

Huntingdon Journal.



Wm. Brewster, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, June 15, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM, OF BERKS COUNTY.

OUR STATE TICKET.

We raise to our mast-head, the ticket placed in nomination by the People's Convention, on the 8th inst., and shall use whatever ability we possess to secure its triumphant election—which we look upon as a settled and certain event.

The ticket is a good one—unexceptionable and strong. Mr. Cochran is a gentleman of ability and undoubted integrity, and the name of Gen. Keim, is a tower of strength in itself. He it is who overcame Glancy Jones, in old "mother Berks," and revolutionized that Democratic stronghold.

On the whole, we have nothing but perfect satisfaction expressed on every hand, at the action of the Convention, and a determined and united purpose of doing all that can be done to swell the majority for the ticket.

The State Convention.

We find in the Harrisburg Telegraph, a full and complete account of the proceedings of the Opposition State Convention, which met at that place on the 8th inst. In noticing the candidates, etc., it says that "every county was fully represented, and the delegates, by the ablest men in the party. The proceedings were harmonious, and although an excited struggle took place for the office of Auditor General, everything passed off pleasantly, and as soon as the successful candidate was announced, the unanimous satisfaction seemed to be from the

eight ballot. He is a gentleman well known throughout the State, and in his own neighborhood has acquired an estimation and standing which any man might envy. He is known to be an honest man, (without any peculiar boast of it on his part,) which is the best recommendation so particularly necessary for the responsible post of Auditor General. Mr. C. has always been a hard working opponent of the Buchanan Democracy, and he deserves to be rewarded by those whom he so faithfully served on various occasions. He represented his own county on the floor of the Senate for three years, and he can point with pride to the record of that body. His opponent of the "Soap Convention," Richardson L. Wright, will find honest Tom Cochran a hard nag to beat, and he may prepare himself to be left in the background to the tune of 30,000. Lecompton and old Buck will not be able to save him.

Gen. Wm. H. Keim, (sometimes called Glancy Jones Keim,) is the nominee for Surveyor General. The General is known all over the State as the successor of that man who had so often the honor to dine with the President, Mr. Jones. He served in the last Congress, and distinguished himself by his able Tariff speech. He has always been known as the friend of the poor, and we are certain that he will be remembered by the workmen of "Old Berks" on the second Tuesday in October next. He will make an honest and industrious officer, and his election is beyond doubt.

The resolutions are just such as we indicated in Tuesday's paper, of a conciliatory nature. Whilst they offend none of the great Opposition party they go far enough. Our platform is broad enough for all.—Opposition to the further extension of Slavery over Territory now free—a proper protective tariff to encourage home labor—opposition to the renewal of the cursed slave trade—opposition to the importation of foreign criminals—are all measures which have been advocated by the party at large. They are the true principles of the Jeffersonian democracy, and will lead us to triumph in 1859 and also in 1860, with a Pennsylvania candidate for President of the United States.

Hon. David Taggart presided as President, assisted by 34 Vice Presidents, and some 16 Secretaries. Mr. Todd, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, viz:

Resolved, 1st. That Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, Constitutionally expressed, either in the States or Territories, is a dangerous element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well in elections as upon the Representatives of the people, meets our decided disapprobation. 2. That we protest against the sectional and slavery policy of the National Administration as at war with the rights of the people and subversive of the principles of our government. 3. That we denounce and will unitedly oppose all attempts to enact a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, bulwarking the same to be utterly at war with the true purposes of our government, and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation; and that we reaffirm our continued hostilities to the extension of Slavery over the Territories of the Union. 4. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the government or people conning at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people, and that the inaction of the National Administration in bringing the slave traders to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of conniving at the practical reopening of that traffic. 5. That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our government; and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, would be a measure fair in laboring masses of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of the labor while the administration of the government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe the ad valorem system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it we will, in favor of specific duties upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products which the growth and manufacture of the United States. 6. That the reckless and prodigal extravagance of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans without any means provided for their payment, give evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the Government of a Free People, and unless checked will lead to a dishonor of the National credit. 7. That the passage of a just Homestead bill, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve the same, would be a measure fair in principle, sound in policy, and productive of great good to the people of the nation. And that we regard the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill in the Senate of the United States, by the party in power, as a direct blow at the laboring class of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great government. And that we deem it to be the duty of the party in power, to whomsoever it may be, to see that the bill is passed, and that it be amended so as to be more liberal and more beneficial to the laboring class. 8. That the purity and safety of the Ballot Box must be preserved, and that all frauds upon the Naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the opposition, ought to be counteracted by wholesome and proper legislation. 9. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to the places from whence they have been shipped to our shores. 10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity, come after us. 11. That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our able and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Simon Cameron, and that of our Representatives in the popular branch of Congress who have zealously supported the protective policy, the homestead bill, the just rights of actual settlers, and have steadfastly opposed the tyrannical policy of the National Administration in their attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a fraudulent slavery constitution in opposition to the known and oft expressed sentiments of the Freemen of the Territory. Messrs Kirkpatrick and Edio advocated the passage of the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. The chair was authorized to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of thirty-three. Mr. E. H. Rauch offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved, that the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the President and officers of the same for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duty. Mr. J. S. Pomeroy offered the following which was adopted. Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to inform Thos. E. Cochran and Gen. Wm. H. Keim, the candidates this day nominated, of their nomination to the offices of Auditor and Surveyor General. John S. Pomeroy, Jos. Garretson and J. H. Seltzer were appointed the committee. On motion adjourned sine die with three cheers.

There is an old and somewhat blunt worded, yet nevertheless true maxim, which tells us that "curses, like chickens, will come home to roost;" and nowhere could we find a better proof of the fact than in the present position of our neighbor of the Globe. When the great Republican party was in its infancy, and numbered but "a little band" in our country, and the Journal was independent and bold enough to espouse its cause and battle for its principles, our neighbor up town was kind enough to stigmatize the Journal as "an organ without a party." Since that time, the party, once despised and treated with contempt by the Goliath of Democracy, has grown and expanded, and been able to defeat and "cut off the head" of Locofocoism, in its own stronghold of Pennsylvania. And now, the once powerful Democratic party, has become almost defenceless; its rotten carcass has become a stench in the nostrils of all honest men, and we find even the Globe's editor refusing to support the heavy, loathsome burden. The Globe, therefore, to day, stands precisely in the same position it insisted upon placing the Journal some years ago—an organ without a party, or a party without an organ. The New York East Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, now in session at New Haven, Ct., Bishop James presiding, has passed a resolution, almost unanimously, declaring that slaveholding is a sin, and that the word "slaveholding" should be inserted in the "general rules" as one of the things forbidden by them.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Beautiful—The fields and hills. A fast team—Shoemaker's big brindle. Refined Education—Walking thirty miles to visit a circus. Why—'sore nose like a lost bugle? Because it cannot be blown until recovered.

We have received a communication signed "Gas Consumer," which we hold under advisement.

Those Shaker bonnets, worn by our young ladies.

Our ladies themselves.

The comet now approaching the sun will be visible to the naked eye, if at all, in about a week.

Brigadier General Bowman, the new editor of the Washington organ, bitterly complains that his enterprise is a failure.

An emigrant, who was on his way to Pike's Peak, was fortunate enough to be struck by lightning, last week, before he had gone beyond St. Joseph.

Mr. Stephen Chevalier, near Waterford, Erie county, has a lamb born with eight legs—four of the legs are right and the other four reversed. It is alive, and is a wonderful freak of nature.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company to day, reduced the fare to New York to \$12; to Boston \$14; to Baltimore and Philadelphia \$10. The other roads have done the same.

During a severe thunderstorm on Thursday evening, Mrs. George W. Potter, of Pottsville, Pa, was so much scared by the thunder and lightning that she died in a few minutes. She was a niece of the Hon. George M. Dallas.

A child of Peter Seigler, residing in Allegheny county, was bitten by a rat, on the 4th inst, while lying in its cradle, and died from the effects the same day. The child was seven weeks old. It was bitten in two places.

Samuel Brandt, of New Britain township, Bucks county, has a mare that recently had a colt whose head resembled the human face, and had but one eye right in the centre of the head. It died shortly after its birth. The owner has preserved its hide.

Senator Pugh, of Ohio, made a speech to the Democracy of Butler county, in which he passed over the "dead issues," and claimed equal friendship with both Buchanan and Douglas. The exploit was a feat of double horse equestrianism that is hard to beat.

Johnston has been the scene of an other infanticide. A few days ago the body of a child was found in the canal basin at that place. It was cut up in pieces and stowed away in a crock. There can be no doubt that the child was murdered, but by whom is a question.

Senator from the six New England States is a Republican. In the councils of the nation, New England is a unit. Every vote which she hereafter gives will be in behalf of the cause of Freedom, and in opposition to the Slaveocracy by which the Republic is ruled.

How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed around the cradle, the marriage altar and the tomb. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tipped his arrow with flowers and orange flowers are a bridal crown with us—a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and hung in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine.

Recently while Mr. Charles More, of Carlisle, was fishing in the Conodoguinet creek, at the Meeting House Springs, he discovered lying in the water near the shore an infant sewed up in a cloth, which from appearances had been in the water for some days. The child was fully developed and had evidently been born alive, but whose it was and how it got there remains a mystery.

Garibaldi, the white-haired leader of the Italian volunteers in the army of Sardinia, was exiled from Italy in 1819, and found refuge in the United States. A Western exchange says that he kept a coffee-house in Cincinnati a few years ago and retailed liquor by the dram. He is now a General in the Sardinian service, commanding fifteen thousand men, and to a great extent controlling the destinies of States.

A great jumping match came off at Avon, New York, on Thursday last. A young man named Jay wagers that he could jump thirty-seven feet in three standing jumps, on perfectly level ground and at a proper time won the bet. He also cleared twenty-seven feet and one inch at two standing jumps—and at one single jump made sixteen jumps. This, we believe, is the tallest jumping on record.

How humiliating the position of a white man, when compelled to follow leaders right or wrong!—Globe.

Are you just awaking to that fact, friend Globe? Why you have been following southern nigger drivers, with their lashes and brands for years past, and never said "turkey" once, so long as it paid. Didn't you help to put old Buck into the White House? Didn't you hear many a time, that he was a northern man with southern principles, and didn't you throw up your cap, with all the southern fire-eaters and disunionists? Perhaps that little post-office affair, friend Globe, might have something to do with your conversion.

It is stated by some of the Washington letter-writers, that the Democracy have given up Pennsylvania, as hopeless, and that the whole force of organization, and patronage, and power is to be concentrated in New York, as the last hope of the desperate democracy; and, looking to that object, emissaries have already been started to grease the machinery. Judge Douglas' name is freely used as having favored this policy; and the remarkable expressions of affectionate regard lately witnessed between the organs of the hostile clans in Illinois, in which the Buchanan side expressed its willingness to support even Douglas if nominated at Charleston; and the Douglas side its readiness to do as much for Buchanan, gives much countenance to the suggestion.

OUR READERS WILL REMEMBER THAT JOHN UNDERWOOD, A MAGISTRATE OF PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA., WAS INDICTED SOME MONTHS AGO FOR VENTURING TO SPEAK TOO FREELY ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

He was tried by the County Court, and fined \$250. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, and Judge Tyler, as we learn from Mr. Underwood's letter to a friend in New York, reversed the decision of the County Court. Some of his neighbors at the late election insisted upon voting for him for the Legislature, and the following is the vote in the town of Occoquan, of which he is a native, and where he has always resided: For Governor, 48; Underwood, Rep. 56; Letcher, Dem. 48; Lynn, Dem. 42; Goggen, Opp. 70; Merchant, Dem. 9.

Pretty good for a beginning in Occoquan, the first town below Mount Vernon, on the Potomac.

Fifty-six was the number of signers of the Declaration of Independence. They were said to be the heaviest 'fifty-six' in the world—Great Britain being unable to lift them!

These sturdy Republicans may be said to be the heaviest 'fifty six' in Virginia.

CHEAP PASSENGER FARES.—The Pennsylvania Central Road announces a scale of passenger rates which will soon bring the obstinate trunk lines to their senses. The present rates were proclaimed from Portland to New Orleans, and the other roads must adopt the scale or go without business.

Present rate. Last w'k. Red. New York to Cleveland \$8 00 \$13 00 \$5 00

Chicago, 12 00 23 00 11 00

Columbus 10 00 17 00 7 00

Crestline, 9 00 15 25 6 25

Cincinnati, 13 25 20 00 6 75

St. Louis 23 25 30 00 6 75

Detroit 6 00 15 00 9 00

The New York Central has come into the reduction, as will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch in our columns yesterday.

Blindon, the celebrated tight-rope performer is to try to cross Niagara Falls, just in front of the Great Horse Shoe Falls on a tight-rope, sixteen hundred feet in length and six inches in circumference, which has been purchased expressly, and is now being inspected. The feat will take place in about two weeks. The crossing is to be effected from the lower end of Goat Island, to a point in Canada opposite.

THE LADIES' HAND-BOOK OF FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WORK, comprising directions and patterns for working in Applique, Hand-work, Braiding, Crochet-work, Knitting, Netting, Lacing, Worsted-work, Quilting, Patch-work, &c. Illustrated with 262 new Engravings. Compiled from the best authorities, by Miss F. EVANS, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 1859.

This is the most complete and thorough work of its kind. By writing in a simple, straight and unobscured style, it is the first series of military uniforms, and contains a vast amount of useful and valuable information, and by far the most extensive collection of elegant patterns that has ever been brought together in one book. These patterns are engraved by the best artists and printed on excellent paper and beautiful style. Of course such a volume is the rage with the ladies, who can appreciate tasteful patterns for working in Applique, Hand-work, Braiding, Crochet-work, Knitting, Netting, Lacing, Worsted-work, Quilting, Patch-work, &c. Illustrated with 262 new Engravings. Compiled from the best authorities, by Miss F. EVANS, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 1859.

Besides the subjects named on the title page, we observe that the volume embraces descriptions and engravings of all the various kinds of patterns, and a multitude of other matters incidental to the subject. The number of greater than can be obtained in any other way, by paying ten times the price asked for "HARTLEY'S LADIES' HAND-BOOK." This valuable book for the ladies will be sent by mail, for the low price of one dollar. Evans will mail a copy and a handsome present to all persons remitting one dollar for the book and twenty-one cents for postage.

A new Classified Catalogue of Books and Agents with inducements to Agents, will be sent free, on application. Address G. G. EVANS, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEPS TOWARD HEAVEN; or, Religion in common. Written by T. S. Arthur, the well-known author, of whom it has been truly said, "That dying, he has not written a word he would wish to erase." His graphic pen never tires, and in this new volume we perceive that he is still successfully laboring to benefit while he pleases, and while he enchains with master hand the attention of men, to make them better. This is more decidedly religious than his other works, though it is not doctrinal nor sectarian. It is a work well calculated to do good, and it is designed to show that the beauties and endearments of Christianity are to be developed not in the stern realities of every-day life, "and not to be put aside at the tranquil close of Sabbath evening."

Published by G. G. EVANS, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1. Evans will mail a handsome present to any person remitting one dollar for the book, and twenty cents for postage.

PLAN OF THE CREATION, OF OTHER WORLDS and who Inhabit Them; by Rev. C. L. Hequem-bourg.

A new, original, deeply interesting work.—Commencing with the infancy of Creation; the Author treats of the Mission of Christ as related to the Subject; considers the existence of Evil; the indication afforded in the Saviour's Humanity of the beneficial design of Evil; Duration of the Probationary System; The Resurrection; The Duration of the World; The Wisdom of God in the Concealment of these Events; Termination of Evil; Destiny of Man, etc. 1 Volume 12mo. 400 pp. Price \$1. Phillips, Sampson & Co., 13 Winter St. Boston.

The School Journal for June, is on our table. It is replete with useful and entertaining reading.

The June number of Hall's Journal of Health is on our table. It gives an excellent article on Summer excursions, as well as a great deal of other useful information on the preservation of health. Published in New York city by W. W. Hall, M. D. at \$1 per year.

Latest from Europe.

New York, June 9.—The Royal Mail Steamship Africa arrived here this morning. There was nothing important from the seat of war, beyond the further details of the battle of Montebello.

The Austrians profess satisfaction at the result of the battle.

Gen. Gyaloff reports that his loss was 200 killed, 717 wounded, and 283 missing. He says the French forces numbered 40,000, but they abstained from all pursuit.

Count Stadion, Commanding the Austrian forces, was wounded during the battle.

Some of the French authorities still assert that there was not much over 4000 French engaged in the battle, other estimates place the number at 12,000.

There were popular risings in some parts of Parma, in favor of the Sardinian cause.

A vague rumor had obtained circulation via Vienna, that Gortschakoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, had resigned, because the Emperor refused to carry out his engagements with France.

The Empress Eugenie had received and addressed the members of the Red Bodies of State.

She said she placed full dependence on the patriotism of the Deputies, and upon the support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of the chosen chief, would never be found wanting to a woman and her child.

The speech was loudly cheered.

The war excitement was high in Southern Germany.

Genoa expected that Kossuth would go to Genoa in about a week, with the full concurrence of Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, to concert plans with Klapka and others to overthrow the Austrian power in Hungary.

The new King of Naples, Francis II., had been acknowledged by telegraph by nearly all the Powers and the army had sworn its allegiance.

THE LATEST. QUEBEC, June 11.

There has been no decisive battle between the main armies. The Sardinians have, however, succeeded in forcing a passage over the river Sesia, and capturing Palastro from the enemy.

Emperor Napoleon has been received from Lombardy to the effect that Gen. Garibaldi had met with a repulse.

The Sardinians forced a passage over the river Sesia, at Palastro, in the face of the Austrians, who were protected by the fortifications erected there since their occupation of the city. After a severe conflict they also succeeded in the capture of the city, taking many prisoners.

The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

General Garibaldi was still creating a sensation in Northern Lombardy. A rumor prevails that he has been defeated by a superior force and retreated into Tessin. But the rumors are unfounded, as the Turin Dispatch intimates that he was making still further progress.

The Emperor Napoleon was about removing the head quarters of the allies to Cassale. It is reported at Paris that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will jointly make strenuous efforts to terminate the war by negotiation.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English and American sailors, on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes.

The Emperor of Austria, the arch duke Charles and General Hess, all reached Verona on the 21st ult., on their way to head quarters.

It is rumored that Napoleon will return to Paris in August, after the first series of military operations, and will take up his headquarters at Metz.

The Pike's Peak Mines—A Relapse of the Gold Fever.

LEAVENWORTH, June 10, 1859.

The express coaches have arrived with advices from Denver City to the 1st inst. They contain extraordinary reports calculated to give the gold fever with more violence than ever. Rich nuggets had been discovered at the fork of Vasquez Creek, principally coarse gold and decomposed quartz.

Great excitement has prevailed all through the country, and the statements of the yields of Gregory's, and other mining companies were almost fabulous. A company from Indiana was making from \$150 to \$500 a day.

There are other accounts of the same character, not varying in the least. Many of the letters received seem to have been written under the prevailing excitement, and are in strong contrast to previous gloomy reports. The dust taken out by the Gregory Mine reports alone is estimated at \$20,000. Denver City was almost depopulated by the people leaving for the mountains. Provisions continued scarce. \$20,000 had been offered for claims. Subsequent to this information, but none of the accounts now received differ in the least. Rich specimens of gold were received by this arrival. 'Tis community are in tensely excited by the intelligence.

Eighteen shareholders at Enterprise, Miss., lately pledged themselves to buy 1,000 negroes, at a certain price per head, by way of encouraging the reopening of the slave trade. They referred, among others, to Mr. Garland, a commission merchant of Mobile, as a competent authority to prove their credit as well as their means. Mr. Good, not relishing the use of his name in connection with such a project, published a card, declaring that no warrantable liberty had been taken with him, and explicitly disavowing all responsibility. The Mobile Mercury has since published a report, Mr. Good, informing him that all he had to do was to certify that they were in a state of opportunity to express their views on the African slave-trade more fully, they state that they consider the reopening of that trade as a necessity morally, religiously, politically and practically.

A destructive accident occurred in New Jersey on Tuesday afternoon last. As the down train of the New-York and Erie line was crossing Well Creek, a drover with 3,000 sheep was crossing at the same time. The sheep, hearing the train coming, attempted to run across the track, when it ran over them and was thrown from the track into the creek. The drover saved his life by leaping on a boat that was passing. There were no passengers but was do well at last accounts. The lost sheep are valued at \$5,000.

In a discussion in a Connecticut agricultural club, last year, a wag recommended the farmers to put snuff on their corn, so as to make the crows sneeze, and then to shoot the sneezing ones as the rogues.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15 1859.

FLOUR—Superfine, per barrel, \$6 75@7 00

Extra " " " 7 00@7 50

" " family " 7 50@8 50

Rye Flour and Corn Meal

Wheat—red, per bushel, 1 62@1 70

White " " 1 80@1 85

Rye " " " 90

Corn " " " 90

Oats " " " 90

Cloverseed \$5 00@6 25 per 64 pounds

Timothy seed, \$1 80 to 2 00

Flax, per bushel, \$1 70

WAR! WAR IN EUROPE!

REVOLUTION IN PRICES! The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just removed his store to the old stand, near the corner of Hill and Smith streets, where he has always on hand and constantly receiving all the latest styles of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS! DRESS GOODS, DE LANES, CORSETS, PRINTS, SILKS.

And in fact he can supply any article in the dry-goods line. Also, trimmings suited to all dresses and at reasonable rates.

He has also on hand a large, fresh stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SPICES, FLOUR, BACON.

And everything in the feed line. As his stock is almost entirely new, and been bought at prices which defy competition, purchasers will find it to their advantage to buy from me before going elsewhere.

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

DAVID GROVE, Huntingdon, June 15, 1859.-tf.

A NEW ERA IN THE ART!

A PICTURE AND CASE FOR 60 CENTS. W. J. CUNNINGHAM, respectfully requests the attention of the public to the new and improved picture, which is prepared for a short time to attend to all likeliness.

Having procured one of the best quick-working apparatuses, he is now prepared to furnish THE GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, which is the greatest improvement in the art, and which is unequalled by any other style.

Likenesses taken in any kind of weather, with or without color—single or in groups. All pictures taken, will be carefully sealed, so as to exclude dust and air, and placed in neat Morocco Cases, Lockets, or Breast-pins; all are invited to come and judge for themselves.

Ladies are recommended to dress in figured or dark material, avoiding white, pink, and light blue. The best hours for children, are from 10 to 2 o'clock, others at any time from sunrise to sunset.

Young Lady! bring in that venerable father and watchful mother, and secure a good likeness to-day; for to-morrow it may be too late. Parents! bring those little ones, with curling locks and sparkling eyes; they will make pretty pictures, and then, should they be taken their mothers, you can have the pleasure of seeing their beauties pass away!

But Cunningham's Pictures ever bloom. And mock at time's decay!

Then come along—get along! Make no delay; Come and get your Pictures Before he goes away!

Any one wishing to learn the art, can do so at reasonable terms. Hunt. June 15, 1859.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in West township, Huntingdon county, on Monday, the 21st day of May last, a heifer between three and four years old, of a bright brindle color, without marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

ISAAC M. NEFF, West township, June 8, 1859.-4t

THE WORLD-RENOVED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

PUBLISHED BY PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESTNUT STREET.

PETERSON'S CHEAP EDITION OF THE WALTERLEY NOVELS.

PRICE—Each 25 cents. TEN NUMBERS are already published.

IVANHOE, GUY MANNERING, ROY ROY, KILNORTH, QUENTIN D'URWARD, THE ABBOT, BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, OLD MORTALITY, THE ANTIQUARY.

And one will be issued regularly on every Saturday, until the whole are completed.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO TWENTY VOLUMES. A complete set, twenty-six volumes in all will be sent to any one, as fast as they are published, for five dollars. Single numbers, 25 cents.

T. B. PETERSON & BROS., No. 306 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE.

To the Tax Collectors of Huntingdon Co. You are requested to make a special effort to meet the Annual Interest. Persons holding county orders will please exercise a little patience, as I have already largely advanced beyond the receipts of the County. As I will be absent for a few weeks, persons having business in my office, will please call on Maj. G. W. G. retton, at the Banking House of Bell, Garretson & Co.

F. H. LANE, Hunt. June 1, 1859.-4t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at