Educational Department.

An Enlightened Public Sentiment in

this Country Essential to Good Schools. The principle upon which the systems of public instruction in this country are organized, differs very materially from that upon which they are based in European countries. There, schools are not only established by government, but are made to subserve its purposes. School officers, from District Inspectors and Principals of Normal-Schools, down to the lowest grade of teachers, are governmental officials and bound to carry into effect the will of the central power .-Schools and teachers are as much under the control of kings and rulers, as our custom house and custon house officials are under the authority of the President. The throne is the only legitimate source of power in school matters, and, from it must emanate all school laws and all provisions for their execution.

It cannot be doubted that the tendency of such an educational system would be to make their teachers the servile tools of the government, to fetter students in their range of investigation, and to destroy all popular interest in its well working. Judicious American travellers have culogized European modes of teaching and their provisions made for education; especially those adopted in some of the German States; but, from a democratic stand point, however good they may be in many respects, their whole educational superstructure seems based upon an erroneous principle. Authority emanates at the throne and goes down to the people; whereas, it should emanate from the people and go up to the throne. If good teaching be done, it is merely the drill of the soldier, not the unfettered freedom of thought, and that practical application of principle, inculcated by an American education.

But the worst effect of Europeon systems of education, and of all systems calculated to strengthen manarchical government, is that they leave the people no part to perform in the establishment of schools, or in the appointment of teachers. The people know indeed that School-houses are built, that teachers are appointed, that their children are often compelled to attend school, that money is furnished to keep the machinery of the schools in operation; and their advice not being asked or their wishes consulted, they stand aloof, and the great public heart remains dead to all interest in the work, submitting to it only as to a conscription of solers or a levy taxes.

In this country, and particularly under the wisely contrived school-law of our own State, the order of things is entirely reversed; and, to the people, primarily, is entrusted the care-taking of the whole system of public instruction. Each school district elects its own school officers; and, in the hands of these officers, thus voted for directly by the people, is placed the power to build school houses, appoint teachers, and expend all school moneys belonging to the district. Other school officers, whose duties are of a more general character, and not elected directly by popular vote; but, indirectly they are equally responsible to the popular will. If our Legisthe people can effect their repeal.

The result is that while in Austria or Prussia, there may be well qualified teachers and well managed schools among a population who regard education with indifference; here, an interested people and an enlightened public sentiment are essential to good schools. Without these, in this country, nothing can be done; with them everything. Without them, all educational reform will be spasmodic and shortlived; but, advancing, step by step, as people become more interested, and public sentiment becomes more enlightened, it will have a foundation sure and steadfast, and

cannot but be permanent. Directors will not erect large and costly school-houses, or supply them with suitable furniture, unless the public sentiment of their respective districts will sustain them; -good teachers can not be had where a parsimonious public, are averse to paying them reasonable salaries, nor, if employed, can they effect much good among a people who refuse to co-operate with them, or who are hostile to improvement; -faithful superintendants will labor in vain to establish better schools in a district in which no want of better schools is felt, or to introduce better teachers into one, whose voters take pains to let them see plainly enough that they stand perfluities; —our Legislators may pass wise school-laws and the heads of our School Department diligently exert themselves to carry them into effect,—but all the laws passed by the former will prove a nullity and all the efforts of the latter fruitless, among a people unable, through ignorance, to appreciate their good intentions or stubbornly disposed to thwart them.

In this country, the popular will is the governing power; and, as a stream can not a number of the readers and correspondents rise above the fountain from which it issues, so a people cannot give expression to what from various and distant sections of the counthey do not think, or create what they have not conceived. In democratic governments, majorities can effect much; but, such is the relation of each individual to our system of public instruction, that a majority of the citizens of the State is not enough to accomplish its full purpose; and, it is still true that the education of a whole people can never be attained without the consent of the whole people.

Under these circumstances, it is evident, that all educational reform must be slow and | many of our farmers, not having the fear of gradual; and can be permanent only when the Professor before their eyes, do plow their it rests upon the increased intelligence of the masses. In a monarchy, they may en-act a school law, and speedily they can have, the plowed ground, to be spread and harrowaccording the original design, all the machinery of schools, teachers and school-officers; Is this the most judicious mode of treating while in a Republic, we must await the slow growth of public sentiment;-but then, their systems, thus enacted, can prove little else than mere machinery; while ours is based upon the intelligence and affection, and built with a shallow furrow, and the next season up in sympathy with the well-wishes of our

The fact that the condition of schools depends upon public sentiment respecting them, it, he confesses have not equalled his expecwill teach us, also, that the direction in which the most effectual effort can be made for their improvement, will be to enlighten that public sentiment. We complain of uncomfortable school-houses, clumsey school furniture, incompetent teachers, poor schools, irregular attendance of scholars, &c., &c., when the secret source of the evil lies in the want of appreciation of the whole subject on the part | ring, state that the effect is more immediate, of the public. Could the people estimate the and the first crop more increased by this mode value of education, could they properly feel of using manure than by turning it under the want of good schools and good teachers. the great work of educational reform would be a loss to counterbelance this benefit? The speedily be effected.

Some means, which seem well calculated and would be thankful for the instructions of have married American ladies.

The state of the s

suggest themselves, but as this communication is already long, they will be reserved for another. J. P. W.

Repetition and Variety.

As for more important facts and princilearned to-day but will be remembered to-

tion at school-repetition until a subject is with the solution reduced one half, and there til there is preasonable assurance that it will not be forgotten. There must be line upon line, line upon line, precept upon precept, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little. Repeat, repeat; but most earnestly en deavor to avoid a monotoneus repetition. Do not repeat just the same thing in just the same way under the same circumstances, day after day. Let repetition be relieved with va-

riety. For illustration, in teaching a child to pronouce words at sight, they may be chalked on the blackboard, the words may then be formed in a different order on little cards on his slate; the pupil may endeavor to make them himself; he may afterwards find them in his spelling lesson in his book, and he may finally recognize his own friends in his reading lesson. Pupils may pronounce them in concert, and then individually.— They may be asked to tell the various uses, actions, or qualities of various animals or substances, while they are learning to read their names; or they may be required to tell their uses, action, or qualities, without pronouncing the name. You may sometimes conduct the exercises yourself, and sometimes call upon one of your scholars to conduct them. A pupil may sometimes do this to a better advantage than you can, simply for variety's sake. . As much repetition and variety as this may be necessary in every case; it is the principle which I contend for, not this peculiar application of it.

Most adults, and all children, are fond of something new. A teacher is sometimes deceived into an over estimate of new plans, by his increased success during the first few days of their trial. Their novelty is perhaps, their own and their sufficient recommenda-

But if we can not make repetition interesting by novelty and variety, it is better that the pupil's labor be tedious than that important principles be only half learned. And it must be remembered that there are two extremes to be avoided. There is some danger of nourishing an unwholesome thirst for perpetual shifting and changing. D. in New York Teacher.

Hint to Teachers. Our pupils, let us remember, cannot receive from us a greater degree of excellence than we ourselves attain. Books and other influences may carry them higher, but no influence from ourselves can. The stream cannot flow higher than its fountain. It is impossible to communicate and establish in the lature enact obnoxious school laws, nothing | character of another a christian grace which can be more simple than the mode in which | we do not ourselves possess, as it is to preach what we do not ourselves know. We must acwould have our pupils become.—Selected.

For the Farmer.

Best Way to Apply Manures. "Much is now written on this subject," and more will be, for it is the "sheet anchor" of agriculture, and the 'best bower' too, especialy to the thousands of small farmers of New-York and New-England, who cultivate their 20, their 50 and 100 acres, and earn, in not a few instances, a limited living from the too often stubborn and reluctant soil. What will meliorate and fertilize this soil? Manurc.— The various ways of saving and increasing the pile, are well taught in some of our agricultural papers, and the lessons every farmer may learn from them, can be of no doubtful utility. But after the heap has been accumulated with much toil and trouble, there is still a "vexed question" as to the best way of applying it to field culture. The Cultivator says, mix thoroughly with the soil. This is excellent no doubt. But it takes more time and labor to accomplish this feat than is always convenient to bestow. The question is, what way shall we apply manure so as to give opposed to the introduction of any such su- the quickest and longest fertilizing power to the soil? In view of all that has been written on this subject, it would seem that some best way might by this time have been established. Perhaps the majority of farmers are persuaded in their own minds that their practice is the best that could be. The writer is not among the number of those, and would be glad of the opinion and judgment of men of more ability and experience than himself. Would it not be of some use and interest for of The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, try, to give a brief description of the different modes of agricultural practice in their respective neighborhoods, not only as to the apolication of manure as above, but in the va-

rious other arts and labors of the farm? In furtherance of this view, the writer will state the mode of applying manure to the soil, which prevails to some extent in his own neighborhood, and it is believed the practice is rather extending. Prof. Mapes has said, "do not plow sandy land in the full." Now sandy lands in the fall, and afterwards apply such land, or any kind of land, with a view to its permanent improvement? The writer of this asks for instruction. His practice unto this time, has been to plow under manure plow deeper and seed down. This has seemed to him a reasonable way of farming; but the fertility and improvement resulting from tations. An elderly and experienced farmer has declared he would as soon dump his barnyard manure into the river as turn it receiving any benefit from it. Now this is ultra and erroncous no doubt; but as one example it goes to show how widely men differ in opinion. The advocates for surface manu-

the soil. But by exposure, &c., will there not

to operate favorably upon the public mind, any one through your pages, which would lead him to a true conclusiod on the subject.

Uses of Salt in Agriculture.

MESSES. Editors—It is strongly recommended to use salt as a manure, in agriculples which are learned at school, particular ture. I find very few who can confidently, care should be taken that they are not only from personal knowledge, recommend it. On some soils, it yields no apparent benefit. I morrow and through life. It is not enough that the pupil can say, "I know things now, I clearly understand them; let me leave them, and hasten onward." Are you sure with said solution, and in three days, they he will retain this knowledge until it is wan- were all decayed. I then tried one more ted? There must be a great deal of repeti- row, containing the above number of plants, learned and understood; and repetition then un- | was ten plants left, of a very sickly appearance, and in four weeks disappeared.

I commenced on a third row, with a solution of about one fourth the above strength. Erom this row I had fifty plants that showed igns of holding on, until the celery was tacen up in the first part of November, and left them in the trench as useless.

I should like to know what species of plants, in the vegetable kingdom, it will benefit, how

applied, and what quantity? It has been generally supposed these materials act in vegetation in the same way as condiments of stimulants in animal economy, and that they render the common food more nutritive. Is it taken up in corn crops or crops of peas and beans, or barley and wheat? I have tried some experiments on this subject, which are contradictory to the notion laid down, that salt is a most beneficial manure. Effects equally as astonishing have been produced by salt, and they only cease to be equally wonderful to the chemist and man of science, in whose laboratories the causes which produce the effects are more readily scen, than in the great laboratory of nature, where it is most probable that hidden and combining causes will forever, more or less, defeat the experiments of the wisest chemists under the sun. It has been stated, also, that it acts on plants as whisky or brandy does with the natives, or opium does with the Turk.

In conclusion I would say, I have found from experience, that water run through good rich manure into a receiver, from the hogshead containing the manure, is better for celery plants than all the salt in christendom in solution. John White. Odgensburg, N. Y.

Charcoal for Swine.—It is not perhaps generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine, while in prepararation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they can devour, have become fattened in eight days. The hog cats voraciously, and after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply, It should always be kept in the sty, and be fed to the inmates regularly like other food.

Itliscellancons.

LITTLE GRAVES.—Sacred places for pure on are the little quire what we would impart, and be what we | graves in the churchyard. They are the depositories of the mother's sweetest joy, half unfolded buds of innocence, humanity nipped by the frost of time, ere yet a single canker worm of corruption had nestled among its embryo petals. Callous, indeed, must be the heart of him who can stand by a little graveside and not have the holiest emotions of his soul awakened to the thought of purity and joy which belongs alone to God and Heaven; for the mute preacher at his feet tells him of life begun and life ended, without a stain; and surely this be the spirit land, enlightened by the son of infinite Goodness whence emanated the soul of that brief sojourner among us. How swells the heart of the parents, with mournful joy, while standing by the cold earthbed of lost little ones! -mournful because a sweet treasure is taken away,—joyful, because that precious jewel glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer."

> ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—We copy the following extract from a new work entitled "The Old House by the River:"

Go preach to the dead, ye who deny the immortality of the affections. Go reason with trees or hills, or images of wood, or with your own motionless, lifeless, icy souls, ye who believe that because there is no marrying youder, there shall be no embracing, or because we may not use the gentle words "my wife," we may not clasp those sanctified forms in our arms! I tell you, man, that immortality would be a glorious cheat, if with our clay died all our first affections. I tell you that annihilation would be heaven, if I could believe that when my weary head at length rests on its coffin pillow, and my lids sink to the silence and repose of death, those loving eves will never look into mine again, that oure clasp never be around my neck, that holy caress never bless me more.

BEAUTY OF A RELIGIOS LIFE.—The beauty of a religious life is one of its greatest recommendations. What does it possess? Peace to all mankind—it teaches us those arts which render us beloved and respected; which will contribute to our present comfort as well as our future happiness. Its greatest ornament is charity—it inculcates nothing but love and simplicity of action-it teaches nothing but the purest spirit of delight; in short, it is a system perfectly calculated to benefit the heart, improve the mind, and enlighten the understanding.

THE SON OF NAPOLEON.—It is now denied that the Austrian Government has consented to the removal of the mortal remains of the Duke de Reichstact to Paris. An Austrian

paper says; The son of the great Napoleon was, by order of the late Emperor Francis, buried with the other members of the Imperial family of Austria, and the present Monarch has far too great a respect for the memory of his ancestors ever to think of acting in opposition to his expressed will.

A HAPPY FIRESIDE. Home is the residence not merely of the body but of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and under with the plow with the expectation of develope themselves; for children to love, and learn and play in; for husband and wife to toil smilingly together, and make life a blessing. The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

Within a few years, no less than sevwriter has limited knowledge on the subject, en representatives of foreign Governments

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS. R. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel.

Aug. 28, 55. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

SAMUEL T. BROWN CCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott.

Yuntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853. TOHNN. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

TOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All Warch 13, 1855. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

RS. MILLER & FRAZER, on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856. * & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.-Dealers in Dry Goods, Groccries, Hardware, Queens ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

M. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens ware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa. P. C. McGILL, Do Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

NOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Grocies, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes, &c. DENJ. JACOBS. Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Grocer-Queensware, &c. &c.

F EVI WESTBROOK, A Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots

T ONG & DECKER, d Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, TOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jew

DM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instru-

M. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer. OVE and McDIVIT, d Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

TAS. A. BROWN and CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware. YUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens ware, Grain. &c. &c.

Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer. TYENRY MeMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

NDREW MOEBUS,
Proprietor of the Broad Top House. WOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor.

of Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

Befferences—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams. A DAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

SIMONTON. Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ARBISON, DORRIS & CO. Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ZESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdo FOWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia

TTEADLEY'S NEW BOOK !-The SACRED PLAINS, by J. II. Headly. One 12 mo. Volume, Cloth, elegantly illustrated. Price \$ 1,25. Mailed free of postage on the receipt of the retail price. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. This yolume will be read with satisfaction by those who most enjoyed the "Sacred Mountains."—N. 1. Evening

Post.

It is full of deep interest, and written in a most glowing and beautiful style.—Louisville Journal.

There is merit sullicient in the work to make it a favo-There is merit sufficient in the work to make it a favo-ite with the lover of things associated so close With Bib-lical history.—Detroit Daily Advertiser.

The writer has a powerful use of language: and though he enters upon his task with a true devotional spirit he invests his theme with an interest sure to fascinate the general reader.—S. Evening Gazette.

A finished specimen of style and workmanship.—Buf-falo Christian Idvocate.

Ile has clothed his ideas with lofty and beautiful lan.

guage, and treated the subject in a manner becoming its importance.—Rochester Union.

The style is different from J. T. Headley, and perhaps The style is different from J. T. Headley, and perhaps better adapted to the subject. It is simple and unpretending, but plain and forcible.—Boston Journal.

It is written in a style of poetic prose suited to the subject, and makes some glowing pictures of the "Sacred Plains," spreading them out in all their oriental loveliness, and investing them with a charm and interest that belongs only to scriptural scenes.—Medina Tribune.

An elegant book, both in contents and appearance—fitted to adorn and increase the value of any library.—Buffalo Dailu Remblië.

This volume is handsomely illustrated with views of many spots made interesting by the sacred history.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The author has faithfully executed his design, and pre-The author has faithfully executed his design, and presented to the public a book replete with interest and instruction.—Genessee Republic.

The materials of the several chapters seem to have been collected with great care.—Salem Observer.

ESSPapers inserting the foregoing three times and sending a copy to the Publishers, will receive a copy of the above work, and also the Economic Cottage Builder, prepaid.

WANZER, McKIM & CO., Publishers, inty2-3t.

Buffulo, Now York

Buffalo, New York THE BEST CHEESE always on hand NOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, DEST SUGARS, from 18 to 15 cents. DEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had

DEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S: TIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and LOVE & McDIVIT'S. MBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

RE you afflicted with Rheumatism? JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism.

December 7, 1855. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadel-Druggists and country merchantt are requested to

give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856. THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.

Directors—Hon. John J. Pearce; Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen man, Charles Crist, W. White, Level Blokes, Kitchen.
Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President; Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.
REFERENCIS—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Rowman, D. D., A.
A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm.
Fearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A.
Updegrafi, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon.
Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. HARRISON, Agent.

TAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method informing their friends and the public generally, that of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Hunter Scelebrated Outer Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE !—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,

wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Founting dry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and the result together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Maching Castings. And in a short time will have Cook. Stores of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stores, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be soldcheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

NO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS HOME HOTEL. in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

HENRY MCMANIGILL. Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can

e had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, vholesale, or by the ream 100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Rold cases, from St upwards.
Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monnines and Pocket Books at 20 cts, and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and

pretriest styles, just received from New York and Phila-delphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards. 500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards. The public have but to call and examine, to be convincthe phone have out to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Bailroad streets.

WM, COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

TEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham. Delarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress uttons Bounet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, aces, Veils, Collars, Understeeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c. Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassiners, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nan-keen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking; Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a varicty of goods too numerous to mention:

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth. Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my doods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for

goods at the highest market prices. Huntingdon, April 9, 1856. PRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

LATEST ARRIVAL,

one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings-COUNS, CASSIMETS, CAUGHTOUS, CONTROL REAGES COUNTY OF THE LAND STATES ig apparel necessary for the Ladies

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, allkinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Roots and Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also-Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of Hantingdon, April 16, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER!

SPRING and SUMMER GODDS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ludies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Bareges, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited

to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the ounty.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1856. OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in

with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c. Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would carnestly solicit those about purchasand therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchas-ing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose! MOSES STROUS,

Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa. March 19, 1856.

RY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main stret, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries, which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &d., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at any store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock. our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

LONG & DECKER.

Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

UNTING DON COMMERCIAI

SCHOOL—This school has been opened in the Hall
formely used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street.
The course of instruction embraces Single and Double
Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and
also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political
Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.
The Student passes through a course comprising over
four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting,
and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems,
&c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this
he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in
opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in.
Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one, all of which,
together with various other exercises and calculations,
cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit the learnerStudents can enter, at any time, a day or evening class,
or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can
leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.

leave at any time and constant and charge.

Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.

For any other particulars address personally or by letter,

T. H. POLLOCK,

Principal.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

Principal.

LOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent?

CHEAPER than the changest.

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

Clothing for Spring and Summer, which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and overlunk his establishment and examine the stable before purchasing elsewhere.

and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Huntingdon, April 2, 1856. Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

I UNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND
WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years co-cupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

the most reasonable terms. Huntingdon, May 16, 1854. ATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER A GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of

nd Summer Goods, Connections, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps.

Boots and Shoes. Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a coun-

try store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchanding Produce. See

dize, Produce, &c. Huntingdon, May 14, 1856. TARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of funtingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices or plain, as may suit. Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and work-manship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855. OUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE. as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

ATCHES, CLOCKS, AND
JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to
his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the
same stand, one door cast of Mr. C. Conts' Hotel, Market
street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will
favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a
good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short matches and sewery of all kinds with be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

ALL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore carnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

ar,

SD_Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every
Puesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in
time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia,
Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valloy, Staresburg, and Keefer's store.

Fare through \$3,00; to intermediate points in proportion.

JOHN JAMISON. August 22, 1855-tf.

LOUNDRY 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 78x105 feet, situated near the breast of the town. On the premises are a Machine shop, Foundry, Blacksmith shop and Brass Furnace. The buildings were all 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.

ery, 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, May 7, 1856.

May 7, 1856.

TAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP

WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and
retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry
Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of
Quarry, Philadelphia.
Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases, \$28 00
Gold Lepines.
22 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, 12 00
Silver Lepine, jewell.
9 00
Superior Quartiers, 7 00
Gold Spectacles, 7 00
Fine Silver do, 150
Gold Bracelets, 3 00

The subscribers call attention to their stock of Fishliooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea
Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and
German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and
Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest Cash Prices, wholesale and retail.

April 2, 1856-3m. JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.,

No. 47 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

NIEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Prugs, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stufs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zine, Window Glass, Glatsware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellao, Potash, &c., &c., &c. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and goods warranted. ow and goods warranted. Philadelphia, March 12, 1856-ly.

T)LINDS & SHADES at reduced Prices. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia; originator of all new styles of Venetian Bilnds, Gold Bordered and Painted Shades, of beautiful designs.—Buf, and all other colors of Holland, used for Shades, Fixtures, Triminings, &c. &c.

Store Shades Painted to order. B. J. W.

thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the citizens of Huntingdon county to call and examine his large assortment before purchasing elsewhere. We study to please.

April 2, 1856-3m.

April 2, 1856-3m.

ACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and
Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.