

the government referred to in our first point. Its legality is claimed, we believe, on the ground that the people have an independent and absolute right to do just what they please, and that, of course, the Federal authorities have no rights at all. This right thus absolutely asserted, it strikes us, carries with it something more than a sanction of the Topeka Constitution; it makes Kansas an independent nationality, like Mexico, and draws to itself all the property in the Territory. Of course, the assertion of such a right is an effort at revolution—a barren effort, to be sure, because the government, established under the Topeka Constitution, has never gone beyond a mere newspaper existence, and its executive is a wandering mountebank, who travels about the country loaded with titles but wholly bereft of the least authority. The movement so far has been a sheer humbug. There is not a same man in Kansas, and not an honest man in the whole Union, who attaches the least weight to the movement or concedes to the Topeka Governor and Legislature the smallest amount of authority. Indeed, those mock functionaries, though assuming to be regarded as more than mere newspaper editors, in the fact that nobody has given them sufficient credit to enable them actually to perform overt acts of treason. Perhaps it would be more accurate to justify their conduct under the general doctrine of liberty of speech; for they have done little else than speak, and that very absurdly and foolishly.

3. Granting the regularity of the Topeka movement in the organization of a State Government—a concession that can hardly be made even for the sake of the argument—that proceeding at best, and this all most plainly seen, was a mere empty judgment, which is unworthy of the least notice or credit. The idea of a thousand men forming a State Constitution for ten times their number, at this very day, and attempting to force their labors upon the people, is worthy only of such abolition presumption and self-constituted wisdom and morality as we are taught to reprobate and hate as the very bane of our society. Even if the Topeka proceedings could be regarded as regular, they ought to be set aside as premature, and utterly unjust to the people of Kansas at the present time. These points present the case, and leave us to consider what ought now to be done.—Meanwhile, there is a regular Territorial Government in Kansas—a Governor, Legislature, Judges, Secretary, Land and Indian systems. Emigration is rapidly filling the young State with bona fide inhabitants and citizens. The time approaches when, in obedience to settled principles, a State is to be organized and admitted into the Union.—The constituted authorities of the present Territory are to be taken into consideration, and the Delegates to Convention, with a view of adopting a State Constitution. The aforesaid corporal's guard, composed it may be of the whole Topeka people, reinforced by others of kindred sympathies, still urge that their snappish judgment has concluded the people, and that all are bound by the proceedings of the irresponsible town meetings which you sanction to the Topeka Constitution. The New York Tribune is foremost in urging that sham concern for the organic law of the people of Kansas, and it devotes about half its space to the enforcement of this idea. It advises the Free State men, which means all the Abolition emissaries, to withhold their votes at the coming June election, and to fall back upon the Topeka humbug, as the Malakoff of Abolition strength in and out of Kansas.

We remember nothing in American politics more absurdly ridiculous, or more absolutely unjust than this proceeding. A paper which professes friendship for the people, and sets up an almost empty claim to be their peculiar organ and defender, is thus engaged in the work of disfranchising nine-tenths of the bona fide residents of Kansas, and under the captious plea that on a former occasion the tenth of their predecessors took the work of establishing their government into their own hands. Did they ever go farther? Did presumption and injustice ever before seek to enforce its own impotent behests upon any portion of the American people? The practical point in this whole matter is simply here: The people of Kansas, consulting equally their own rights and their own interests, now that they have the necessary members, will form for themselves a State Constitution. They are required to do so by every consideration of patriotism; and such consideration points to the necessity of administering to the Abolitionists a rebuke such as will hereafter satisfy them that they cannot be used as stool pigeons for such gamblers as Mr. C. B. FLETCHER and Mr. WALKER.—Daily Pennsylvania.

The Original Dred Scott.
The distinguished colored individual who has made such a noise in the world, in connection with the celebrated case of Scott vs. Sandford, and who has become so tangled up with the Missouri Compromise and other great subjects—Dred Scott is a resident, not a citizen of St. Louis. He is well known to many of our citizens, and may frequently be seen passing along Third street. He is an old inhabitant, having come to this city thirty years ago. Dred Scott was born in Virginia, where he belonged to Capt. Peter Blow, the father of Henry P. Blow and Taylor Blow of this city. It was brought by his master to St. Louis about thirty years ago, and in the course of time, became the property of Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army, whom he accompanied on that trip to Rock Island and Fort Snelling on the ground of which he based his claim to freedom. The wife of Dr. Emerson was formerly Miss Sanford, and is now Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Hon. Mr. Chaffee, of Mass. Dred has been married twice, his first wife, by whom he had no children, having been sold from him. He has had four children by his present wife, two boys, both dead, and two girls, both living. Dred was at Corpus Christi, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, as the servant of Captain Bainbridge, whom he speaks of as a good man. On his return from Mexico, he applied to his mistress, Mrs. Emerson, then living near St. Louis, for the purchase of his freedom, offering to pay part of the money down, and give an indentured citizen, of St. Louis, an officer of the army, as security, for the payment of the remainder. His mistress refused his proposition, and Dred, being informed that he was entitled to his freedom according to the laws regulating the Northwest territory, forthwith brought suit for it. The suit was commenced about ten years ago, and has cost \$500 in cash, besides labor to nearly equal amount. It has given him a "heap o' trouble," he says, and if he had known that "it was gwine to last so long," he would not have brought it. The

suit was defended by Mr. John Sanford, as executor of Dr. Emerson's will. Dred does not appear at all discouraged by the issue of the celebrated case, although it dooms him to slavery. He talks about the affair with the ease of a veteran litigant, though not exactly in technical language, and is hugely tickled at the idea of finding himself a personage of such importance.—He does not take on airs, however, but laughs heartily when talking of "de fuss dey made dar in Washington 'bout de ole nigger."

He is about fifty-five years old, we should think, though he does not know his own age. He is of unmixed African blood, and as black as a piece of charcoal. For two or three years he has been running at large, no one exercising ownership over him, or putting any restraint on his movements. If he were disposed to make the attempt he could gain his freedom at a much less cost than even one-tenth of the expenses of the famous suit. His daughters, Eliza and Lizza, less conscientious about the matter, took advantage of the absence of restraint on their movements a year or two since to disappear, and their whereabouts remains a mystery. Dred, though illiterate, is not ignorant.—He has travelled considerably, and has improved his stock of strong common sense by much information picked up in his journeyings. He is anxious to know who owns him, being ignorant whether he is the property of Mrs. Chaffee or Mr. Sanford, though we presume there is no doubt that the former is his real legal owner. He seems tired of running about with no one to look after him, while at the same time he is a slave. He says grudgingly that he could make thousands of dollars, if allowed to travel over the country telling who he is.—St. Louis Paper.

INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Seventy Persons Killed or taken Prisoners.

The Minnesota papers bring us the particulars of the recent massacre at Spirit Lake and other places in Minnesota, of which accounts have been received by telegraph: Troops left Fort Dodge on the 24th of March, and after a march of six days, arrived at a place called the "Colony," settled by Irish emigrants. There they found that the place had been attacked by a band of Sioux, and several persons were killed, three wounded, and four women carried off captives. Among the killed was William Wood, Geo. M. Wood, Mr. Church and Josiah Stewart. The attack was without provocation, and unexpected by the settlers. William Wood was an old resident of Mankato, and a trader at Springfield. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Thomas. Several families had here collected together, and there were some eight or nine rifles in the house. Unapposha, an old Indian chief, well known in this neighborhood, ran up to the house shouting to the inmates, several of whom unfortunately ventured to the door to see what was the matter, when about twenty Indians, posted behind a hay stack, about five rods distant, fired upon them, killing a son of Mr. Thomas, aged ten years. Mr. Thomas was wounded in the arm, rendering amputation necessary; David Carver was shot through the arm, the ball lodging in his side; the wound is not considered dangerous; and Miss Drusella Swiver received a ball in her shoulder, the ball passing out upon the opposite side.

The troops found about twenty-five men, women and children, upon the prairie, some of whom had been wounded by the Indians. They were without provisions, scantily clothed, and exhausted by fatigue. At the commencement of the fight, Mr. Wood went out to the bank of the river to the Indians, and as he turned about to go home he was shot dead, and immediately set on fire, his body, when found, being awfully burned. They next called at the house of Josiah Stewart, and shot him in the head. His wife was left for her life, to which they replied, "no show," (kill squaw), and shot her also in the head. Her two little girls were killed with war clubs. John Stewart, a little boy, eight years old, hid himself behind a log, and escaped. Major Williams has taken him home, and will bring him up. He has now a good protector.

The doors were instantly shut and barricaded. Some of the inmates engaged themselves in mauling balls—others in loading the rifles, while John Bradshaw and a man named Markum fired upon the Indians without. Their chief and a number of others were killed—the exact number is not known. It was reported by an Indian to a man named Shigley, that nine were killed and five wounded. Towards night the Indians withdrew, carrying their dead and wounded with them. No white person was killed after the first fire. One Indian was shot by Mrs. Church, who loaded guns for the men in one of the houses. The men sent to Spirit Lake have returned. They have buried twenty-nine bodies; two were found burned, besides, it is not known, of course, whose skeletons they were. They first visited the house of Mr. Thatcher, and found two bodies—those of A. Noble and Mr. Ryan. They then visited the residence of Jonathan House; here nine bodies were found, dreadfully mangled—men, women and children, all indiscriminately murdered. The body of Jonathan House is reported missing.

The next house was Granger's near the Lake. Here, probably, a sharp conflict ensued. A man named Snyder was found dreadfully mangled with a broad axe. The Grangers have one missing, probably both killed. The body of a man was found upon the Lake near the house, so mangled that it was impossible to recognize him. Signs indicative of a fight were seen about this house. They next went to Mattock's house, where eleven were found. This house had been burnt. The men and women shot, and children tomahawked—were some twelve persons—one missing. The Indians have taken four women prisoners. It is supposed that about seventy persons have been killed and taken prisoners. On the 16th, the citizens of Mankato, learning of the outrages committed by the Indians on the Watowan, mustered nearly fifty men, and started for that point. On Sunday morning they discovered near the residence of the Indians, near the residence of Mr. Stocum. As they approached, the Indians showing a disposition to fight, the Mankato men fired upon them, killing some, but the number is not known. The Indians retreated behind the trees. Another conflict occurred—five Indians killed. The Indians then retired to a block house, and on one of them making his appearance, he was shot by a Mr. Johnson. Just as the boat was leaving St. Peter's, a messenger arrived, bringing intelligence of a battle on the Watowan, about thirty miles above Mankato, where the volunteers under the command of Gen. Dodd and the Indians, in which the latter lost twelve—whites none.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

SPRING CREEK, APRIL 23, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: I will encroach upon your time for the last, by giving my humble opinion on the Duties of Parents to their Children.

It is at times, I admit, necessary to censure and to punish children, and it is equally necessary to encourage them when they do right. Be ever more careful to express your approval of good conduct than disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and of the child. "There are two great motives influencing human actions—hope and fear." But who would not prefer to have their child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing rather than by fear of offending? If a mother or a father never express their gratification when a child does well, and are continually censuring them when they do amiss, it renders that child very unhappy.—They feel there is no time to please. Their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last finding that whether they do well or ill they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.—But let a mother approve of a child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his behaviour makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please by smiles and affections. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition under a cheerful spirit. Your child has been during the day very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night let a mother take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a very good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinarily affectionate tone you say, "Good night, my dear son," that child will leave the room with his heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

OLD JERRY OF SPRUCE CREEK.

BETHANY, WAYNE COUNTY, PENN., APRIL 24, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—The extensive buildings, known as the University of Northern Penn'a, located in this village, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening, April 18th. About 10 o'clock, people on the opposite side of the street, observed a small blaze of fire issuing from the roof near the cupola, and immediately gave the alarm. All the students, at the time had retired, excepting three or four, who were preparing their lessons for Monday, assisted by the Principal Prof. J. T. Stoddard. Prof. Stoddard, who was the first to reach the upper school room (which had been, that evening, as usual, occupied by the ladies as a study room) discovered that the under part of the roof of the centre building, and the book case, were on fire. Finding that it was impossible to extinguish the flames, he hastened to arouse the students from their slumbers, and to assist in rescuing them, with their property from the raging element.—They, on being aroused from their repose, manifested a self-possession seldom witnessed under such fearful circumstances; and put forth every possible effort to save their own and others' property. Through the united efforts of the teachers, citizens, and students, nearly all of the goods belonging to the pupils, and the greater part of the furniture of the buildings were saved. The University was owned by the Principal, and was valued at \$6000 or \$7000. It cost much more. The insurance on them was \$3000. Prof. Stoddard lost three or four hundred volumes of his private library, and some valuable MSS. on which there was no insurance. In his anxiety to see that every student was safely out of the buildings he visited every room; and thus neglected his own property; hence his greater loss. The origin of the fire is not definitely known; but is supposed to have taken in some way from the chimney. The prospects of the Institution at the opening of this, its first term since it was owned by Prof. Stoddard, were very flattering, and all the inhabitants were delighted that the school had again opened under the supervision of its former Principal, feeling confident that its thoroughness and efficiency would again rival the best Institutions of a similar character in the State. As an expression of the confidence reposed in him as a man, a scholar and a teacher of great ability, the citizens welcomed him again to their midst, on the 13th day of April, by giving him a "Public Dinner" which was presided over by the Hon. N. B. Eldred; and their well-grounded hopes for the brilliant success of their long cherished Institution disappeared as the flames enveloped the University buildings. The people of the county are extremely anxious that the Institution should be rebuilt, and offer to render material aid to the Principal in its re-erection. We have reason to believe that still larger buildings made of brick, will soon be in process of erection. We are for the present comfortably accommodated in the Baptist church, which was kindly offered for our use. The interest manifested by the citizens of Bethany in the success of the school from its commencement;

and the sympathy exhibited on account of the severe loss of our Principal, are proofs of the high esteem in which he is held by the community, and the kindness manifested toward, and hospitality extended to the students, by all the inhabitants, assures us that we shall still have a pleasant and profitable term.

A STUDENT.

WARREN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, APRIL 17, 1857.

FRIEND LEWIS:—I have been thinking for some time of writing you a letter, as I see you frequently publish correspondence from different places; but I have as often put it off till "a more convenient season," or until I would have something important to write about. However, I have concluded to "try it on" to night. And first, the weather has been very unfavorable, so far, for spring work. By some mishap, the pile of weather for this particular region got mixed, and in serving it out, we got three or four weeks of April weather in February, and as January had been intensely cold, the ground was frozen some three feet deep. The aforesaid April weather thawed it on top six or eight inches, and as it rained several fine showers, the surface of the earth became one vast sea of mud. March was stormy and rough, as usual, and now in April we are getting good February weather. It has frozen every night this month—some days the mercury stood at 16° with a strong north wester. Last night it snowed some three or four inches. The farmers are lying on their oars waiting for a chance to sow their spring wheat, a job usually accomplished in March. The winter wheat is nearly all killed in these parts. We have no excitement here since the November election gave the Freedom Shrieker their quietus. Some of the Huntingdon county folks had a visit from a fellow claiming to be Doctor Andrew Henderson, son of old Doctor Henderson, of Huntington, Pa., and son-in-law of Dr. Shoemaker, of Pittsburg. As he represented himself so well connected, and had plenty of money at command, which he wished to loan at interest, he was looked on as rather a personage for a short time, especially by those who were anxious to borrow money. But as his funds were all in Bank in St. Louis and other places, no money changed hands, except a few dollars which he borrowed from some of those who he was to accommodate when he made a draw on the Bank, to settle some small accounts, and get liquor, an article he seemed very fond of. He purchased a new suit of clothes at a store in the neighborhood, giving M. T. Postlethwait as security for a few days. He was staying with Mr. P. at the time, who became suspicious of his identity, and on questioning him in regard to "old times" finally became convinced in his own mind he was one Allen Shearer, a tailor, formerly of Huntington. At night Mr. P. gathered the new suit of clothes and put them away and placed the old ones in their place, and in the morning taxed the gentleman with the imposture. For awhile he denied, but at last admitted the fact, and traveled for other parts. His object was likely to get the loan of a horse, or some money, or both, on the strength of his wealth and then 'slope, but he failed. The Huntingdon county folks in these parts are all flourishing. Land is getting much higher in price here than it was a few years ago. Though it is to be hoped that speculators will not put it much higher. As it is, some are selling their land and putting the money out at interest, thinking they can make more out of the money than they can by the raise of the land. Money is in demand here at high rates, some giving as much as 15 to 20 per cent., though ten is the legal rate.

WARREN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, APRIL 17, 1857.

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KANSAS EMIGRATION.

A letter from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, dated April 15, published in the Boston Traveller, says:—The emigration for the month cannot have averaged less than one thousand per day. Some days, we know, it has exceeded that number. The daily arrivals at the public houses in Lawrence have for that time been at least one hundred. At the lowest estimate nine-tenths of these are from non-slaveholding States, and a large part of the other tenth are emigrating to get rid of the peculiar curse.

As many more have passed through our city each day, who may be considered the cavalry division and baggage train of the great Westward march; whole families with their household goods, provisions, farming tools and stock, who come prepared to stay themselves at once in a new home and have their home for a time with them in the shape of a large covered wagon. These are our most valuable accessions, or rather to be relied on with most security as such. From all parts of the Territory we hear that the roads are lined with these trains.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.
Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., neatly printed at the "Globe" Job Office, Huntington, Pa. 42-Specimens of "Globe" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerrotypes.
E. P. DERRICK respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to take Daguerrotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass. Rooms at the Station House, Huntington, Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing.
Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Court's Hotel, Huntington, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.
The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. B. B. OFFICE, Huntington, Jan. 7, 1857. JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent.

A FINE FABRICATION.—The Hon. David Wilmot has addressed a note to Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate, requesting him to name a convenient place to begin the canvass of the State. Should Gen. Packer decline, it is the intention of Judge Wilmot to commence the canvass alone, sometime in May.

We clip the above delicate attempt at bravado from the Pennsylvania Inquirer of yesterday. The whole story is simply a fabrication. We are authorized to say that Gen. Packer has received no such communication from Mr. Wilmot. On our part, (if we are able to judge the man) we are of the opinion that if Mr. Wilmot ever challenges anybody, it will be the last act of his political life, for nothing but despair would nerve him to so desperate and fatal a combat.—Pennsylvanian.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of Mr. C. Heifer, by Rev. P. Sleight, Mr. DAVID J. DENNETT, of Philadelphia, and Miss RACHEL MCCOY, of McVeytown, Mifflin county.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. WILLIAM B. PUGH, of Spruce Creek, and Miss CATHERINE WRIGHT, of Trough Creek, Huntington county.

DIED.

In this borough, on Monday, 4th inst., Mrs. MARY ALLISON, aged 70 years.

On the 19th ult., in Philadelphia, in the home of her brother-in-law, Dr. John Harris, Mrs. HENRIETTA A. wife of H. N. McCallister, Esq., in the 40th year of her age.

In Cromwell township, on the 27th ult., Mrs. SOPHIA, wife of James Doehler.

In Cromwell township, on the 1st inst., Major SAMUEL CALDWELL, aged about 60 years.

In Shilohburg, on the 1st inst., Mrs. HUDSON, wife of Walter H. Hudson, Dec'd.

In Shilohburg, on the 8th ult., Mr. JAMES CLARE, aged 70 years.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

AT FINE EUROPEAN!
J. & W. SEXTON have just received from Philadelphia a magnificent assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!! DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Queensware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Wood & Willow Ware, &c.

And in fact—EVERYTHING—necessary to please the most fastidious. Such as FINE DRESS GOODS, Prints, Tweeds, Summer Cottons, Cloth, Cassimeres, Trimmings, Collars, Neckties, Bonnets, and every variety of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house east of the Alleghenies. Our motto shall be "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact, that this is the house at which to purchase your goods. We have on hand Salt, Fish and Plaster, Ham, Shoulder and Flitch, Also, Glass, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and other Fluids. J. & W. SEXTON, Huntington, May 6, 1857.

TRUSTEES SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntington county, we will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1857, at 1 o'clock p.m., the following real estate, held by us as Trustees of the German Reformed church, and directed by the order of said court to be sold, viz:

A Lot fronting on Moore street, in the borough of Huntington, one hundred feet, and extending back on Montgomery street, four hundred feet. This lot will be subdivided into four lots, which will be offered separately.

Also—A Lot of Ground in said Borough, on the north side of Millin street, being part of Lot No. 99, fronting on said street thirty-five feet, and extending back thirty-one feet towards the line, having thereon the present German Reformed church.

Terms of Sale: One half the purchase money upon confirmation of sale, balance in one year with interest, secured by bond and mortgage or judgment.

By order of the Court: DAVID DUNN, ELIAS BARTOL, Trustees.

OFFICE OF C. V. M. Co., May 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an assessment of five per cent. has this day been levied, by the Board of Directors of this company, on all premium notes belonging to said Company, in force on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1857, except those expiring before the 28th day of February, A. D. 1857, (and not renewed) on which 5 per cent. is levied, and all premium notes of original applications taken before said dates, 3 per cent. is levied.

The members of this Company are hereby required to pay the above proportion on their premium notes to the Treasurer of this Company, or a properly authorized agent of the Board, within thirty days from this date.

By order of the Board. JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN ARMISTEAD, Esq., dec'd., late of the borough of Huntington, Huntington county, having been granted to me, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 15th day of May, 1857. JAMES GWYN, Executor, Huntington, Huntington county, Pa.

ATTENTION BATTALION.

A first Battalion of 4th Brigade, 14th Division, P. M., composing the following Companies, viz: Scott Artillery, Captain J. H. Dell, Scott Infantry, Captain R. A. Stitz, are ordered to meet in full uniform at Union, on Friday, 20th May, 1857, for Battalion training. GEORGE DARE, major.

ESTATE OF GEORGE MEREDITH.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE MEREDITH, late of Walker township, Huntington county, dec'd., having been granted to me, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MCCAHAN, Administrator. Huntington, April 15, 1857.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE MEREDITH, late of Walker township, Huntington county, dec'd., having been granted to me, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MCCAHAN, Administrator. Huntington, April 15, 1857.

The same extended course of instruction which has been pursued by the present Principal, during the last two years, is offered to young Ladies, who will profit by their studies, will no where find a more healthful or delightful location.

The building is spacious and convenient, and the means of instruction in useful and ornamental branches, on a liberal scale. Shirleysburg has daily communication by Stage with the Eastern and Western Mail Lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and three times per week, with the Southern part of the State.

TERMS: For Board, Lights, &c., with English Tuition, \$25 50 Music, with use of Piano, (extra), 10 00 Day English Tuition, 5 00 \$40 to 12 00 Apply to J. B. KIDDER, Principal, Shirleysburg, Huntington county, Pa. April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS.

Buy CLOTHING for me in Huntington at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can be in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. Huntington, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED!

and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheap goods.

H. ROMAN. Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntington, a splendid new stock of Ready-made Clothing for Spring and Summer, which he will sell cheaper than any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Huntington, April 8, 1857.

500 BUSHELS of Dried Apples.

wanted in exchange for my goods. Call on LEVE & MEDVITZ.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—

by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LEVE & MEDVITZ.

TUBS, TRAYS—of excellent qualities,

and the cheapest in town, at LEVE & MEDVITZ'S PORCELAIN BOILERS AND PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a girl to do house work. Inquire at the Post Office, Huntington, Pa., April 23, 1857.

EVERYTHING.

Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LEVE & MEDVITZ.

NEW GOODS; NEW GOODS, &c.

D. P. GWINN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ever brought to this section, consisting of the most fashionable dress goods for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delaines, Chaffee Delaines, Plain Brims, Figured Brims, Ribbons, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawns, Ribbons, Chiffon, Calico, Plain and Fancy Dressing, Hummala Cloth, Silk Warp, Travelling Cloths for Travellers, Bonnets, Mohair Trimmings, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnets, Ribbons, all colors; Ribbons, Gaiters, Mitts, Vails, &c. Jersey Sun Belts, Ribbons for Binding, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tyle Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Under-sleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Towels, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinolines, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braze Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.