

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

Literary Notices.

The Edinburgh Review for April is received. It is as rich and substantial as usual and needs no commendation from us.

The Westminster Review is also on our table. The Contents are The Rise of the Dutch Republic. The English law of Divorce. Types of Mankind. Scandinavian Past and Present. Sunday in Great Britain. The Congress of Vienna. General Williams and the Fall of Kars. Medical Despotism. Contemporary Literature.

Black wood for May is at hand and deserves a further notice. Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton St., N. Y.

Proceedings of Town Council.

June 16, 1856. The house convened at the usual place. Present, Chief Burgess, Abraham McCoy, Assistant Burgess, John Simpson, Thomas Fisher.

Council.—Alexander Carmon, Benjamin Grafins, Henry Lower, Jacob Snyder. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The Burgess made report in relation to the Hay Scale accompanied with a letter of Abbott & Co. and plan of same, which they agree to erect for one hundred and ten dollars and give six months credit.

Moved by M. E. seconded by Mr. Simpson, that the Scale contracted for be erected on the ground now occupied by the old one on Smith street.

The House proceeded to the election of a Collector of the Borough tax for the present year, when Mr. Snyder nominated J. Murray Simpson, who was unanimously elected. The House adjourned.

J. Simpson Africa, Sec.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BLAIR COUNTY.

On Monday evening of last week another cold blooded and daring murder was committed in the borough of Hollidaysburg, the following brief account of which we take from the Register. Up to the present time the murderer has not and it is thought he will not be arrested, as he took a hurried leave on the railroad eastward. It may be as well that he should not be taken at all as to be brought back a candidate for the intense sympathy of a Blair county jury.

The Register says:—On Monday night last there was a dance at the house of James R. Johnston, on the South side of the canal nearly opposite Leech's Warehouse, to which a daughter of a man called Jim Davis had gone, contrary to his wishes, and about which he became very much excited, and sent word to Mrs. Johnston that if his daughter did not leave immediately he would shoot. The daughter is said to have left, but it would appear unobserved by Davis, for it seems that he repaired to the boat on which he was boating, lying on the opposite side of the canal, got out a gun loaded with heavy shot, and fired into the door of Johnston's house, killing Johnston on the spot. Davis then disappeared, and has not yet been arrested.

P. S.—Shif. Port offers a reward of \$100 for the murderer; and the brother of the deceased we understand offers \$150 additional.

HAVE YOU SEEN SAM?—Last year about this time, Sam was a very important fellow in his own estimation. He put on pompous airs; with his forefingers stuck between the buttons of his vest, he swaggered about with a knowing look and very consequential shake of the head. But, oh! what a change one short year has produced in Sam's prospects! Poor fellow! he has come out at the little end of the horn. He undertook to do a large business upon his own wits, and failed for the want of stock. He thought he was fooling the world, but he has just discovered that he was making a fool of himself. But where is Sam? No one knows; like his ancestor Cain, he is a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth; and if every one that findeth him does not slay him, it is because no one considers him worth killing. If a man meets him on the street, he turns his head, holds his nose, and passes by on the other side. It is said that Sam may be found in Congress, sitting and voting with the Black Republicans. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut he is so much like the abolitionists that one cannot be distinguished from each other. In many of the Southern States Sam is nowhere. Sheriffs, with a posse and track dog, have not been able to find him; and it is reported that he has gone to Canada on the underground railroad. The fate of poor Sam should be a warning to all fast young men, who imagine they can manage the world by falsehood, tomfoolery and bungling. Time generally discloses the fact they are the green horns, and whilst they think they are fooling the world, they are only acting the part of a clown for the world's amusement.

WHAT IS A TURNER?—In the recent trial of the German Turners for riot in Cincinnati, some discussion arose as to the character of the German Turner's Society, when Judge Stalle, one of the counsel said: "The name means gymnast. It was established in Germany in connection with the Universities, to promote and develop the physical man, and also for the improvement of the mind. In Cincinnati it was a social organization, which assembled together for gymnastic exercises, and for the study of the sciences. The Turners of that city had a library of over seven thousand volumes, comprising many scientific and valuable works. Lectures were delivered to them both by German and American born citizens. The society was a charitable and benevolent one, the sick members being cared for, and the families of the deceased members allowed an amount per week. Their meetings were not secret, and members were at times willing to listen to the suggestions or opinions of those not belonging to them. Persons of all religious beliefs are admitted as members."

HOW IT WAS DONE.—It is reported that ex-Gov. REEDER made his escape from Kansas, through Missouri, disguised as a negro—a body servant to one of his abolition co-workers. It is stated that the girls are leaving off the style of hooped dresses, because it "keeps husbands at a distance." Shameful! but rather judicious movement for the unmarried.

Revolution in San Francisco.

The news from California, brought by the George Law, is very important. The city of San Francisco is in a state of revolution; the Vigilance Committee of 1851 has been revived, and the people have risen en masse to expel from their midst the gamblers, vagabonds, thieves and murderers with which that city has been so long infested. The immediate cause of this popular commotion was the murder of James King, editor of the Bulletin, by James P. Casey, editor of the Sunday Times.

On the 14th of May, Casey met King in the public streets and deliberately shot him. An article that had appeared in the Bulletin, accusing Casey, among other things, of having been an inmate of Sing Sing Prison, was the alleged cause of the murder. Mr. King lingered for some six days and died.

In the meantime the indignation of the people was thoroughly roused. The excitement was unparalleled, and on the 21st of May, the day the steamer sailed, continued. The citizens organized themselves into military companies, and on the 19th of May proceeded to the jail for the purpose of seizing Casey. The Sheriff and other officers dared make no resistance to such an imposing force, which numbered some two thousand rifles besides field artillery.

Casey and Cora, the murderers of the late United States Marshal Richardson, were recently given up, and the two wretched beings were carried to the rooms of the Executive Committee, whence, it was generally believed, they would only get out to execution. The whole proceedings of the people described as being solemn and orderly in the extreme.

An Executive Committee has been in session night and day trying the prisoners, and it is said that, after they have been disposed of, all the gamblers in San Francisco will be driven from the city. We must await the arrival of another steamer to learn whether this great popular movement will be for good or for evil. The press of San Francisco, with the exception of the "Herald" believe that a thorough renovation will be effected.

POSITION AND WEIGHT OF THE MIDDLE STATES.

So much is said, in newspapers and private talk, about the North and South, about Massachusetts and South Carolina, that a foreign traveller would be led to suppose that the Middle States had little, or no voice, in the management of public affairs. Never, however, would he make a greater mistake. The Middle States, though less vociferous than either North or South, have really controlled the Union from the first, they fought the war of independence, they fixed the character of the Constitution, and they have decided the policy of these States ever since.

For who were the men that directed the Revolution? It is only necessary to examine the archives of that time, to learn that the statesmen of the Middle States, from the hour that the first Congress met, stood between the real policy of the New England delegates and the half-witted Toryism of members from other quarters. It was Washington, Jay, Franklin, and other comparatively moderate men, bred in the Middle States, who secured the success of the cause, by holding in check the Adamses and similar spirits, and affecting a compromise which threw a preponderating weight on the side of independence. It was in the Middle States that all the decisive battles were fought. It was the Middle States that furnished the greater portion of the sinews of war. Finally, it was public opinion in the Middle States, principally, that led to the adoption of the present Constitution.

We are aware that these assertions are new to many. But if the history of the republic is studied at the fountain head, and not in the muddy waters of garbled and sectional histories, the facts will be found to sustain all that we have said. Now since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, has the part played by the Middle States been less important. As Hamilton and Madison, the two leaders of the Middle States in the Convention, were the two principal authors of the Constitution; so Washington and Jefferson, also men of the Middle States, were the two controlling spirits who set that Constitution fairly to work. Of the thirteen Presidents who have filled the Executive chair, seven have been chosen directly from the Middle States. If to these we add Harrison and Taylor, both born and bred in the Middle States, the number is increased to eleven. A review of the great measures of different administrations—a review which we regret we have no space to enter upon in detail—shows that none which did not meet the sanction of the Middle States have ever become incorporated into the permanent policy of the country. The most central of the Middle States, the Keystone of the Arch, as it has been called, has never voted for a President who was not elected, and has never voted against one who was not defeated.

Nor is it difficult to solve the cause of this influence on the part of the Middle States. Placed geographically between the two extremes of the republic, having a soil more fertile than the North, and blessed with a climate more temperate and healthful than the South, the people of the Middle States are physically and mentally, because physically, more evenly balanced than those on either side. What is true of them in this respect, is true also of their descendants who occupy the great Middle States of the West: the people of Kentucky and Missouri as a whole, and of the southern halves of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Less excitable than the populations on either side, perhaps even less brilliant, the inhabitants of these parts of the Union are more solid and judicious in their intellect. They think slowly, but are generally right. They are characterized, in a word, by wisdom, rather than by showy mental qualities.

In population and wealth, also, the Middle States stand first. They have saved the Union more than once; they will save it more than once again. They are, in fact, the backbone of the republic. Like a majestic mountain ridge, they interpose between the tempests that rage on either side, lifting their serene heads above the uproar of sectional strife, high among the calm and unmoved stars.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

Keep Down the Weeds.

To THE EDITOR:—Every cultivated crop—and under this head we should embrace all the vegetables which are used as food by both man and beast—should be kept free from weeds. The injury which these do to most crops, is far greater than those who have not examined the subject would suppose. All weeds are great exhausters, and extract far more from the nutritive resources of the soil than cultivated plants of equal size and weight. Many of the native plants require five times the amount which is necessary to

support and mature an equal weight of the most valuable grain plants. A field, therefore, which is infested by weeds, has its producing powers very essentially diminished by them without any advantage resulting to the owner, as every particle of nourishment which they assimilate is an actual and dead loss. It is said that "land well plowed is half hoed," and that "a crop once well hoed is twice hoed." Thoroughness in the performance of these important details will necessarily effect much in cleansing the soil, and is one of the most important practical lessons one can learn in farming. There are many kinds of spurious vegetation which can be subdued only by constant vigilance and care. The extreme hardness of their nature, and their perfect acclimation and wonderful powers of procreation, render subjugation a task of difficult accomplishment, especially where the soil is rich, as in the case of old fields which have been long tilled, and heavily manured. In many cases excessive fullness is perhaps most successfully remedied by sowing the land to grass, and mowing it for a few seasons. This will generally weaken the worthless growth, and when the soil is again broken, care in the management of the cultivated crops, for a few years, will enable the operator thoroughly to eradicate the plants, and secure a clean and healthy condition, even in the worst cases. The grasses, from the peculiar structure of their roots, and physiological habitudes, soon prove fatal to most of the annual and biennial weeds, as they do also to many of the perennials; but care must be taken to stock the land down well, so that all the surface may be occupied, and as little space left as possible for the growth of the profligate plants.

Clean seed, also, is an important desideratum. Grass seed, as well as many of the grains, are often foul, and great injury is done by sowing it. Whenever a weed makes its appearance, no time or labor should be lost in eradicating it, as its seed, if permitted to mature, will produce a progeny which may demand great labor and expense to subdue. "One year's seeding makes seven years' weeding," says the old adage and most farmers have found it a true one.

AN OLD FARMER.

Northampton, Bucks county, May 28, 1856.

The War in Kansas.

We find in the St. Louis News of Thursday evening two extracts from the Kansas City Enterprise, and the Westport Border Times, which contain the following items:— "The accounts are no doubt greatly exaggerated:—

KANSAS CITY, June 2, 4 P. M.

J. M. Bernard, Esq., started from St. Bernard for Westport on Friday night—since which time he has not been heard of. He is supposed to have been murdered.

Messrs. John W. Fowman, H. Hamilton and John Lux went in search of Mr. Bernard, and were taken prisoners by the Abolitionists, who threatened to murder them. It is also believed they have met their fate.

Mr. Donelson, United States Marshal, and seven men, were attacked while riding quietly along the road, by about fifty Abolitionists, who were secreted in and about a house near the road. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Marshal's posse and several horses. Mr. Slade, pro-slavery, had his horse shot from under him in the fight.

Mr. H. M. Carty, just in from the Territory, states that about eight men of the company he belongs to, were attacked near Hickory Point, all seriously injured. He received a wound in the arm. Mr. Carty came in for the purpose of raising men and horses, and 25 of Buford's men will start this evening or in the morning to the rescue. They need horses badly.

Mr. Banks, just in from Bull Creek, states that he met Mr. Connelly, who was wounded in the thigh.

Captain Pate's company went to Hickory Point to suppress further outrages by the abolitionists, and was attacked by about one hundred and fifty of the latter, when two of his men were killed. A second conflict was expected, and the messenger thinks that if it happened the probability is that all of Mr. P.'s party, which numbered forty or fifty, would be killed.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have learned that Capt. Pate's company had a second fight, and thirteen of his party were killed. Capt. Pate and Mr. James McGee fell victims to the battle.

LATER.

We learn since the above was put in type that nine Abolitionists were killed at Black Jack—four pro-slavery men were wounded, two (reported dead above) mortally.

Capt. Long's company of Wyandott Indians were united with Capt. Pate's company, and fought with great valor in their original mode of warfare.

The following are the only items on the question from the Border Times office, which are not contained in the above:—

We learn from reliable despatches just received from Capt. Pate's company—now at Hickory Point—that Hon. John Donaldson was killed by the Abolitionists on Friday last.

A pro-slavery man—an old gentleman named Boyle, who lived at Hickory Point, was robbed and driven from his farm a few days ago, by the Abolition thieves. He is now in this place. They stole all of his money and three fine horses, then drove him and his family off.

Friday night last, the Deputy Marshal's posse was fired on from Wakefield's house, near Lawrence, and two of his men wounded and one horse killed. The party were then taken prisoners by about eighty men, and kept over night. They were insulted in every possible manner, and threatened many times with instant death. But finding that they had arrested a United States officer and his posse, the prisoners were released.

Murders, robberies and assassinations are daily occurrences in the Territory.

The Kansas Rebellion Manufactured to Order.

It is a mistake, and a serious mistake, to suppose that the recent difficulties in and about Lawrence were occasioned by any considerable number of bona fide Kansas settlers from the free States. We have expressed (says the Detroit Free Press) the confident opinion that the collision at Lawrence was predetermined by the northern abolition presidential operators—that the resistance to the execution of legal process was pre-arranged for the sole and express purpose of procuring the very result over which so much excitement is sought to be raised. The

plan was so comprehensive as to embrace the manner and the means of spreading the exaggerated accounts of the affair brought to us by the telegraph. If proof, other than that which the whole transaction wears upon its face, were wanting to convince even the skeptical that we did not express a mistaken opinion, it is to be found in the subjoined intercepted letter, addressed to Governor Robinson by one of the Lawrence rebels. It bears date, "Lawrence, May 13—3, P. M.," and was sent after Robinson, who had left for the East:—

"GOVERNOR ROBINSON.—The bearer of this is one of us. We have, since you left, in addition to the forces, 980 more to join us, all well armed, and will give the border ruffians here, whenever and wherever we find them. But be sure and send us more of rifles, powder and ball. We must have two more pieces of cannon to plant on the north east corner of the fort. In the morning we intend to send our women and children to different parts of the Territory. Before this reaches you, you will hear of a slaughter among the pro-slavery men and ruffians in case he cannot see you immediately. We want more men, if you can prevail on them in Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York, to come immediately. Call on Greeley, Seward, Banks, Campbell, Beecher, etc. Do not call on Fillmore's friends; if you do we may be betrayed before the election comes off. See Beecher yourself, and have the prayers of all the churches in behalf of liberty, freedom, and the entire annihilation of the rebels of the Southern States. While writing news has just come of 150 more men armed, making in all 2,700 well armed and well drilled men, well experienced and brave officers.—Reeder is still with us. They think he has left the place. Write as soon as you make the right impression on the eastern people.—I think we can hold out three or four months with provisions, &c., except powder and ball. "By order of the Committee.

Be sure and take care of this. Don't let the man in Lexington get it." The address upon this letter was "Gov. Robinson, Independence, or Lexington, or Jefferson city." Is it not a precious document? Does it not throw a flood of light upon the "free-State" operations in Kansas? There is no doubt of its genuineness.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE goods in Col. Gwin's store are selling off by retail. Cash; and they will be sold below cost and upon time to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

Knives for sale at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

Scythes and Snaths.—Grain & Grass Scythes of best brand and quality. Also, a variety of Patent and Screw adjusting Snaths, Hay Forks and Rakes for sale at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

Grindstones with Friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Seiswers, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the country. Porcelain, Tinned & Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying & Baking Pans for sale, at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of James Walls, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Walls, late of West township, dec'd, amongst the heirs and legatees of said deceased, hereby gives notice, on or before the 1st day of the 8th day of July next, at one o'clock p. m. at the Prothonotary's Office in Huntingdon for hearing, and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

June 11, 1856.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in carrying on the Carpening business, has been mutually dissolved, this day, between said parties.

ABRAHAM FOLTZ, ISAAC WHITMAN.

Brady township, May 31, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. HERAS, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Isabella McMonigal, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. MILLER, Adm'r.

June 11, 1856.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

The Neatest and Best assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, Just received by Levi Westbrook.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are invited to call at my store and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

3000 Acres of First Quality Prairie Land in Illinois for Sale.

THE undersigned having lately returned from Illinois offers for sale 3000 acres of fine farm land in Livingston county, Illinois in a good healthy locality, within five miles of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad. Will sell on terms to suit settlers and improvers.—Can be found at Johnston's Railroad Hotel in Huntingdon, until the first day of July next, where he will be prepared to give accurate descriptions of the situation and quality of the land from plots of the lands made from an actual survey by the undersigned. Will also be able to give farmers a full knowledge of the cost and nature of opening a farm in the West.

JONATHAN DUFF, Agent.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

MUSIC.

MRS. HANIGAR has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon, Piano, and in vocal music. TERMS—\$10 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and \$15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the residence of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon, May 28, '56.

Department of Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1856. To School Directors: Decision No. 11, on page 56 of the Pamphlet copy of the "School Law and Decisions," does not correspond with the general practice over the State; and is also found to be erroneous to some extent as a matter of law, inasmuch as it improperly exempts "trades, occupations and professions," of a less value than two hundred dollars, from taxation for School purposes. It was so regulated to correspond with the State tax on occupations, but the 29th and 30th sections of the School Law adjust the School tax to the County as well as State tax; and as occupations under two hundred dollars are not exempt from taxation for County purposes, it follows as a necessary consequence that they are liable to taxation for School purposes. The various acts of Assembly, with regard to County tax are exceedingly obscure and unintelligible with regard to the manner of assessing the tax on occupations; but the soundest rule of practice to be gathered from them will be for Directors to assess "occupations" for School purposes at such rate per cent., as the necessities of the District may require, not exceeding thirteen mills on the dollar, except where the tax at the rate thus fixed would not amount to fifty cents, in which case it should be fixed at that specific sum, according to the proviso to the 30th section of the School Law.

Where the duplicate has already been made out, Directors can recall and amend it according to the instructions contained in this circular. The other tax decisions in the Pamphlet copy of the School Law conform to the acts of Assembly and decisions of the courts, and are to be received as authority by Directors.

Very Respectfully, H. C. HICKOK, Deputy Superintendent.

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PLEASE SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR Illustrated Catalogue!

of 150 different works, suitable for Family and Fireside Reading, and embracing Popular American Biographies, Narratives and Travels, Agriculture, Temperance, Law, &c. School Books for the Young, beautifully Printed and Illustrated Family Bibles, Religious Books, Standard and Select Poetry, and a choice variety of Miscellaneous Books.

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Our are the best Books for Agents, because they are adapted to the wants of the people. Full particulars and Practical Instructions to Agents sent gratis, on application to J. A. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, 25 Park Row, New York, or 107 Genesee street, Auburn.

May 14, 1856.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will call and pay up before the middle of June next—all unsettled accounts after that time will be placed in proper hands for settlement.

L. WESTBROOK. Huntingdon, May 7, 1856.

500 MEN WANTED. ON the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank Road in Bedford county. Good wages will be paid.

ISAAC HILL. April 30, 1856.

SUMMER COATS, Summer Pants, Summer Vests, At Roman's Clothing Store. April 30, 1856.

THE finest assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered by Vesting, and Coat Cassimeres, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. W. SAXTON. April 16, 1856.

BEST ZINC PAINT only \$2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead, " \$2 87 " " And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

Builders! Do you believe it? Nails are sold at \$4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware store of [m21] J. A. BROWN & CO. may 21

Metal and Chain Pumps, extremely low, at the HARDWARE STORE, three doors west of the Post Office.

ICE CREAM, CAKES & CONFECTIONARY. THE subscriber will furnish at short notice, Families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call. ECLARIS THOMAS. Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

NEW GROCERY STORE. Everything of the Best, Cheaper than Elsewhere.

LOVE & McDEVITT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most Choice Groceries, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accommodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves. Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon, Pa. May 28, 1856.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cts per quarter, at LOVE & McDEVITT'S.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, And Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Staffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

Druggists and country merchants are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

Hams, Shoulders and Fitch for sale by LOVE & McDEVITT'S.

BLAIR COUNTY ART UNION! FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF FINE ENGRAVINGS, THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS, &c.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, Leads on to fortune," &c.

All persons purchasing one dollar's worth of Engravings will receive a numbered receipt check entitling them to a share in the following named property, to be divided by the shareholders, among themselves, by a Committee to be appointed by the shareholders, as soon as thirty-five hundred dollars' worth of Engravings are sold.

LIST OF PROPERTY.

That two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE and lot of Ground, with Stable and necessary outbuildings, Fruit Trees, &c., situate on Walnut street, Hollidaysburg, Pa., and now in the occupancy of William Kesby, valued at \$1,200 00  
1 Splendid Rosewood Piano, 500  
1 Gold Chronometer Watch, 250  
1 Gold Lever Watch, 100  
1 Melodeon, 80  
1 Sewing Machine, 75  
1 Fire Proof Safe, 75  
1 Gentleman's Lever Watch, 50  
1 Lady's Lever Watch, 50  
3 Brocade Shirts, 50  
10 Packages of Dry Goods, \$10 each, 100  
20 ditto ditto at 5 100  
100 ditto ditto at 1 100  
1000 Packages Books, Engravings, or Merchandise, at 50 cts, 500  
1 thousand and eighty ditto, 25 cts. 270

Purchasers of Engravings can select from the following, a selection of the most popular Prints issued. Plain Engravings, one dollar—beautifully colored, two dollars, and one numbered certificate to each dollar's worth of Engravings sold.

CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVINGS. THE STAG AT BAY, THE INUNDATION, CH P OF THE OLD BLOCK, MONARCH OF THE GLEN, NOT CAUGHT, FIRST LESSON, SOLDIER'S DREAM, ANGEL'S WHISPER.

The size of these Engravings is uniform, 17 x24 inches, and they are ornaments that will set off the adornment of the most popular Prints issued. The Engravings, as well as the smallness of the number to be sold, give assurance that the distribution will take place at an early day. Send on your orders at once, accompanied with the cash. Come first served first. The engravings and certificates are sent by mail immediately after the receipt of the money.

Be careful and write your address in a plain legible hand, giving Post Office, county and State.

Agents and Clubs on remitting ten dollars at one time shall receive by return mail eleven Engravings and eleven receipt checks. Letters enclosing money should be registered at the post office where mailed.

All orders for Engravings to be addressed to W. G. MURRAY, N. B.—Letters of inquiry, to insure attention, must contain a postage stamp to pre-pay the return postage.

March 26, 1856-4.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS, Selling at Very Low Prices, at H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

Foundry and Machine Shop for Sale. THE advertiser offers at private sale the concern known as the "Keystone Machine Works," in Harrisburg, Pa.

This property consists of a corner lot of 76x 105 feet, situated near the breast of the town.—On the premises are a Machine shop, Foundry, Blacksmith shop, and Brass Furnace. The buildings well erected expressly for their present use. The machinery, tools and fixtures are of the best description and in good repair.

The location is one of the best in the town, and is well adapted for carrying on a general foundry and machine business, and would also be a first rate point for agricultural machine building.

The ground and buildings will be sold with the machinery, or leased, as parties may desire. A sale will be made on liberal terms, and to enterprising men this is a rare opportunity to embark in a well established business.

For further information address GILLIARD DOCK, Harrisburg, Pa. May 7, 185