohio, the anti-administration caucus candidate, is falling off. Mr. Wendell's (democrat) has crept up a little, but will have to creep a good deal higher before he can get in. Mr. Follet's friends are out of humor and talk of repealing the elections that have taken place of House officers. This is a brilliant idea—too brilliant to be reduced to practice, I think. As Mr. Follet's friends are not strong enough to elect their favorite, it is not easy to understand how they could repeal the elections that have taken place. They had better "come to terms" with the aspirants who stand in their way, and who can be bought off with a reasonable share of the profits!

The "Union" of this morning contains a proclamation by the President, commanding all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States to disperse and retire to their homes, and warning all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of the forces of the United States. It is to be hoped that this proclamation will have the effect to prevent further disorders in Kansas and that the necessity of drawing the sword against any portion of our own people will not be forced upon the general government.

The joint resolution from the Senate appropriating \$1500 for the relief of the poor of Washington and Georgetown, still hangs in the House. It seems that the benevolent people of Washington and Georgetown cannot take care of their own poor. Congress must not only build their Water Works and carry forward all their public improvements, but it must also feed their hungry and clothe their naked. If the public monies are to be appropriated to charitable purposes, let us have a general distribution;—let a certain amount be voted to every Congressional district in the Union, and let each member send home his district's share for dispensation. Why not? If it is constitutional to relieve the poor of Washington out of the public treasury, it is constitutional to relieve the poor of San Francisco; and if it is right to do one, it is right to do the other.

Nothing of much interest will occur in the House till the Committees get at work and carve out business.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 12, 1856.  
The long-promised speech of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, on the Central American question, was delivered the other day. It was a rather poor affair, in my judgment, to come from a successor of Daniel Webster. Mr. Wilson did not speak to the merits of the question. Indeed he hardly spoke to the question at all. He talked about Oregon, and Kansas, and "that polar sea upon which Dr. Kane gazed," as if Oregon, or Kansas, or the polar sea, had anything to do with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which England has so shamefully broken. He said the walls of the Capitol resounded ten years ago with the cry of "54 40 or fight," and yet he hastily backed down to 49, "leaving England in possession of three hundred thousand square miles of the free territory of the republic." I suppose he made this statement for the purpose of showing England that we are a nation of blustering cowards, and that she can play out her designs in Central America with perfect impunity. All these rumors of war with England, in the opinion of this astute Senator, were set afloat only "to divert the people from attending to what was passing on the other side of the Mississippi." Here we have the pith of Mr. Wilson's speech—here we see what he was driving at. It was Kansas, and not Central America, that was uppermost in his mind. A war with England, which all good men would deplore on the score of humanity, Senator Wilson would regret because of its tendency to interfere with the operations of the Emigrant Aid Society! A free highway to the Pacific is of less importance than an underground railroad in Kansas! And John Bull is a very saint in comparison with a "border ruffian,"—as if John has not been the border ruffian of the world ever since he grew to manhood.—There was this difference between the speeches of Cass, Seward and Foot, and the speech of Wilson: the former were statesmanlike whilst the latter was stumpled. Mr. W. has just one idea, and that is inky.

The election of Mr. Wendel, the Democratic candidate, as House Printer, is a hard blow to the Black Republicans, who had set their hearts on electing Follet. The design of the Republicans in pushing Follet was to build up a Printing Establishment at the National Capitol, for the furtherance of their interests. Everything was to be made subordinate to the great idea of Black Republicanizing the opposition to the Democracy. But many of the opposition members refused to go the full length of the Grow, Galloway and Washburn string, and failing to obtain a compromise, they let Wendel slide. This looks as if there was going to be trouble in the anti-democratic camp at the North.

A spirited debate took place in the House yesterday, on a motion to refer the special message of the President in relation to Kansas to the Committee of the Whole. Dunn, Giddings and other Republicans opposed the motion, but it prevailed.

The memorial of Ex-Gov. Reeder was presented and referred to the Committee on Elections. The majority of this committee being Black Republican to the backbone, a strong blast in favor of Reeder may be expected. But the minority will doubtless give us as strong a resort on the other side.

The House stands adjourned to Monday. HUNTINGDON.

## From the Augusta (Me.) Age. Prospects of the Democracy in the Presidential Contest.

A survey of the field, and of what has been indicated by the elections of the past year, furnishes abundant evidence that a signal triumph awaits the Democracy in the approaching contest. The three prominent combatants upon the arena are the Democrat, the Republican, and the Know-Nothing parties. The first of these stands openly upon national ground, standing by the Constitution and its compromises, the recognition of the equal rights of all sections of the Union, the maintenance of all the laws of the land, and the continuance of the Union as it is.—Upon these principles the party plants itself, both at the North and South, the East and the West. Its platform is broad enough to embrace every portion of the land, and he who truly bears the name of Democrat may carry it into any part of this great republic, and his principles will be known and responded to by those of the same name wherever he goes. Not so with either of the other two parties. Republicanism, as now claimed by those, assuming the title, stands, and can stand, only as a Northern party. It has no national character—it covers no national ground—it has no party existence. It is sectional, and only sectional in all its characteristics, and its candidate must therefore be the candidate of the section, and not of the nation, and his platform must be that of opposition to the Constitution in many particulars, and of hostility to the rights of the South.

Know Nothingism has a national name, or, in other words, the same name throughout the nation; but it is the same in name only in the several sections of the country, if we except, as we should, its sameness in fanaticism, intolerance, violence and crime. It puts forth no code of principles suited alike to the North and the South, and the K. N. of the one spurns the K. N. of the other from his embrace as a hated and despised thing.—There can be no candidate of this party who can meet the requirements of both sections which comprise it, unless the one or the other utterly yields all its professed principles. There is no rationality, no broad spreading principle about it, and like "republicanism," it would break down constitutional barriers, and set at naught the rights of the people.

Such an aspect does the field present as briefly viewed. What precise form these two latter actors in the struggle may ultimately assume, it is difficult to say. But, be it what it may, it cannot be doubted that the patriotism, intelligence and virtue of the people will set the seal of reprobation upon both, and hold fast to those principles which are not bounded by geographical lines, nor propagated by "dark lantern" oaths, but which embrace the whole country, and are nourished in the light of true freedom and patriotism. To the support of these principles all national men, whatever their distinctive name—heretofore, will rally—and rally, too, for the time at least—with the National Democracy, for by so doing they can alone be effective of good.

The questions involved in the struggle are of more importance than that of the expediency or inexpediency of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Indeed, this can hardly enter into the contest, for no considerable portion of either of the forces desire its full restoration. That matter is past.—The future of the country, its momentous interests, the preservation of its unity, the administration of its laws, the perpetuity of its strength and position in the family of nations, these are the rallying points, and in anticipation of the warfare for these, the people have in many of the States sounded out already the notes of preparation, and given full notice that their armor is buckled on, that they have already driven in the outposts, and wait only the time to charge, to complete the great and utter overthrow of the enemy.

Let us look at the official dispatches sent to us from the States during the past year, and sum up the result, that we may ascertain how stands the battle.

We enumerate the following States as having uttered their condemnatory voices against both Nationalism and "Republicanism," or given sure earnest of their nationality and Democracy, and give the number of electoral votes to which each is entitled:

Maine,	8	Tennessee,	12
Pennsylvania,	27	Alabama,	9
New Jersey,	7	Mississippi,	7
Virginia,	15	N. Carolina,	10
Illinois,	11	S. Carolina,	8
Indiana,	13	Georgia,	10
Wisconsin,	5	Louisiana,	6
Missouri,	9	Texas,	4
Arkansas,	4	Florida,	3

Here we have enough and to spare, which may be set down as reasonably sure, the number required being 149. But we may safely add as opposed to sectionalism in the coming campaign:

New Hampshire,	5	Maryland,	8
Michigan,	6	Delaware,	3
Kentucky,	12	California,	4

Which gives 57 surplus, and this without counting—  
New York, 35 Connecticut, 6  
Iowa, 4  
Total, 45

Which the Democracy stands a better chance of carrying than do the other parties. If, then, we give to the opposition Ohio, about which considerable doubt is justifiable, and all the States remaining—it has  
Ohio, 23 Vermont, 5  
Massachusetts, 13 Rhode Island, 4  
Total, 45

And we do not see that it can confidently claim any more, but, in any event, it is apparent that the Democracy must win the field and have a very considerable surplus of strength. Indeed, the Concord Statesman, the leading Know-Nothing organ in New Hampshire, mournfully reflects upon the picture presented, and says:

"As the subject is now presented throughout the country, no very strong hope can be reasonably entertained of defeating the candidate of the next Democratic National Convention—even if General Pierce be the nominee. This is an assertion the utterance of which is by no means pleasant; but every intelligent politician, looking carefully over the country, and noting the various movements afoot which have reference to 1856, can now reach no other conclusion."

## The Latest Foreign News.

Peace Prospects Brighter—Confirmation of the Czar's acceptance of the Peace Propositions.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—The Royal steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to Feb. 2, arrived here this afternoon.

The Central American Question.  
The London Morning Advertiser has the following announcement:—"We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the foreign office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question."

The Peace Negotiations.  
The despatches of the Russian government completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23 ult., and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.

A memorandum, embodying the propositions, has been signed at Vienna and sent to Paris and London.

It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on February 17th, that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject, and that the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by February 25th.

The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening of the Conference, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary.

It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the Peace Conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the Conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

## THE British Periodicals. PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continued to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. The North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the newspaper, and the ponderous *Tome* of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the War in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticized, whether of friend or of foe, and all short comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the Crimea and from the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intelligible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.  
The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS AND PREMIUMS.  
(See List of Premium Volumes below.)

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| For any two of the four Reviews and one Premium volume,    | 5 00   |
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The Premiums consists of the following works, back volumes of which will be given to new Subscribers according to the number of periodicals ordered, as above explained:—  
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FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW (one year).  
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE (six months).  
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (one year).  
EDINBURGH REVIEW (one year).  
METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE (six months).  
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (one year).

Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not alone wanted, Subscribers will please order as many different works for premiums as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

CLUBBING.  
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will besent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs, nor will premium in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without recourse to an agent.

POSTAGE.  
In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,  
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
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WHAT more essential to every family, counting room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED is now the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

Can I make a better investment?  
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.—sold by all Booksellers in Huntingdon and elsewhere.  
Also, Webster's School Dictionaries.  
February 6, 1856.\*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of John W. Barkstresser, late of Hopewell township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JACOB WEAVER,  
JACOB S. BARKSTRESSER,  
Executors.  
December, 5th 1856.\*

A FARM FOR SALE.  
THE subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, in Henderson township, about three miles from the borough of Huntingdon, containing

210 ACRES,  
and 112 perches, and allowance, having thereon erected a good frame house, bank barn, and other out buildings. The farm is in a good state of cultivation. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL SANKEY.  
January 21, 1856.\*41.

PROPERTY FOR RENT.  
THE undersigned offers for Rent the large brick house in Water Street, Pa., formerly occupied as a Hotel, but more recently as a Select School. The House is well situated for either purpose. It contains all the ready Furniture such as Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, &c., which will be included in the lease of the House.

ALSO,  
The Ware House and Wharf situated on the Penna. Canal, and one House and Shop suitable for a shoe maker or tailor. Any persons wishing to rent would do well to call on the Proprietor, or address by letter.

H. B. MYTINGER.  
Water Street, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1856.

## HUNTINGDON AND Broad Top R. R.

OPEN TO STONERSTOWN!

Winter Arrangement.  
ON and after MONDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1856, trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going South leave junction with Pennsylvania Rail Road at 8 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.	
Going North leave Stonerstown Station at 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.	
Trains SOUTH leave	A. M. P. M.
McConnellstown	8.15 2.15
Marklesburg	8.40 2.40
Coffee Run	8.52 2.52
Rough & Ready	9.00 3.00
Fisher's Summit	9.17 3.17
Stonerstown	9.27 3.27
Trains NORTH leave	
Fisher's Summit	10.14 4.14
Rough & Ready	10.29 4.29
Coffee Run	10.48 4.38
Marklesburg	11.00 5.00
McConnellstown	11.21 5.21
Huntingdon	11.42 5.42

Freight pounds baggage allowed each passenger.  
Freight received by the Conductor of the train and forwarded to any of the above points at owner's risk.

For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon, January 30, 1856. JAMES R. McCLURE, Superintendent.

NOTICE.  
LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Stryker, late of west township, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER STRYKER, Admin'r.  
Alexandria, Jan. 16th, 1856.\*

Norcross' Rotary Planing Machine.  
WANTED—To sell the Rights and Machines for a Rotary Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine, for boards and plank, under the Norcross Patent. Also, the attachment of the Moulding Machine, which will work a whole board into mouldings at one operation.—This patent has been tried, and decided in the Supreme Court in Washington, to be no infringement, being superior to Woodworth's Machine.

Apply to J. D. DALE, Willow Street above Twelfth, Philadelphia, where the Machine can be seen in operation.  
January 16th, 1856.—3m.

NEW GOODS AGAIN!  
AT THE CHEAP CORNER.  
Dry-Goods, Clothing, Groceries, &c. &c.  
BENJ. JACOBS  
RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, Democrats, Whigs, Know Nothings, Sag Nicks and Republicans, and the public in general that he has just opened a large assortment of New Goods for fall and winter, consisting in part of every variety of LADIES' FASHIONABLE GOODS of the latest styles and best qualities; and Dry Goods in general too numerous to mention.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—a large assortment for men and boys.  
GROCERIES—fresh and of all kinds.  
HATS and CAPS, and BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds for men, women, misses and boys, QUEENSWARE, and all other articles usually kept in a country store.

Everybody and the rest of man and woman kind, are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
Huntingdon, Sept. 25, 1855.

THE handsome assortment of De lances, Persian Cloth, Larilla Cloth, Berage de lances, Paramette Cloth, and all wool Merinos, all wool delances, of the best styles and selected with the greatest care, for sale by  
J. & W. SEXTON.

## M. A. P. OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY

THE undersigned proposes publishing, provided sufficient encouragement be obtained, a Map of Huntingdon county. Said map to be constructed by actual survey, of all the public Roads, Rail Roads, Rivers, Streams, Canals, Township lines, &c., and every place of note contained in said county, such as Churches, Post Offices, School Houses, Stores, Taverns, Mills, Factories, Shops, Crossings, and Stations, carefully shown in their respective places, and the name and place of residence of nearly every business man in said county, and the branch of business followed by each one respectively.—And the place marked where near all the farm buildings stand, and the proprietors and the occupants name given. Said Map to contain from fourteen to eighteen square feet of engraving, and to be finished in the most modern style and workmanlike manner, &c.  
WILLIAM CHRISTY.  
December 28, 1855.

THE "GLOBE" Job Printing OFFICE IS NOW SUPPLIED WITH A Complete Assortment of NEW MATERIAL, AND We are now Prepared TO GET UP IN GOOD STYLE, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, CARDS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, AT THE BROAD-TOP DEPOT.

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN,  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening at the head of the Broad Top Basin a large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of DRY-GOODS GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, WILLOWWARE, HATS, & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, And a general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Also—BACON, SALT, FISH & PLASTER. And in short, every thing usually kept in a country store.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and see whether we cannot make it your interest to patronize us. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices. The highest market prices paid for all kinds of grain.

Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of merchandise, produce &c. Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1855.

## H. ROMAN

Has just opened a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CONSISTING of all kinds of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Oct. 2.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING at wholesale, as cheap as in the City, at ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

THE PEOPLE In Town from the Country Should Call at ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. A full assortment of winter clothing now on hand.

To Builders and Others, WANTED, to establish an Agency for the sale of Wood Mouldings, of which there are from \$20 to \$200 worth used in every house that is built. Our advantages, in the use of a Machine that will work a whole board into mouldings at one operation, and the large amount of capital employed by the Company, enable us to give a liberal commission. Pattern book furnished, containing 250 patterns. Address J. D. DALE, Willow Street, above Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa. January 16th, 1856.—3m.

TO IRON MEN. THE subscriber has recently discovered an ORE BANK which will yield an abundant supply of Iron Ore. This Ore Bank is on a small tract of land, belonging to the subscriber, containing about twenty acres, situated in Walker township, about one mile and three quarters from the station on the Broad Top Railroad near McConnellstown. Specimens of the Ore may be seen in Huntingdon at the ticket office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The subscriber will either sell or lease the above tract of land. JOHN LEE, McConnellstown, Dec. 26, 1855.

NOTICE. LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Elizabeth Buchanan, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted, will make payment, and those having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, Administrator.  
Huntingdon, Jan. 9th, 1856.

J. & W. SEXTON will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods at their cheap store, south-west corner of Public Square.