

Educational Department.

BY ALBERT OWEN.

Having devoted some attention to the Common Schools in different parts of our state, and having visited the several districts of this county in search of the defects of the system and the future prospects of our schools, I propose in this paper to give the result of my investigations. In giving this result, I have thought proper to present somewhat in detail what appears to me essentially requisite to the future prosperity of the common schools. The sum of what I propose is contained in the following propositions:

- 1st. Our system of education by common schools cannot prosper without a sufficient number of well qualified teachers, and well qualified teachers cannot be had without a Normal school or seminary for the instruction and practice of teachers in the science of education and the art of teaching.
2d. A more thorough district supervision is required to correct the present defects, and to awaken a general interest in behalf of popular education.
3d. The establishment of a model school, or a school of an advanced grade, in each district, will do much to advance the interests of education; and it will present superior advantages without adding expense to the system.
4th. The system is deficient without greater advantages for the juvenile portion of the scholars, and the support of summer schools by competent female teachers, will do much to complete the system, and by it the winter sessions will produce more beneficial results.
5th. Our common school interests, and the general interests of education require a deeper concern on the part of parents; and teachers and those who are officially connected with the common school system fall short of the duties necessarily imposed upon them, if they fail to present the claims of education to their respective communities.

Having stated my propositions I shall now proceed with the first which relates to the necessity of a Normal school for the special preparation of teachers.

For the last few years we have witnessed an increasing interest, and an active energy, by the educational men of our state, which has met with real encouragement from the legislative and executive departments: and this active element has progressed far enough to show that the chief hinderances in a want of well qualified teachers. But this fact is not a peculiarity of our state or any part of it. The same problem has been solved by all others that have gone in advance of Pennsylvania in popular education. From the days of the benevolent Frank who established the first institution of the kind at Halle in Prussia about a hundred and fifty years ago, every enlightened man who has turned his attention to the same subject has been brought to the same result: and wherever any state or people has become eminently aroused to the subject of general education that state or people has found every effort unavailing without Normal schools. The late movements in Scotland, in Massachusetts, in New York, in Ohio and other states of the Union, all attest the great difficulty, if not the entire impossibility of carrying out an efficient system of education without seminaries for the especial preparation of teachers.

We are induced to make the above remarks from the fact that all classes of teams have been offered for farm work, and we invariably find the able-bodied, full-sized, healthy animal at full price, far cheaper than one not thus qualified. Henry C. Vail, in Working Farmer.

A FACT IN REGARD TO DRILLING WHEAT.—We wish to record a fact which seems rather remarkable in regard to drilling wheat. We sowed about nine acres last fall, with one of Ross' drills, and some three acres among corn, with a three shovel cultivator. Of the former, we have not noticed a single plant heaved out with frost during the winter, though a part of it was sown on the poorest clay land of the farm, with but one plowing. It was sown immediately before that among the corn, and presented in the winter a decidedly poor prospect. But that sown among the corn is badly killed with the winter, many plants lying on top of the ground, dead. In some places it seems almost entirely ruined. Is there some kind of wheat as that which was drilled. Our readers may draw their own conclusions.—Indiana Farmer.

SALT YOUR COWS, AND YOU WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE IN CURING.—A small handful of salt given to cows twice a week seems to act as a preventive against many of the diseases incident to neat cattle. Besides regular salting in small quantities, saves a great amount of labor at the churn.—A fact worth knowing to those who have to toil an hour or more to bring a few pounds of butter, and perhaps then of an inferior quality. Some heifers which, with their first calf, give but a small quantity of milk, will in two or three years become good cows.—Genesee Farmer.

PICKING OFF POTATO BLOSSOMS.—The last number of the Country Gentleman contains an account of the increase of the potato crop, caused by picking off the blossom. This may be so in theory, but in practice, in an experiment performed under my observation, the difference was so small as to be inappreciable. Possibly in the instance mentioned by Liebigs, other causes might have operated in producing the result. A single experiment proves almost nothing—it may be easily repeated.

law of the commonwealth and the glory of all her noble institutions call you to the field of labor and improvement! Our common country demands a proper exercise of your talents! Our second proposition will be examined in the next paper.

For the Farmer.

Salt for Cattle.

Professor Simonds, Veterinary Inspector to the Royal Agricultural Society, observes, in relation to the action of salt on the animal economy, "that it is exceedingly beneficial in moderate quantities, but prejudicial in large ones." He thought horses might take with advantage from one ounce and a half to two ounces of salt daily; but an excess of it would render animals weak, debilitated and unfit for exertion. Similar facts were applicable also to oxen, which accumulate flesh faster by a judicious use of salt than without it. He cited Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair to show that salt had a tendency to prevent the rot in sheep. Prof. S. added as his own opinion that salt, by its action on the liver, and the supply of soda it yielded to the bile, led to a greater amount of nutriment being derived from the food. A verminiferous, he said, was also well known as a vermifuge, destroying many kinds of worms in the intestines of animals, and conferring a healthy tone of action which prevented the recurrence. Several members of the R. A. Society, as Col. Challoner and M. Fisher Hobbs, stated that their experience led them to agree with Prof. Simonds in regard to the value of salt for animals. In reference to the mode of giving it, the practice of placing large lumps of rock salt in fields or yards where it was accessible to the stock was mentioned with approbation. This practice is now adopted by many farmers in this country, and after several years' trial is preferred to the former mode of giving salt periodically. When animals are only allowed to have it once or twice a week it is sometimes the case that they eat two much at once but by having it constantly in their reach they eat such quantities as their systems require, and it assists the digestion, and promotes health and thrift.

ECONOMY IN ANIMALS.—Will it pay to keep a cheap, poor horse, give him stable room, personal attention and feed, for doing half the work a valuable well built animal would perform? We think not. In the first place, a given number of pounds of hay, oats, corn, or other food, should produce a certain amount of muscle, bone and fat, and furnish respiratory material in abundance. In a diseased animal these materials are but partially appropriated, hence the amount of force due to the proper storing of the elements of food, and their subsequent liberation is greatly lessened, at the expense of the farmer. Again: the farmer is at great expense for buildings, and should therefore receive the largest possible amount of rent in the shape of services from the animals stalled therein. Furthermore, it requires more time to attend a crippled or diseased animal, than a strong healthy one. Lastly: you may be prepared to proceed with an important operation at a pressing season when delays are dangerous, and your poor, infirm beasts of burden will be found wanting in strength, and thus their whole value may be expended in a short time. Have you any weak, diseased animals or those worn out in service? care for them kindly, but if about to purchase new teams, observe the following rules:
1. Buy none but those best adapted to the kind of work you have to do.
2. Stable them in warm and well ventilated buildings.
3. Provide good, pure water, wholesome feed, and hay free from must, smut, or filth of any kind.
4. Keep them clean and frequently rubbed to prevent stiffening of joints. A good rubbing after a hard day's work is often better for a horse than four gallons of oats.
We are induced to make the above remarks from the fact that all classes of teams have been offered for farm work, and we invariably find the able-bodied, full-sized, healthy animal at full price, far cheaper than one not thus qualified.—Henry C. Vail, in Working Farmer.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING.—Perhaps at the present season a few general hints on preserving, for the young housewife, may be acceptable. Some of the directions may appear needless; but there may be some inexperienced persons to whom they will be beneficial.
1. Let everything used for the purpose be clean and dry; especially bottles.
2. Never place a preserving-pan flat on the fire, as this will render the preserves liable to burn to, as it is called; that is to say, to adhere to the metal, and then to burn; it should always rest on a trivet, or on the lower part of the kitchen range.
3. Before the sugar is added to them stir the preserves gently at first, and more quickly towards the end, without quitting them until they are done; this precaution will prevent their being spoiled.
4. All preserves should be perfectly clear from the scum as it rises.
5. Fruit which is to be preserved in syrup must first be blanched or boiled gently, until it is sufficiently softened to absorb the sugar, and a thin syrup must be poured on it at first, or it will shrivel instead of remaining plump and becoming clear. Thus if its weight of sugar is to be allowed, and boiled to a syrup, with a pint of water to the pound, only half the weight must be taken at first, and this must not be boiled with the water more than fifteen or twenty minutes at the commencement of the process. A part of the remaining sugar must be added every time the syrup is reboiled, unless it should be otherwise directed in the receipt.
6. To preserve both the true flavor and the color of fruit in jams and jellies, boil them rapidly until they are well reduced, before the sugar is added, and quickly afterwards; but do not allow them to become so much thickened that the sugar will not dissolve in them easily, and throw up its scum. In some seasons the juice is so much richer than in others that this effect takes place almost before one is aware of it; but the drop which adheres to the skimmer, when it is held up, will show the state it has reached.
7. Never use tin, iron, or pewter spoons or skimmers for preserves, as they will convert the color of red fruit into a dingy purple, and impart, besides a very unpleasant flavor.
8. When cheap jams or jellies are required make them at once with loaf sugar, but use that which is well refined, always for preserves in general. It is false economy to purchase an inferior kind, as there is great waste from it in the quantity of scum which it throws up.
9. Pans of copper or bell-metal are the proper utensils for preserving fruit. When used, they must be scoured bright fifth sand. Tinned pans turn and destroy the color of the fruit that is put into them. A stowpan made of iron, coated with earthenware, is very nice for preserving.
CHERRIES.—There are few persons who are not fond of pies made of this delicious fruit, but the enjoyment of this luxury is now usually confined to the very short time that this fruit is ripening. Nothing is more easy than to preserve them in such condition as always to be at hand for this purpose. Let them simply be stewed with as much sugar as would be used if they were intended for present use for pies, and seal up, while hot, in the tin cans. It is only necessary to keep them over the fire long enough to allow them to become heated thoroughly, and to be sure that the sugar has penetrated them.

Never judge one another, but attribute a good motive if you can.

Domestic Economy.

A Farmer's Wife on making Cheese. To make good cheese there are several rules to be observed; first, everything used in the business should be kept as sweet and clean as possible. The night's milk should be strained in a tin or brass kettle, and hung in a sweet cool place, as milk will absorb impurities. In the morning it should be warmed and mixed with the morning's milk in your tub or whatever you make your cheese in. When ready for the rennet, the temperature should be from fifty degrees to eighty-four degrees. Put in sufficient rennet to come in forty or fifty minutes; cover warm to prevent the cream from rising. When the curd will not adhere to your finger, then cut it with a long knife several times across; let it stand fifteen minutes; then take your dipper and turn the curd gently from the top to the bottom; let it remain fifteen minutes longer, and break carefully with your hands. Place the strainer and let the curd settle; then dip off some to warm to a natural heat. Dip off also some of the cold whey; turn on the warm and stir it with your dipper slowly. Repeat this several times. To prevent the curd settling to the bottom, it should be stirred and broken carefully and often; the temperature should be from one hundred to one hundred and ten degrees. In the course of two hours from the time you commenced warming the whey, when you can squeeze some of the curd in your hand, and it seems cooked and dry, it will do to dip into your drainer. It should then be stirred carefully to prevent adhering together, but should not be squeezed or handled roughly.

The whey should work off clean, as it is very easy to waste the best part of the cheese by being in a hurry. It should strain very dry and get cool; then add five tea cups of Liverpool salt to one hundred pounds of curds, stirring well in. I always sift my salt before using it. It is now ready to be put into the hoop. Let it stand half an hour before pressing. Then press lightly at first, adding to the pressure to make it firm and solid. After pressing four or five hours, it should be turned and closed; then press till the next day's cheese is ready for the hoop.

I get my cheese into the hoop about noon, allowing half a day to make a cheese. If the weather is cold, the cheese should be set by a fire to cure, as it will grow bitter standing in a cold room. There is no need of greasing the outside of a cheese which is cased. Here in Vermont we use dairy stoves for making cheese; they are convenient and save much labor.

I will make a few remarks on preparing rennets for mild cheese. The rennet should be one year old, as it will fetch more cheese at that age. Dairymen here kill their calves at four days old: drain out the whey from the curd, then add as much salt as there is curd, put it back into the rennet, and put them into little bags made of cotton cloth, each one separate; tie them tight and hang in a dry place to cure. The bag prevents insects working in the rennets and injuring them. When wanted for use, steep three rennets in two pails of cold water ten or twelve days; then strain it off into a jar and it is ready for use. Add salt enough to have it always in the bottom of your jar, as many people spoil a whole dairy by using rancid rennet.—Prairie Farmer.

ORRISON, DORRIS & CO., Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

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POWELL, SAXTON & CO., Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

HEADLEY'S NEW BOOK.—The SACRED PLAINS, by J. H. Headley. One 125. Made of fine paper, elegantly illustrated, and bound in the best style of the press.

THE BEST CIGARETTES always on hand at 14 cents, at LOVE & MEDVITS.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & MEDVITS.

BEST SUGARS, from 18 to 15 cents, at LOVE & MEDVITS.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & MEDVITS.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & MEDVITS.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & MEDVITS.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism? JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

J. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, Glass, &c., 374 Market Street above 14th, South Side, Philadelphia.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Directors.—Hon. John F. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John R. Hall, T. D. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackson, Wm. G. Crisp, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchin. Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. D. Abrams, Vice President. Kitchin, Secretary. REVENUES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D. A. Wingmarter, Wm. Vanderbil, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Exon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quigley, G. A. Spitzer, John W. Murch, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. 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.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to him. Office at the Store, All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, H. yeager, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, Dentists, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

W. M. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, &c., &c.

P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. MCGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

PENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

L. LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, &c.

P. DM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Instruments, &c.

W. M. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and MEDVITZ, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c., &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Office on Hill street, one door east of the Court House.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, T. K. SIMMONS, 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.

ORRISON, DORRIS & CO., Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

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KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

POWELL, SAXTON & CO., Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation. They are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and 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 Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Outer Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shar 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, Sifters, &c., all of which 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. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—R. C. MCGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, and is now in successful operation. He is prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and 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 Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Outer Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shar 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, Sifters, &c., all of which 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. R. C. MCGILL. Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO 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 board and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVELY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, and Harness, 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 of science, literature, and history, are now on hand, 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 be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates. Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold Cases, at 25 cents each.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monnaies and Pocket Books at 25 cents each.

3,000 pieces of White Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have 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 Hill streets. W. M. COLON. Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW 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 and desirable styles of Clothing, such as Silks, Chamois and Easy Silks, Silk Challis, Challis Delaines, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delaines, Barages, all Wool Delaines, and a variety of other goods, such as Madras Cloth, Alpacas, Lavans, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Buttons, and Buttons, Cotton, Drill, Muslin, Mouslin bleached and unbleached, Tickings, Cheesecloth, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Baskets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, such as 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 Goods.

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

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. S. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this county.

Clothes, Assortment, Satinets, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalters, Berages, Lavans and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Ladies' Lollies' striped and barred Dress Silks, Muslin, Linen Goods, and every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, Ribbons, Hair Bands, Dress Buttons, Buttons, and Buttons, Cotton, Drill, Muslin, Mouslin bleached and unbleached, Tickings, Cheesecloth, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Drugget, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, and every article in a country store, and every thing usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, and every article in a country store, and every thing usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN! with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the Fashion. 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, consisting of Ribbons, Tissues, Challises, De Laines, Beltones, Lavans, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c. Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, we will sell at the lowest prices, and therefore would care to collect those about purchasing anything in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, and will be glad to send to any of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Moses! MOSES STROUS, Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa. March 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formerly 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 hours, 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 Partnership, and in receiving and paying out, and settling with a retiring one, all of which, together with various other exercises and calculations, cannot fail to give full and profitable instruction. Students 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. Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books. For any other particulars address personally or by letter, to H. POLLOCK, Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest. H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened a new stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of a splendid assortment of Ready-made Clothing for Spring and Summer, which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods which he has purchased or retained in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past patronage, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to a new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Gordon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and ready for sale. Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Huntingdon, May 10, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS AT DUNN & CO'S. A large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable and desirable styles of Clothing, such as Silks, Chamois and Easy Silks, Silk Challis, Challis Delaines, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delaines, Barages, all Wool Delaines, and a variety of other goods, such as Madras Cloth, Alpacas, Lavans, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Buttons, and Buttons, Cotton, Drill, Muslin, Mouslin bleached and unbleached, Tickings, Cheesecloth, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Baskets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, such as 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 Goods.

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

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Clothes, Assortment, Satinets, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalters, Berages, Lavans and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Ladies' Lollies' striped and barred Dress Silks, Muslin, Linen Goods, and every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, Ribbons, Hair Bands, Dress Buttons, Buttons, and Buttons, Cotton, Drill, Muslin, Mouslin bleached and unbleached, Tickings, Cheesecloth, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Drugget, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, and every article in a country store, and every thing usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, and every article in a country store, and every thing usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN! with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the Fashion. 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, consisting of Ribbons, Tissues, Challises, De Laines, Beltones, Lavans, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c. Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, we will sell at the lowest prices, and therefore would care to collect those about purchasing anything in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, and will be glad to send to any of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Moses! MOSES STROUS, Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa. March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY. RY STORE, LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary Business, under the name of Temperance Hall, on Main street, 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 Brokers' Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid upon all our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock. Huntingdon, April 19, 1856. LONG & DECKER.

MAIL 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, and the most comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusted drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is determined to be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronize it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. The line is destroyed, and will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union on the same days. Stages stop at Shirleyburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fawnstone, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keffer's store.

Stage Fare through \$5.00; to intermediate points in proportion. For further information address JOHN JAMISON, Chambersburg, Pa. August 22, 1855-4.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE. The advertiser offers at private sale the concern known as the "Keystone Machine Works," in Chambersburg, Pa. This property consists of a corner lot of 78x105 feet, situated near the breast of the town. On the premises are a good foundry, Foundry, Black