

Huntingdon Journal.



W. H. BREWSTER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning April 21, 1858.

The Circulation of the Huntingdon Journal, is greater than the Globe and American combined.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES. The Huntingdon Journal for one year, and either of the Magazines for the same period will be sent to the address of any subscriber to be paid in advance as follows: The Journal and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year, \$3 50. The Journal and Graham's Magazine, for one year, \$3 50. The Journal and Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for one year, \$3 50. The Journal and Frank Leslie's Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for one year, \$3 50. The Journal and Lady's Home Magazine, for one year, \$2 75. The Journal and Peterson's Magazine, for one year, \$2 75. The Journal and Atlantic Monthly, for one year, \$3 50.

David P. Gwin is now opening a large assortment of goods which he proposes to sell at low profits. See advertisement in another column. Give him a call.

In another column you will find the advertisement of Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie. They are determined to do a 'big' business at their new stand, formerly occupied by the Saxton's. Call and try them.

THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK, OR THE WHOLE ART OF CONJURING.

Being a complete Hand Book of Parlor Magic, containing over One Thousand Optical, Chemical, Mechanical, Magnetical, and Magical Experiments, Amusing Transmutations, Astonishing Sleights and Subtleties, Celebrated Card Deceptions, Ingenious Tricks with numbers, Curious and Entertaining Puzzles—Together with all the most noted Tricks of Modern Performers. The whole illustrated with OVER 500 WOOD CUTS, and intended as a source of amusement for One Thousand and one Evenings. 12 mo., cloth, 400 pages; gilt side and back stamp. Price ONE DOLLAR, sent free of postage. Address Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann St., N. Y.

We are in receipt of the 'Journal of Materia Medica,' published by Tilden & Co., New Lebanon, N. Y. This to Physicians and Druggists is a valuable acquisition.

To be Given Away. This caption heads an advertisement in another column which deserves particular attention.

On the receipt of \$10 you will, in a few days thereafter, get a Deed, clear of all incumbrance to a lot of ground in Virginia, and an oil painting said to be worth from \$15 to \$25. For further information Read the advertisement.

THE "HERALD" AND THE POOR HOUSE OFFICIALS.

By a shrewd manoeuvre, Kenzie, week before last, attempted to throw friend Lutz off the scent of his corruption; but the blind was too transparent, and last week's Herald does up the affairs of Kenzie in true style. We have only room for the following truthful communication.

J. LUTZ, Esq. Dear Sir—Having noticed in several numbers of your paper the remarks of "Inquirer" and others, desiring information with respect to the Poor House affairs, my attention was called to the same subject. I observed the progress of the developments with increasing interest, and waited a little impatiently the reply of the Directors. Mr. Green, after repeated and pressing invitations to come out like a man and vindicate himself if he could, has at length attempted a justification of his course in an article which appeared last week in the Journal and American. Before I saw that article, I had hoped that the Directors were in possession of some information that would clear up at least some of the difficulties; now I am more than doubtful of their ability to exculpate themselves. My suspicions of their venality and corruption have ripened into a conviction of the disgraceful fact. Undoubtedly "there is something rotten in Denmark."

The man Kenzie, in all the mock dignity of a pompous little "official," may affect to pass by me in silence, as one of those "ill-natured scribblers," to whom he would flatter himself he is not accountable. Allow me to say, sir, before I am through with your Majesty, I think you will see your mistake. Sir, you and your colleagues are responsible to the people; and they are determined that you shall render a strict and satisfactory account, or quit their service. Mr. Green's vaunted independence of the people will be taken up again the proper place.

As most of the charges brought against these Directors appeared only once in the Herald, and that probably before the mind of the

people were fully awakened, it will doubtless assist some in understanding the state of the case, to make a brief and explicit re-statement of the precise points of difficulty, before proceeding further.

The papers have cost the county the enormous sum of one hundred and two dollars and eighty one cents (\$102 81) a head, including children and even babies.

Wm. B. Leas, whose intrigues in the Poor House affairs are notorious, received for goods the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-three cents (\$360 93); more than twice as much as any other merchant, and four times more than any other except the single firm of Bare & McLaughlin.

Dr. Baird was employed as Poor House physician at a salary of two hundred dollars, with extra pay for out-door attendance on paupers, when another physician, quite as skillful, offered to do it for one hundred dollars. Besides, there were eighty-one dollars paid for a set of surgical instruments, which, had they employed the physician whom they rejected, need not have been purchased. Here then is one hundred and eighty one (\$181 00) of the county's money thrown away at a single cast.

Director Green, in direct violation of the law which he had sworn to obey, sold to the Poor House wheat, sheep and cloverseed to the amount of one hundred and eighty-two dollars sixty-three cents, (182 63) at prices known only to himself and his accomplices.

It is known in this community that the Directors employed John Hicks, potter, &c., to bring water from the spring to the Poor House in earthenware pipes; it is also known that he received most if not all his pay before the work was done; after the job was finished, 't' it proved a failure, it was taken off his hands, and another man paid for putting in wooden pipes; thus they have paid twice for the same thing, to wit, getting piped from the spring.—How much they paid each time, or what the whole amounts to, the Directors have seen fit to not make public. I see no allusion to it in their Report.

The same John Hicks had the use of the ox-team for several months, and was afterwards allowed to purchase the oxen without giving security; in consequence they are lost to the county, as Hicks has run off and left no property the law can touch. The oxen were worth from eighty to one hundred dollars (\$80 to \$100). What compensation was received, or whether any at all was received, for the use of the team while it was hired, together with the circumstance of his sale, or rather bestowal, has been carefully excluded from the Report.

The property and effects of several paupers, such as cattle, hogs, wagon, &c., &c., were taken into charge and disposed of by the Directors—all mention of which is omitted in their Report. There are still other matters which, if mentioned at all, are in a very dubious and suspicious form; we do not wish, however, to go into details any further at present. Enough is now before the tax-payers of the county to convince them that there has been "foul play" going on—that an earnest and determined investigation is needed—and that the interest the Herald has taken in the matter rests upon other grounds than that of "mean denominational spite," as Kenzie would have it. In the points above cited, all the late Board of Directors are concerned.—Mr. Greene more especially. Nor is the Steward, Mr. Glasgow, altogether free from complicity in the affair. Mr. Murphy, let it be understood once for all, has nothing to do with the present difficulties; he entered upon the duties of his office too late to be implicated.

In addition to the foregoing, I have yet to add, even at the risk of prolonging my remarks, a few inquiries contained in the Journal of 31st March, addressed to Kenzie himself. It appears to me that the public have a right to his explanation, if he has any, of these inquiries. In substance, the correspondent of the Journal asks if Mr. K. L. Green was not one of the Commissioners authorized by Act of Assembly to purchase a Poor House farm for Huntingdon county?

Did he not spend the last night previous to entering on said duty at the house of Wm. B. Leas, at Shirleysburg?

Did not the said Wm. B. Leas sell his farm—an unsuitable one at that, too—to said Commissioners, for the county, at that time?

Was Wm. B. Leas present with the Commissioners—or had he any agent? and who was that agent, express or understood?

Did not Wm. B. Leas get five hundred dollars (\$500) more for his farm than he had asked for it—and who got the benefit of the raise? Who put on the last \$500?

It is of great importance that these points should be cleared up; for if a man is honest as Commissioner, it affords a presumption that he may be honest as Director, and vice versa.—Now, Mr. Green has had all those matters laid before him, from the first point of difficulty with the Directors, down to the last question asked him respecting his actions as Commissioner several years ago. They have been before the public from two to six weeks at least. It may fairly be presumed, therefore, that we are to find his reply—his best and only reply to his recent communication to the Journal and American. How far that article is entitled to go, in meeting the exigencies of the case, it will be our next step to examine.

It is in many respects a remarkable document. One feels tempted to indulge in a little bit of curious criticism upon such an extraordinary composition—that, however, would be out of place in a close examination, such as we propose. The thing we want is a correct analysis of Mr. Green's article, having in view its application to the statements above made. We wish the reader to keep his eye fixed on those statements, and then judge as we go along how much Kenzie's reply is worth as an explanation.

The point of his first paragraph, if it have any point at all, appears to be an allegation of personal hostility, on the part of the Journal and the Herald, against him. He attributes the part these papers have taken, to a desire to injure him. In Kenzie, then, a man of so much importance that two of the foremost papers of the county have had to join just to put him down? Can it be that he really believes, and expects others to believe, such an

absurdity?—Well, it is not the first time a man's vanity has kept him from seeing the truth. All other men we doubt not, will see, from the statements we have made, that both papers have other and sufficient grounds for the course they are pursuing. At any rate, what had this to do with clearing up the difficulties in question? They are palpable facts, and did not originate with either of the Editors; nothing, therefore, is gained to his cause if we admit that the Editors are not much in love with him.

He next promises that if 'Inquirer' will give his proper name, and if he should turn out to be 'anbody responsible,' 'his queries shall be attended to.' What is this but promising upon two conditions to do the thing required of him, namely, to clear up the difficulties that beset his path. Of course, then, he has not done it, even by his own acknowledgment. Those conditions, too—let us look a little at them; what sort of an excuse are they for keeping back anything he has to say? He must have 'Inquirer's' name, and he must be somebody responsible. I should like mightily to know what good it would do him if he did know all this. It would not alter the facts in the case; the public are in possession of these, and it is the people,—the tax payers,—that Kenzie and his crew ought to be anxious to satisfy. To 'Inquirer' himself we presume it is a matter of comparatively small concern whether they make an explanation or not; it matters vastly more to the Directors themselves. They can keep their own secret if they choose, but if they do the people will remember them.

But observe, Kenzie's mind has changed since he penned the last paragraph. He now thinks he will 'lay before the public a few thoughts by way of self defence, after all. He is not precisely certain what he had better do in this emergency. But let us hear his defence,—we have been waiting a long time for it,—let us see what it is: Simply, that their account has passed before the Auditors. Well it is true the Report should not have been audited unless everything was right about it; that is what is expected of the Auditors; that is the intention in having Auditors—it's what they are for. But, suppose they do accept the Report when it is not all right;—what then? Can one set of 'officials' hide behind another, and thus deprive the people of all chance to obtain redress? No; thank fortune, there is still a way open for the people to get at them. They can petition the Court, whenever they think fit, to appoint a committee of Visitors as laid down in the following section of the law. The Directors.

"Shall at all times when thereto required submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interest and moneys payable and receivable by the said corporation; and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by or to them; Provided, That no Director shall sell or dispose of any articles to the said Poor House during the time he shall serve as Director thereof." (See laws, 1858, Sec. 5, p. 694.)

Kenzie's defence, therefore, is just no defence at all. The Director's account may have passed with the Auditors, and the people, still have the right to 'canvass,' and investigate, and demand explanation, while there is anything needed. Yet, nobody must question Kenzie, after his account has passed the auditors, or be an 'ill-natured scribbler,' or a bitter enemy, or some other such fine fellow as that. And now, Mr. Greene, it is to be hoped your lordship sees by this time how mighty independent of the people you are, even though you have the Auditors at your back. You may yet have the pleasure of waiting on a Committee of Visitors appointed by the Court.

Passing by all that is alleged to have been said by various persons for and against Mr. Glasgow's appointment as Steward,—remarking, simply, in passing, that it is a fact notorious to all, that the present Steward owes his place to private intrigue, and was selected by his masters because he is by nature fitted to be a supple tool in their hands,—the next point we come to, in Kenzie's defence, and the first one bearing at all on any of the points at issue, is an attempt to smooth over the extravagance of their expenditures. And what is his explanation? why, 'other Poor Houses have had heavier expenses than ours.' I could hardly believe this, if I did not see it before me.—Kenzie must have a singular code of morals to suppose it justifies a fault, that our neighbors are guilty of the same. Yet he has actually offered just such an excuse. Besides, I would like to inquire if the most expensive of their 'expensive and necessary articles of furniture' were not for the special use and behoof of the Steward, instead of the paupers—articles which the former Steward neither asked nor expected, and therefore not necessary. Whose fault was it that you had almost everything to purchase for the support of the inmates, 'as well as for supplies the farm? It is known here that Mr. Glasgow sold off the farm large quantities of stock, almost as soon as he was installed. Even admitting for the moment, that your statement is correct, I don't see that you remove the difficulty; for respectable families in the neighborhood, who had likewise everything to buy have lived on less than half the cost per head for keeping the paupers. At \$102 81, what it costs you to keep a pauper, a family of seven persons would require considerably over \$700 a year to live upon; whereas in fact, the average income of such families is less than \$300 a year. Tax payers think of that.

Finally, Kenzie tries to excuse himself for the flagrant outrage of selling cheap sheep and cloverseed to the Poor House. For the law on this point, see the passage quoted above.—Well, how does Kenzie try to creep out of this? Why strange to tell, he first falls back upon the Auditors again—foolish man! not to see that, instead of exculpating himself, he only criminate them. Then follows some more of his bio-philosophy; he intimates that former Directors did the same thing with impunity.—As a mere question of fact, it is undeniable that among children had example is usually productive of bad actions in others; but among men, to plead the bad example of others as an excuse, is, I think, unparalleled.

have spoken to Judge Brewster, of Shirleysburg, a former Director, and he affirms that while he was a Director he never sold a cent's worth to the concern. If there are any other ones guilty, let us know who they are, and they shall be promptly exposed. When Mr. Greene says he implicates others 'not in justification of violated law,' he tacitly admits that he is without excuse for this part of his conduct. He clings to the idea that it is not from 'law-loving motives' that he has been detected and exposed. It seems hard for him to believe that people can be earnest and sincere in calling him to account. When a man has no integrity of his own, I suppose it is natural for him to impute false motives to others.

As to the motives of the Directors and others concerned, a good deal has been said. I shall add nothing more. It has been my task to deal with facts—stubborn facts. I would only remark here that between Baptist partiality for Baptist, and political bargain and sale principles, there are affinities enough between all the rascals concerned in this scheme to rob the county, to account for all their knavery. It would be as unjust, however, to reproach the other Apostles for the treachery of Judas Iscariot, as to cast blame on either the Baptist denomination or the Republican party for the roguery of a clique of religious hypocrites and a political black-legs who for the time, chance to disgrace the ranks of both.

Citizens and tax-payers of Huntingdon county, you have before you the state of the case, and have seen all that the Directors have yet been able to say in their defence,—therefore judge ye I had intended submitting some remarks upon the propriety of petitioning the Court for a Committee of Visitors, but the length of my communication renders it advisable to withhold them for the present.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

In contemplating the Democratic party as it now is, and comparing it with the Democratic party as it used to be, whether of the time of Jefferson or of the time of Jackson, one is forcibly reminded of that famous metaphysical pair of silk stockings which by dint of repeated darning had become entirely worn, without a single thread of silk left in them. Very much the same is the present predicament of that which calls itself the Democratic party. No pair of stockings, whether silk or of any other texture, was ever put to such hard usage, to such perpetual and consuming wear, as of late years the Democratic party has been. As a natural consequence, holes have broken out in every direction. These holes, it is true, have been very diligently darned with whatever material came readily to hand—at a vast expense, too, to the Treasury, the public expenditures having mightily increased under the operation. Appearances have been kept up. The outward forms, the old name, have been preserved. The stockings are still called silk, and as such to a certain extent pass muster, or have, till quite lately, with an undiscerning and unscrutinizing public. But when we come to examine them a little closely, how small a medium of the original texture or even of the nominal material do we find left!

Without stopping to call attention to the holes in the party which Buchanan and Toucey, old Federalists, and Stephens and Toombs renegade Whigs, are now filling, how completely in the matter of principle and sentiment has this so-called Democratic party ceased to be silk and become totally worsted! It is allowed and even proclaimed on all hands by the organs of this party, that its salvation, its continued existence, depends upon successful carrying out a swindle and a fraud. Its members, or late members, are earnestly called upon to save the party by rallying all their strength to force the passage of the Senate Lecompton bill. What a total departure from every idea upon which the Democratic party was originally based! Technicalities and formalities taking the place of the right of the majority to govern, and fraud and force made the authoritative basis of a State Constitution, and recognized by the Congress of the United States as of more validity than the consent of the governed!

If such be in fact the condition upon which alone the present Administration and its supporters can for the moment maintain their hold upon power, then must their ultimate downfall be speedy and sure. In the state of society which exists in this country, there must always be a Democratic party, not of the Toucey-Buchanan-Stephens-Toombs pattern, but after the old fashioned style—a party mainly made up of those who believe in the rights of man and the doctrine of political equality. And, if we can judge anything from the history of the past, this party must always exercise a leading influence over the destinies of the country. It does not by any means follow, because a few political leaders have made up their minds to recognize Cotton as king, that the mass of the people of this country are prepared to follow the example. So long as Cotton was content to pass itself off as a good Democrat, and to make up for its plantation tyranny over black men by a display of extreme zeal in behalf of the political and social equality of all white men, Cotton was freely allowed leading influence which it is now seeking to abuse; but it does not by any means follow from this that Cotton will be indorsed, not as equal and leader, but as king, lord and master. It is in vain to hope that a party whose influential orators, without rebuke or contradiction from anybody on their own side, not content with cracking their whips over negroes, stigmatize the white laborers of the North as no better than slaves, can continue for very long of time to be accepted as leaders by those who are thus cruelly and contemptuously treated. Nor do we imagine that even the forcing upon Kansas of a Constitution and State Government abhorrent to the great mass of the population would much mend the matter. Can any rational man suppose that the spirit either of the people of Kansas or of the laboring people of the States generally can be so easily crushed? Let us take the liberty to advise the maneuverers at Washington that Democracy, though repudiated and abandoned by its professed guard-

ians, cannot so easily be deprived of its inherent power. Already in fact, a really Democratic party—a party recognizing, as of old, the rights of man, the equality of citizens and the respectability of labor—is prepared to take the control of our national affairs—a Democratic party in good earnest, not a mere sham nor an empty name—a party in competition with which the miserable tricksters of the Lecompton school can not much longer succeed in passing off their rotten worsted as real silk.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate the Pacific bill was taken up and debated after which it was postponed until December next, by ayes 25, noes 22. This disposes of it for the present session.

The Congressional Conference Committee on the Kansas Lecompton State bill, met again on Saturday, but did nothing, and nothing has yet been accomplished towards an adjustment. Mr. Stephens continues seriously ill. Mr. Harter adheres firmly to the Senate bill, and Mr. English refuses to favor any measure which does not provide for a fair popular vote on the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Seward proposes that both the Senate and House bill be thrown aside and Kansas admitted under the Leavenworth constitution. Mr. Dimmick of Pennsylvania, (Lecomptonite,) is seriously ill and not expected to recover. Speaker Orr expresses the opinion that the Senate bill can never pass the House unless the principle of the Crittenden amendment be incorporated in it.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, the report of the Conference Committee on the Liquor bill was agreed to by a vote of 19 to 8. The bill for the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was passed finally by 18 to 14.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and the bill has been sent to the Governor who will no doubt sign it.

The crevasse in the levee of the Mississippi river opposite New Orleans still continues.

An express messenger has passed through St. Louis, it is said, with instructions to General Johnson not to commence offensive operations against the Mormons before the arrival of the peace commissioners.

For the Journal. Mr. Editor.—Permit a friend of afflicted humanity to bring to the notice of the public the Institution whose claims upon Christian sympathy and benevolent co-operation are invoked in a letter of which the following is a copy received from the Superintendent, of the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble Minded Children.

GERMANTOWN, April 13, 1858. SIR—I propose to visit the towns between here and the Ohio with some of the pupils of the Institution which I superintend, for the purpose of eliciting public sympathy and interest in our behalf. I shall hold public meetings and the children will exhibit their capacities for learning. If we stop at Huntingdon, can you give us an audience that will pay our expenses. We have done well in some places in this vicinity and we are urged to go West. Will you tell me upon whom I may rely, at Huntingdon, to create an interest before hand, and will you give me the names of your clergy and physicians and tell me to whom to write. I think you would be very glad to see me sometime since. He is well and I shall take him with me I want to leave home in ten days and I will thank you to reply promptly. Yours truly JOSEPH PARRISH.

Doctor Parrish, the writer of the above letter is the son of the distinguished Doctor Parrish—now deceased, of Philadelphia. He deserves the encouragement and support of all good men, in the effort he is making, to ameliorate the condition of a class of the community, who, until within a few years, have been considered to be beyond the reach of moral training, and have been given up by their friends and the world to hopeless wretchedness. The Institution in behalf of which an interest is sought to be awakened has proved this to be an entire mistake. It is in the hands of an association of benevolent gentlemen who ought to be patronized and aided upon the grounds both of Christian duty and of individual interest. Every Christian heart will feel its own reward in contributing to raise feeble imbecility from a state of utter dependence to a condition of comparative self-sustaining usefulness, relieving friends from painful responsibilities and society from heavy burthens. The object of this communication is to call the attention of the public to Dr. Parrish's intended visit with his pupils, and to bespeak for him a favorable and cordial reception. I have no doubt, that the exercises of his pupils will afford great gratification to those who may witness them. Teachers of youth and friends of education in any and every form ought, especially, to be present.—Mind is a plant that grows and gains strength by cultivation, and there is no living being in human shape that is so destitute of its germ as to preclude the hope of warming it into life by cultivation, if taken in time, as, in the case of the vegetable plant, the soil in which it lives, must be manipulated and the weak parts strengthened by the introduction of absent elements—so in the case of mind the body in which it germinated must undergo a system of judicious physical training, by which the weak parts are strengthened and the whole muscular power brought into healthy action. The School in question is called a 'Training School for feeble minded children' and its title is, in some measure, an index to its system of teaching. The gymnastic exercises it employs in the physical training of the body may be very advantageously imitated and combined to a greater or less extent with all the systems of mental training now in operation, and valuable hints may be taken by teachers and patrons of education in general, for future use from Dr. Parrish's exhibition of his pupils and his explanation of the principles he brings to bear in his process of developing their glimmering intellectual powers. How many would fall a sacrifice to the ordinary means used in the education of youth.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE. D. P. Gwin has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, and Fancy All Wool de Lains, (all colors) Spring Delains, Challie Delains, Berages, (all colors) Levella Cloth, Debaize, Alpaca, Poppins, Printed Berages, Brilliants, plain and figured, Gingham, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of dress Trimmings, Fringes, Antiques, Gimps, Ribbons, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Reed & Brass Hoods, Skirt Cord, Silk and Linen handkerchiefs, Neck ties, Stock, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c. Also the best and cheapest assortment of Colars, and Undersleeves, in town. Bar'd and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Egreed, Skirt Belt, Marseilles for Capes, and a variety of white goods too numerous to mention.

Spring and Thibit Shawls, White Delaine for Capes, Mantillas, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinets, Tweeds, K. Jeans, Mullins, Cotton Drill, Nankeens, Tickens, Table Diapers, Flannels, &c. Also, a large lot of Bonnets, Flat, Hats, &c. Boots and Shoes, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

WARD BROTHERS, QUEEN'S WARE, Buckets, Tea Baskets, Shurms, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, &c. Oil Cloths, Fish and Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country Store.

My dear customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in are respectfully requested, to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices. DAVID P. GWIN. April 21, 1858.

LADIES COLLARS, new styles in great variety at the METROPOLITAN. DOUGLASS & SHERWOODS' Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

SILK BONNETS of every variety and price offering very cheap by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

SPLENDID Line of Dress Goods, all facing. Robes of all kinds, Berages, Chaly, Lawn Colored Brilliants, Chintzes, &c. can be found at the METROPOLITAN.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

SPLENDID RAG CARPET for 37 1/2 cts. per yard at the cheap store by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

Forney's Notice. Read the following notice of this issue of our Detector, from the editorial columns of Forney's Press of April 15th. 'The new semi-monthly number for April

15th, of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, published this day, contains the list of thirty seven new counterfeit bank notes, which have appeared since the issue of last month's number. The best thing is to subscribe to the semi-monthly issue of Peterson's Detector, and thus get a copy of it every two weeks. We notice a new feature in the present number. This is a page of information on finance, locally and generally, written expressly for this work by one of the least visionary, best informed, and most able, experienced, and practical monetary writers in this country.

It will be continued in each number of the Detector, and includes information on trade; commerce, money, specie, stocks, bonds, banks and railroads.—We have ready every line of the article, and are thus assured of its merit and reliability. The general contents of the work are admirable, and every person engaged in business ought to become a regular subscriber to this Detector at once. The price of it semi-monthly is only Two Dollars a year; or monthly, One Dollar a year.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR.—There is no change to notice in the Flour market; \$4 50. CLOVER SEED.—There is a steady business to notice; 4.00@4.50 per bush. RYE FLOUR.—Is dull. WHEAT.—Continues limited; 123c. per bush.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 730 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a neat, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.—Circulars sent on application by letter. Agents wanted. Feb. 17, '58, 3m.

RAPID WRITING.

Every one has observed, with impatience, the tediousness of ordinary writing, as compared with the rapid play of the organs of speech, and wished for some contrivance by which the fingers could keep pace with the tongue. Phonography accomplishes the desired object. It is written with an alphabet of the simplest geometrical signs, which accurately represent the sounds of spoken words. It may be written six times as fast as the ordinary method, and is equally legible; and such is the simplicity of the art that its principles may be easily mastered, even without the aid of a teacher.

"Had Phonography been known forty years ago, it would have saved me twenty years of hard labor."—Hon. Thomas H. Benton. "To the professional man, and indeed to every one whose pursuits in life call upon him to record incidents of thought, it is one of the great labor saving machines of the age."—Judge Kane.

"Some of our students, not yet twenty years of age, are making more money by Phonographic Reporting, than the Principal of the High School, after having given himself for more than twenty years to his profession."—John S. Hart, Philadelphia.

"I have used Phonography almost every day for the past five years; my sermons are written almost exclusively in it."—Rev. I. T. Cooper, Philadelphia.

The "American Manual of Phonography," is the latest and best work in exposition of the system, being well adapted for study without a teacher. On the receipt of 60 cts. in postage stamps or silver, it will be sent to any address, postage paid, by return mail. Address: LONGLEY BROTHERS, Apr. 21, '58. CINCINNATI, O.

PUMPKIN SEED.

Mammoth and Pie Pumpkin seed.—The Mammoth or barrel is the largest and best Pumpkin that grows. 10 cents per paper. I send by mail 13 cents per paper. If sent next best, price 6 cents per paper. If sent by mail 9 cts. For sale at John Read's Drug Store Huntingdon, and at Richard Starr's Grocery Orbisania, Huntingdon Co.

April 21, 1858.—1*

New Goods!! New Goods!! AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. Gwin has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, and Fancy All Wool de Lains, (all colors) Spring Delains, Challie Delains, Berages, (all colors) Levella Cloth, Debaize, Alpaca, Poppins, Printed Berages, Brilliants, plain and figured, Gingham, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of dress Trimmings, Fringes, Antiques, Gimps, Ribbons, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Reed & Brass Hoods, Skirt Cord, Silk and Linen handkerchiefs, Neck ties, Stock, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c. Also the best and cheapest assortment of Colars, and Undersleeves, in town. Bar'd and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Egreed, Skirt Belt, Marseilles for Capes, and a variety of white goods too numerous to mention.

Spring and Thibit Shawls, White Delaine for Capes, Mantillas, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinets, Tweeds, K. Jeans, Mullins, Cotton Drill, Nankeens, Tickens, Table Diapers, Flannels, &c. Also, a large lot of Bonnets, Flat, Hats, &c. Boots and Shoes, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

WARD BROTHERS, QUEEN'S WARE, Buckets, Tea Baskets, Shurms, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, &c. Oil Cloths, Fish and Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country Store.

My dear customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in are respectfully requested, to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices. DAVID P. GWIN. April 21, 1858.

LADIES COLLARS, new styles in great variety at the METROPOLITAN. DOUGLASS & SHERWOODS' Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

SILK BONNETS of every variety and price offering very cheap by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

SPLENDID Line of Dress Goods, all facing. Robes of all kinds, Berages, Chaly, Lawn Colored Brilliants, Chintzes, &c. can be found at the METROPOLITAN.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

SPLENDID RAG CARPET for 37 1/2 cts. per yard at the cheap store by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

SOFT, GLOSSY, LUSTROUS HAIR.—A peculiarity of the Wigs and Toupees manufactured by Mr. George Thurgaland, No. 29 south Sixth street, is the rich lustrous gloss of the hair, rendering them to the eye and touch so life-like as to make detection impossible. Mr. Thurgaland, whose long experience in the business has made him justly celebrated, is an artist of no little ability, and has perfected a Wig, which for adaptation, ease and comfort to the wearer, has never been equalled by any other in the country. Our readers, who need the aid of foreign ornament, in this particular should consult him.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & MCMURTRIE HAVING re-opened the METROPOLITAN formerly known as "SAXTON'S" take pleasure in announcing to their many friends, that they have received a new and well-selected stock of Goods, which they feel confident will satisfy the demands of the public, and will prove unequalled in style and quality.