The Memorial of Professor Silliman, and Reply of President Buchanan.

Washington, September 2.-The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman. and forty two others; of Connecticut; addressed to his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned; citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your excellency, this, their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army; one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence that they never made and rulers they never elected. We represent therefore by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath produce universal anarchy. which the President has taken to support the I ought to specify more particular. Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the party of the training that we have also taken the party to the training to be legislative, but which is the party to the training to be legislative, but which is the party to the property to the prop have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer, that the Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, August 25th, 1857. GENTLEMEN:—On my recent return, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is Constitution, then it is their right to decide that the people shall make their own laws, the important question for themselves, and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one of the purposes of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own, nor of the United States, but laws, which it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up, and proclaimed to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them slavery. But numbers of lawless men still productive pursuits, the disparity becomes at you should have clearly ascertained that they continued to resist the regular territorial govonce most glaringly apparent. There were were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their author. Have you performed this preliminary toward the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts.

To these facts, let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential Office, on the fourth of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, a Sccretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding, and carrying these laws into

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The Delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government; to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perforce; in the language of the Constitution, to "Take care that the laws be faithfully excented?"

It was for this purpose, and this alone, ordered a military force to Kansas, as a posse comitatus, aiding the Civil Magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution actually

necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character impotent, to execute the process and judgments of a Court of Justice, established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority—and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obeylaws not their own, nor of the United States." And for doing which, you have denounced me as having

violated my oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or

deed have been to violate my oath of office, of the land is such as not to allow a further my Administration.

credit upon the character of our country.can remedy for the redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt subverted the existing Government, prescri-bed and recognized by Congress, and substias it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its own limits, for ment. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and

I ought to specify more particularly a conto be the true intent and meaning of this act legislate slavery into any territory or State, people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be the Union with or without slavery, as their their admission.

United States. This point has at last been confederation of sovereign States acquire a blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the to be property by the common constitution. But when the people, the bona fide residents of such territory proceed to frame a State whether they will continue to modify or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial passed a law to elect delegates for the purconferred the right of suffrage on every bona purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most resided therein three months previous to the pate in the election, and to express their 275,264 people. Contrasting with this small opinions at the ballet box on the question of figure only a few of the multifarious non-

form the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and in the state of incipient rebellion, which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States .-Should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence, while framing a Constitution, and in protecting the bona fide inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection, I have entire confidence in Governor Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this, not until the powers of the Civil Magistrate shall | population; while there was only one factory prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring | population. If the proportion were reversed, them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and beneficence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in clined making a speech, however, as he said allaying the existing sectional excitement on he did not think a candidate for a judicial the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which, if it succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as the master. This would be genuine philanthropy. Every day form the duties of my high station, without continuing in the support of the Divine Provi-

Yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Causes of High Prices. Most necessaries of life are cheaper in the luxurious capitals of densely populated Europe, than in our own cities. The loaf of bread, baked in Paris of American flour, is ate zeal, upon the current politics of the larger than that which we get for the same money here. Rent is lower, too, in continental cities, and cloths sell, on an average, for one-half the price they cost with us. To attribute these effects solely to the higher wages paid in America, is taking but a very super-ficial view of the subject. The causes must ought to have done? Would you have de- be looked for in the working of the financial sired that I should abandon the Territorial and industrial systems of the respective coun-Government, sanctioned as it has been, by tries. We have arrived at a point that the Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew earnings of the largest portion of the comthe scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which | munity are disproportionate to their neces-

and to fix a damning blot on the character of advance of wages. This cannot be the result of a national business, founded upon sound I most cheerfully admit that the necessity principles, and the disparity is all the more for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid | surprising for the abundant and unparalleled in the execution of the civil law, reflects no resources which nature has placed at our disposal. The test of a perfect organization of But let the blame fall upon the heads of the national industry, its ultimate aim and obguilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A ject, consists in rendering the necessaries of portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling life accessible to the great mass of the people. to trust to the ballet box, the certain Ameri- Industrial progress is determined not alone by the height of wages, but that which can be obtained for them. Its tendency is to establish a certain equilibrium between proproved successful, it would, of course, have duction and consumption. There are three main departments of human activity:-the first includes agriculture; the second, comtitted a revolutionary government in its stead. merce, trade and professions, and the third, This was usurpation of the same character manufacturing industry. The experience of manufacturing industry. The experience of centuries proves conclusively that a higher civilization is impossible under the exclusive cultivation of one or two of these departments the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate governor else the whole social system will be subject to constant perturbations, and the nation must become dependant upon foreign countries in the same degree as it has neglected any one of these main divisions of human dition of affairs which I have embraced only activity. And this is precisely our case. We in general terms, requiring the presence of a have pursued a policy that kept the wide military force in Kansas. The Congress of avenue of manufacturing industry closed, and the United-States had most wisely declared it | Europe makes us pay for our inadvertency, so as to exhaust at times our resources to the act organizing the territory was not to prostration. To obtain those fabrics which we have not learned to produce ourselves, we nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the are obliged to increase, year upon year, the exports of breadstuffs, provisions and gold, which commodities in consequence became scarcer in the home market, and their price rose above that which we are able to pay. Congress has also prescribed by the same act | Year upon year we have become more dependent; year upon year poorer. The neglect admitted as a State, it shall be received into of manufacturing industry is in other respects a great drawback of our prosperity, constitution may prescribe at the time of restricting the choice of a business pursuit to agriculture and mechanical trades-both Slavery existed at that period, and still ex- already well supplied-or else to the nonists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the productive departments, it has, no doubt, contributed greatly to the overcrowding of finally decided, by the highest tribunal the latter. Amongst the multitudinous causes known to our laws. How it could ever have of scarcity and dearth, the disparity between been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a producers and consumers is a very prominent one, and nowhere in the civilized world is new territory at the expense of their common | that disparity greater than with us.—Everybody here wants to live by his wits. The sons of farmers rush into towns and cities to other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them keep shops or hang out lawyer's or doctor's from taking into it whatsoever is recognized shingles, instead of sticking to the plough, a better paying, more independent, and, as things go, a really more honorable pursuit. Young mechanics work at their trade only to procure the means to engage in something or other which exempts them from labor, and in nine cases out of ten they are disappointed in their expectations, fail and lead a life of anxiety and care, which they might have escaped by adhering to their original vocation. Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived It is not generally known how alarmingly for entering the Union, and they accordingly disproportionate the productive pursuits are to the non-productive. The census of 1850, pose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It creased, states that the total number of free conferred the right of suffrage on every bona citizens engaged in business of all kinds flde inhabitant of the Territory, and for the amounted then to 5,370,000. Of these came upon agriculture, including laborers, 2,364,-000, which is a large proportion. The usual properly confined this right to those who had mechanical trades were well supplied with laboring forces; while in the entire manufacelection. Here was a fair opportunity pre-sented for all qualified resident citizens of the territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to partici- year, there were employed no more than

ernment. They refused to be either regis- at the same time merchants, clerks and pedtered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention.

The Convention will soon assemble to per
lars, (not including persons engaged in commercial agencies, banks, broker's offices, etc.) - 221,747.

Clergymen - 26,842 Lawyers - - - - 23,939 Physicians - - - 40,564 The medical profession in Great Britain whose population exceeds ours considerably, counts no more than - 20,500 members.
The Legal - - 17,300 "

The number of physicians in Prussia, whose population amounts to 17,000,000, is not quite 6,000. The silk industry in France alone occupies

a greater number of people than all our manufacturing establishments together. There were, in 1850, in the State of New York, 17,151 merchants, 26,561 clerks, 5,060 physicians, 4,263 lawyers, or one merchant or professional man to every 58 of the total

operative to 4,870 of the population.

In Pennsylvania we had 33,835 merchants, clerks, lawyers, and physicians, or one of them to 68 of the population, while there was only one factory operative to 1,345 of the it would come nearer to the necessities of society. We apprehend that the census of 1860 will reveal a still greater disparity between producers and consumers .- Pennsylvanian.

Rebuked by his Associate.

"Joseph J. Lewis, one of the candidates for Supreme Judge, was on the stand during Judge Wilmot's remarks, and at the close loud calls were made for him. He deposition, like himself, ought to take the stand, &c. He then retired amid hearty applause, and the meeting adjourned."

We quote the above from the Bulletin's report of the Republican meeting, on Monday evening, at Jayne's Hall, and we say good! all right, sensible and proper. But what must men of reflection among the few left at the end of the meeting, have thought of their candidate for Governor when this sharp condemnation upon his past conduct was uttered? If a candidate for Judge ought not to address political meetings, what shall we think of one already a Judge, who does so habitually, and, for years, among the very people where he is chosen to administer justice? Often has Judge Wilmot, after holding Court during the day, held forth at night in his Court-room, before parties, witnesses, jurors and the public, with intemperday, and labored to lash the people into excitement and passion to further his political schemes. He is the only Judge in the State who has habitually prostituted his judicial character in this manner, and it was a severe, though perhaps not an intended rebuke, which Lewis, his colleague upon the Republican ticket, administered on the above occasion.—Peunsylvanian.

Breadstuffs are slowly declining in price, and the prospects are favorable for every patriot had deplored? This would in- sary expenditures, yet the financial condition | cheap food during the ensuing fall and winter. PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FIGUR.—The Flour market is duller than ever, and in the absence of any export demand, standard shipping brands are nominally held at \$6.25 \(\exists \) bbl, without sales, except in small lots for home consumption; at from that figure up to \$6.75 for good and choice brands, \$6.75\(\exists 0.76 \) for extra, and \$8\(\exists 8.50 \) \$2 bbl for fancy lots, as in quality. Corn Meal and Hye Flour are also quiet; the former is worth \$4, and Pennsylvanian Meal is scarce at that, and the latter \$4, 50 \(\exists 24 \) bbl.

GRAIN.—More wheat offering. Millers, who are the only buyers, holding off and not disposed to purchase, except in a small way, at a concession of \$6.10c \(\exists 24 \) bu. on previous quotations; only \$1500 \text{ bu. having been sold at \$1.35 for prime Tennessee red, and \$1.45 for Delaware white, the market closing unsettled, and very dull at these rates. Rye in steady demand at distilleries at 80c.—Corn dull and unsettled, and good Penn'a. offered at \$2c, with \$0c bid; distilleries buying at latter rate. Oats in steady demand, with further small sales of Southern at \$36.36c, and Penn'a. at 38c.

SACKS Ground Alum Salt, for dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Petersburg, Sept. 9, 1857.*



DIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, of every variety of style—from those in plain rosewood cases, for \$200, to those of the most elegant finish, for \$1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

HORACE WATERS MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without true frames have in their NEW SCALE and

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a power and compass of tone equalling the grand, with the beauty and durability of the square piano. The Press and first Music Musters have justly pronounced them equal if not superior to any other make.—

They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), superior in each desirable quality—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from \$45 to \$125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, \$200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, \$275 and \$300.

MUSIC.—One of the largest and best catalogues of Music now published; sold at greatly reduced prices.—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from \$30 to \$140. Testimonials from professors and opinions

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—N. Y. Evan-

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—Christain Intelli-

edge, as being of the very best duanty.—Christant Intergeneer.

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence
in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by
Horace Waters, of this city.—Churchman.

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer":
"The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace
are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate"
(Memphis, Tenn.:) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built
of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From
all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers
can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other
house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably
known. We speak from experience when we assure our

known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—Jacksonian, N. J.

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pionos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer.

American Pionos, and an honor to the skilful manutacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—Oscar Comettant.

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, i.e. of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—Henry C. Watson.

For rowar of tone denthof bress, and brilliancy of trend brilliancy of

For power of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of tre-ble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—V. C. Taylor. "Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very bost asortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."

—Graham's Magazine.

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the

resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—N. Y. Musical World and

has succeeded in attaining."—N. P. Musical World and Times.

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—Savannah Republican, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

with the finest made anywhere in the country.—Home Journal.

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost: Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—
"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a sensible but important improvement in pianos."

in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters'

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedl superior article in all the requisites of this instrumen superior article in all the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are excellent as well as cheap; but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has long experience in the business, and has gained a reputation unsurpassed for selling the best instruments in the country."

"Sunny South" reaches us with the following:-This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their excellent tone and durable

quality."

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price." for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—Geo. Washbourne Morgan.

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—August Gockel.

We don't know that we ever saw better pianes-pianes we don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Wa-ters, whose pianos are always popular."—Times and Mes-senger.

ters, whose pianos are always popular."—Times and Messenger.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in perfect quality of tone and power."—Courier.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—Thomas Baker.

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly surpass anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in tone the grand piano; and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianes) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

13. P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianes, for Huntingdon country. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tube, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianes in the United States.

Sept. 9, 1857.

TOTICE.—The vendue notes under

one hundred dollars given to the subscriber at the sale at Rough & Ready Furnace on the 11th March, are now due, and immediate payment is required. They will be found with Mr. Lawrence, at Broad Top office, Huntingdon.

July 22, 1857.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.— The undersigned will meet the School Directors and Teachers, in their respective districts, for examinations as indicated by the following table:

Districts. Place. Warriorsmark, Friday, September 11, Warriorsmark.

Warriorsmark, Friday, September 11, Warriorsmark.
Morris, Monday, September 14, Spruce Creek.
Porter, Tucsday, "15, Alexandria.
Franklin, Saturday, "19, Hook School House.
West, Monday, "28, Shavers Creek Bridge.
Barree, Tucsday, "29, Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday, "30, McAlavey's Fort.
Oneida, Friday, October 2, Centre Union.
Brady, Monday, "5, Mill Creek.
Children Children and Cot & Shirlershy. Jackson, Wednesday, "October 2, Centre Union.
Jackson, Wednesday, "5, Mill Creek.
Brady, Monday, "5, Mill Creek.
Shirley and Shirleysburg, Tuesday, Oct. 6, Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday, October 7, Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday, "8, Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday, "9, Centre Union.
Shirleysburg.
Tesse Conselled Shirleysburg.
Walker, Monday, "12, McConnellstown.
Springfield, Saturday, "17, Maddensville.
Clay, Monday, "19, Scottsville.
Clay, Monday, "19, Scottsville.
20, Cassville.
21, Newburg.

Clay, Monager Clay, Markies Clay, Mednesday, "21, Newburg, Penn, Thursday, "22, Markiesburg, Hopewell, Friday, "25, Rough & Ready.

Juniata, Monday, "26.

Henderson, Tuesday, "27, Court House.

The hour for meeting in each of the above places will be 10 o'clock, A. M.; and punctuality is desirable. School directors are respectfully invited to attend.

ALBERT OWEN, County Superintendent.

MALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of CUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857. HERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 3, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate,

to wit:

One hundred acres of land, situate in Porter township, about 80 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Collins Hamer on the east, and Cunningham and John Dysart on the south, Wm. Laird's heirs on the west, and Peter Sprankle and Collins Hamer on the north, having thereon a two-story dwelling house, frame barn and stable, a good orchard, and good supply of water. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac D. Roe.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, September 9, 1857.

TEW CLOTHING STORE.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,
for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

TOTICE.—I offer for sale One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land in the county of Union, Iows. Also, a two-story weather-boarded dwelling house, fronting on Allegheny street, the next building below Jackson's Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon. Notice is also given that I have left my account Book, Notes, Ageoements, Deeds and Papers with David Snare, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, who is fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey any of my property, and to collect, receive, and receipt for all payments made to him for me, as fully and effectually as I could do if personally present.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857. sonally present. Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

ISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretoiore existing between J. B. Frazier of West township,
and J. Frazier of Jackson township, Huntingdon county,
under the firm of J. B. & J. Frazier, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 28th day of August, 1857. The
Books of the Ennisville Yard will be settled and collected
by Jonathan Frazier—and the Books of the Shaver's
Creek Yard will settled and collected by John B. Frazier.

Sept. 2, 1857.*

J. FRAZIER,
N. B.—J. B. Frazier will continue business at Shaver's
Creek Yard.

Creek Yard.

STATE OF WM. BUCHANAN,
dec'd.—AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of WILLIAM BUCHANAN, late of Brady township, dec'd, amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on Thursday, the 8th of October uext, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims are required to present the same to the undersigned Auditor, or elso be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1857-4t.

TALIIABLE REAL ESTATE AT

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of directions in the last
Will of ROBERT ALLISON, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, the undersigned, as Administrator, with
the will annexed, will sell at Public Sale the following decribed Real Extra as fellows viza.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1857, at the diamond in said Borough—Two and a half lots of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northern side of Hill street, having thereon a double two story BRICK DWELLING, frame office, carriago house, stables, &c., being numbered in the plan of said town 100, 101 and western half of 99, and each subject to the \$1 ground rent.

ALSO—Two other lots in said borough, at

the corner of Washington and Smith streets, extending from Washington to Mifflin street, being Nos. 136 and 137 n said plan, enclosed by a fence, one having a stable, and a blacksmith's shop thereon, on which the ground

ALSO—Two other adjoining lots in said borough, at the corner of Mifflin and Franklin streets, each fronting 50 feet on Mifflin and extending to Church street, being Nos. 208 and 209 in said plan, enclosed, and subject to said ground read.

ALSO-A Tract of Land situate in Hender-ALSO—A Tract of Land situate in Henderson twp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, of Dr. William Swoope, of Mrs. Couts, of Jacob Fockler, of George Taylor and land of others, containing about 390 acres. more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house, frame bank barn, orchards and other improvements thereon, now in tenure of Andrew Decker.

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of SEPTEMBER 1857, at Altoons, in Blair county, a Tract of Patented Land, situate in Allegheny township, in said county, adjoining land of ——Glass, Allen McCartney, Elias Baker, and others, containing about 244 acres, more or less, of which 70 acres are cleared, with a house and barn thereon, lying about 2½ miles from Altoons, and now occupied by Anthony Swiers, as tenant.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Ebensburg, in Cambria county, a half lot of ground in the borough of Ebensburg, situate on the south side of High street, it being the northern half of Lot No. 139 in the plan of said borough, having thereon a two story frame dwelling and other improvements, now occupied by Mrs.

On Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 1857, at Chest Spring P. O., in Cambria county, a tract of land situate in Allegheny and Clearfield townships, in Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Adams, Joseph Adams, Michael Fitzgibbons, James McMullin, and of others, containing about 180 acres, more or less, of which about 30 acres are cleared, with a small log house and barn thereon, now occupied by William McKinzie, and within about one mile of Chest Spring, part of a tract surveyed in name of William Hodge, and patented.

TERMS OF SALE—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1858, to the undersigned in Huntingdon, when and where he will deliver a deed, upon the purchasers paying as aforesaid, and giving their judgment bonds and mortgages to secure the balance of the purchase money in three equal payments, viz: One on 1st April, 1859, ne on 1st April, 1860, and the other on 1st April, 1858, payable yearly. The purchasers to have possessions a localized service of the purchase of the purchasers to have possessions and acceptance of the purchasers to have possessions. On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER,

list April, 1861, the whole balance to bear interest from 1st April, 1858, payable yearly. The purchasers to have pos-session as Landlords on 1st January, 1858, subject to the rights of tonants and to be entitled to the rent falling due

FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY Administrator de bo

GOODS.—EYRE & LANDEEL, FOURTH & ARCH
Sts., Philadelphia, respectfully request Cash Buyers to examine a fine Stock of Seasonable Goods, adapted to Best
Pennstivania Trade.

Full Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 "Poll de Chevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankots, &c., &c.

199 Auction Barguins from New York and this City
daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods.—Terms—Nett Cash.
Sept. 2, 1857.—3m. Sept. 2, 1857.-3m.

OOK HERE!-What a large variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS! The LARGEST ASSORT

I TOYS and FANCY GOODS! The LARGEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES I Over seen, at the New Number, 144 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.

Toys of all kinds,
Fancy Baskets,
Violins & Strings,
Canes, Pipes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Secon Casos. Segar Casos, Work Boxes

and an endless variety of other articles too numerous mention, JOHN DOLL, 144 North 2nd Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS:
In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS PREMIUMS
for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the
lst of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as For the largest list, \$300; 2d, \$250; 3d, \$200; 4th, \$150; 5th, \$100; 6th, \$90; 7th, \$80; 8th, \$70; 9th, \$60; 10th \$50; 11th, \$40; 12th, \$35; 13th, \$30; 14th, \$25; 15th, \$20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately af ter the let of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay

postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, \$4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, \$8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, \$8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, \$8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, \$28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only \$1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type. The new volume will be printed agoin has paper man new type.

The general character of the Scientific American is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding;, it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Inprovements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers. It is the aim of the Editors of the Scientific American to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical maters, and thus preserve the character of the Scientific Incomes and practices in the character of the Scientific American as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Enter-

Anathran as remains they copied to be sent and inter-taining Knowledge.

Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.

Alexandria, August 20, 1857.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBI-

TION!
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SO-CIETY
Will hold its SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at PHILADELPHIA, (POWELTON GROUNDS,)
On the 29th and 30th of SEPTEMBER and 1st and 2nd days of OCTOBER next. The usual reduction on passenger fare and free passage for stock, will be furnished by the Railroad Companies.

The Books of entry will be open at Philadelphia or and The Books of entry will be open at Philadelphia on and after the 1st September.

ROBERT C. WALKER,
August 26, 1857.

Secretary.

AND WARRANTS!

WHEELER & EVERETT,
BROKERS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Will pay for Bounty Land Warrants of all denominations,
TWO PER CENT. ABOVE MARKET PRICES, until October 16th, we having a large amount to deliver at that time.
Send them along. The following are the latest quotations:

TOTICE-Notice is hereby given to

all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, adeed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-ff. payment to Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf. DEAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, ON THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the
premises, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the
property of John Rarr, of Jackson township, Huntingdon inty, dec'd, in pursuance of directions given in the last Will of said dec'd. Said Tract is situate in said Jackson township, adjoining lands of Alexander Vance, Doctor Bigelow, and others, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres, more or less, about 130 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story Log Dwelling House, a Barn and Saw Mill; and also having thereon a good Apple Orchard.

ALSO—At the same time and place, there will be exposed to public sale, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, (White Pine and Oak of good agailty, said fract disjust parts of teach

and Oak of good quality.) said fractadjoins lands of Joseph Hefly, Esq., James Barr, and others, containing about 80 acres, and lies about three quarters of a mile from the tract just described.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to

be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the Judgment bonds of the purchaser.

SAMUEL STEWART, Executor. chaser. SAMUEL STEV Jackson township, August 19, 1857. TMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC

ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PER-FECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS

FECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WALLEWIS, Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county. This improved Patent Felt makes a Cheap, Durable and Perfectly Waterproof Roofing, for Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, Rahroad Stations, Houses, Cottages, Yerandhs, Farm Buildings, Cattle and Sheep Sheds, and every other description of Buildings, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither corrobes, Cracks nor Lears. It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any imbracticed whrow, with and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with It is invaluable for Lining the Walls of Wooden Houses,

Branaries, Barns, &c., as rats or other vermin and insect will not touch it.

It is impervious to wer, and being a non-conductor, counteracts the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter, equalizing the temperature within every building where

equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a cheap and effectual Roberne, for Farm Buildings and Sheds; a Covering for Cons and Hay Hices, also a Defence for Sheep during snowmend in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other coder in Winter—the use of this Fell proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is mitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used Under Tin or other Roberne, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time beadening sound. Also being a non-conductor, it keeps the upper rooms cool in Summer, and being Water-thoof, prevents the Roof from leaking.

August 19, 1857.

Scaled Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their Office in the Borough of Huntingdon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 11th day of September next, for repairing the County Bridge across the Black Log Creek, above Rock Hill Furnace, in Croming the Lownship. the Black Log Creek, account of the Well township.

Bidders will please examine said Bridge before they hund in their proposals.

By order of Commissioners,

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

August 19, 1857. DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, deceased.
Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the
Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, late of the borough of Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, that those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES GWIN, Ad'm'r.

De bonis non with will annexed.

Huntingdon, Aug. 19, 1857.

FOR SALE—A two story Frame DOUBLE HOUSE, with back building, and Lot, on Railroad street, adjoining Jackson's Hotel. It is a good stand for business or private dwellings.—
If not sold before the 5th of September next, it will on that day be offered at public sale.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857. FRED. LIST,

ALE OF SAXTON'S STORE.—The store of J. & W. SAXTON is now open for sale by wholesale and retail of the entire immense stock of goods at greatly reduced prices! Dealers and all others who have the cash can be accommodated at AUCTION PRICES. TERMS—CASH.

SCOIT & BROWN,
Huntingdon, August 5, 1857.

Atty's for Creditors.

ANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.