

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 16, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES, Hon. WILLIAM STROM, of Berks.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR, WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford county.

FOR ASSEMBLY, DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER, JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.

FOR TREASURER, JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirelsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, THOMAS OZBURN, of Jackson.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.

FOR AUDITOR, JOHN M. STONEROD, of Birmingham.

Advertisements.

Attention is invited to the advertisements of sales of real estate, &c., in our paper.

Real Estate, &c., in our paper.

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Reasonable Men, Reflect!

The Clinton Democrat remarks, that a few years ago, the opposition to the Democratic party professed to believe that the welfare of the Nation depended on a PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Now they have as their candidate for Governor an advocate of FREE TRADE, who was in Congress and voted against their protective tariff.

Later, they professed that the CATHOLICS and FOREIGNERS threatened ruin to the country, and made it their sole principle of politics that these classes should be prohibited from holding office and voting.

So essential did they regard this profession, that they organized "Councils" and placed their members under the obligation of an oath to vote against all Catholic and foreign born citizens.

Now they openly repudiate the latter half of this profession (hoping by this subterfuge to get the votes of foreign born citizens)—abandon their councils, their oaths, and their party name—and tell us that the fate of the nation now depends on making war on the Southern States!!!

Once the tariff was everything—then Catholics and Foreigners were everything—now Negroes are everything!!!

All this shows the opposition to be a party of humbugs, ready to make any profession to suit the times, and sincere in nothing—Will sober minded people act with such a party? Why not join the old Democracy, who never change who have made this nation what it is, who have governed it with a degree of success which commands the admiration of the world—the party of the people, the Constitution, and of the whole Nation—who would have white men to govern us—who would have the people of every State to live as brethren, in religious harmony and brotherly love—the only party that has the nerve to fight fanaticism in every form and on all occasions, which never stoops to compromise with error for the sake of success—the great party of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, of SNYDER and SHUNK, which proclaims equality of rights and privileges to all white men, and maintains the right of white men to govern themselves everywhere and on all occasions!

ION. WM. P. SCHELL.—The Pennsylvania in speaking of the nomination of Mr. Schell as the democratic candidate for Senator from this district, remarks—"Mr. Schell is a gentleman of fine talents and much Legislative experience, and in the responsible position of Speaker of the House, which he filled with rare acceptability, displayed the finest administrative and business qualities. He enjoys an enviable popularity in his District, and we hope to see him triumphantly elected."

JOHN H. LIGHTNER.—We are pleased to hear that with all the bitter opposition made to the success of this gentleman, he is keeping his opponent and the opposition very uneasy. Mr. Lightner is fully competent to discharge the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the taxpayers of the county, and should he be elected we believe he will make an excellent officer.

HENRY GLAZIER, the opposition candidate for Register and Recorder, is a very respectable, honest and clever old gentleman, and because he is such, his political friends expect everybody to vote for him. J. B. Carothers, the Democratic candidate for the same office, is a man Mr. G.'s equal in every respect, but he is not nor never has been a Know Nothing, which gives Mr. G. some little advantage in that circle of his peculiar friends. If Mr. C. should not be elected it will not be because he is not as competent to discharge the duties of the office, as honest or as worthy a man as Mr. G. We hope for Mr. C.'s success.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—This is one of the most important officers in the county, and the taxpayers should feel a lively interest in making a good selection. THOS. OZBURN, the Democratic candidate, is an active business man, and would make an economical County Commissioner.

STILL THEY COME.—We have received from T. P. Campbell, Esq., several very fine tomatoes, the largest (with but one exception) we have yet received. Also an extraordinary bunch of grapes.

We have also received from Mr. John Colder, one tomato weighing two and a half pounds good weight. Who can beat it.

The gentlemen have our thanks.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.—MR. JOHN FRISCH has just received a splendid assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Persons in want of such articles should give Mr. F. a call.

Will the radical Democracy of Huntingdon county support Mr. Caldwell, their candidate for Prothonotary.—Shirelsburg Herald.

Yes, sir. Your falsehoods that Mr. Caldwell has been a know nothing will make him votes he otherwise would not have received. The radical Democracy are right side up for Mr. Caldwell. He will make a most excellent Prothonotary.

Shipments of Coal. The Shipments of Coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road for the week ending Thursday, September 10th, amounted to 2,567 tons.

For the season, 61,576 "

Unbounded modesty is nothing more than unavowed vanity; the too humble obsequiousness is sometimes a disguised impertinence.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 9, 1857.—The House met. Present: Chief Burgess—John Simpson.

Ass't Burgesses—Thomas Fisher.

Town Council—Messrs. Africa, Bergans, Benedict, Murray, Port, Snare and Swoope.

On motion the Chief Burgess was directed to enter the Bond of John Snyder, Collector, for 1857, on the Prothonotary's Docket, and proceed to collect the same according to law.

Bills of William Lewis for \$11, and John A. Nash for \$5, both for printing, were read, and orders granted.

On motion, Peter Swoope, Sr., was elected Collector of the Borough tax for the current year.

On motion, the Burgesses were directed, in connection with Wm. Dorris, Jr., Esq., to settle with Alexander Carmon, contractor for the Muddy Run Culvert. Adjourned.

J. SIMPSON, AFRICA, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL for September has been received. It contains many interesting and valuable articles from able pens.

The Doylestown Democrat says that the real Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the lower section of Bucks county.—In the vicinities of Falls, Morrisville, and Bristol townships, several persons have already died of the disease.

SAM SUEB IN KENTUCKY AND PLEADS HIS DEED.—Yesterday a suit was tried in the Circuit Court of Campbell county, Kentucky, Judge Moore presiding, brought by Shipley & Brothers, engravers, for seals engraved for the Know Nothing Grand Council of Kentucky, and other Councils in that State. The action was against A. D. Smalley and Major Caldwell, who were the agents of the Council in ordering the seals.

Ira Root and R. M. Webster appeared for the plaintiffs, and John W. Stevenson (recently elected Democratic member of Congress) for the Know Nothings.

A large amount of correspondence between the litigants was read, all very affectionate, commencing "Dear Brother," and ending "Yours Fraternally." Mr. Stevenson, counsel for the Know Nothings, contended that, as Sam was dead, the suit should be brought against the administrators of Sam's estate, and not against the defendants for \$392.50. The original bill was for \$350; the balance was interest.

A National Thanksgiving Day. The suggestion contained in the following paragraph in the St. Louis Intelligencer, will, we doubt not, meet with a hearty response from all sections of the country:

A real millennium seems to be extended over the United States. To the boon of almost unexampled good crops, enjoying from the Northern Lakes to the Southern Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the prairies of the West and the great Platte, and promising to enrich labor wherever it has applied its sturdy hand to the plough, we are permitted by a kind Providence to enjoy the priceless blessing of general health. Men are not only furnished with the necessities of life, but stored with luxuries; but they are also blessed with that abundant health which permits the full enjoyment of the bounties of nature.

Never have we had such general national health. Never had we such uniform good crops. Never have we had such good prices of products. Never have we had such an amount of precious metals in our country—the basis of all sound commerce. In fine, never before has the nation seemed more peaceful, happy and prosperous. It well becomes us to have one general Thanksgiving day, simultaneous throughout the Union, to acknowledge those accumulated and manifold blessings.

A Tough Chicken Story. The Hartford Courant vouches for the truth of the following:—"A gentleman of Hartford has a Bantam hen, which, at the time of the powerful rain on Sunday, Aug. 2, had been sitting on eight eggs two weeks. After the storm was nearly over, the nest was found under water, and the hen standing up in the nest, trying to cover the eggs. The eggs were taken to another nest, in another building, but the hen refused to cover them, and insisted upon occupying the box in the old coop. The eggs were left undisturbed from Sunday until the following Wednesday, when they were again placed under the hen, and in one week's time eight chickens were hatched out—four black and four white ones! and what is more singular, the white ones have the appearance of being constantly wet while the black ones appear natural.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SLAVERY.—On the 1st of August, the anniversary of West India emancipation, when our American free negroes were celebrating the event and singing hosannas to Queen Victoria, the London Times used the following language:—"The worthy men who extinguished slavery and ruined our West India possessions are very tough, very obstinate, very incorrigible on that tender point. It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, or to stand up for the planters who took a line which repelled all reasonable advocacy. But, confessedly taking that grand summary view of the question which we cannot help taking after a quarter of a century, the process was a failure; it destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the negroes still lower than they were, and after all, increased the mass of slavery in less scrupulous hands. After many attempts at indirect discouragement, we have been obliged at last to recognize and admit persistent slave owners to an equal rank in our commerce. Everybody who comes fresh into the question, uncompromised and unbiased admits the failure, and asks why we did not attempt gradual or spontaneous emancipation, if it was, indeed, utterly impossible to improve the practice of slavery into something more like that we read of in sacred as well as classical antiquity. The more these questions are asked, and the more these doubts abound, the more positive are the men of the past that they did right in their days, and they cannot be improved upon in our days."

Where gold and silver dwell in the heart, faith, hope and love, are out of doors.—Danish proverb.

Seduction by a Clergyman.

The Trenton State Gazette of Monday relates the particulars of a case of Seduction that occurred in Burlington, New Jersey, on Friday last. The perpetrator of the crime was the Rev. Wm. Sutherland, a clergyman and a married man, and the victim a young lady only fifteen years of age, of a respectable family, and a member of his Church.—He had persuaded her to come to his house, (in the absence of his wife) under the pretence of desiring her to assist several other young ladies of his congregation in arranging the books in his library. When she entered the library, she was surprised to find herself alone, but was prevailed upon to remain, and during her stay there, the libidinous scoundrel succeeded in accomplishing the poor girl's ruin.

Great excitement was aroused amongst the people of Burlington, when the perpetration of the outrage became known, and the clerical hypocrite was obliged to flee for life. He succeeded in getting off. Had he been taken so high ran the public indignation, he would most probably have been lynched.

MORMONS FLEEING FROM SALT LAKE.—The Omaha Times, Nebraska, says that nineteen wagons, containing upwards of a hundred Mormons direct from Salt Lake, passed through that city last week, on their way back to the States. They have abjured the Mormon doctrine, as practiced in Utah, and express great dissatisfaction at the state of affairs in that country. They report having had great difficulty in getting out of the Mormon Territory, being compelled to travel cautiously from one settlement to another, and finally to separate and leave in small bands to prevent suspicion and avoid the watchful spies of Brigham Young.

General Packer. It is gratifying to observe the manner in which our candidate for Governor is received, on his visits to the various portions of the State. It is a very natural and ordinary thing that politicians should be enthusiastic in the immediate presence of their leader.—In General Packer's case, however, there is a degree of respect, perhaps we should say affection, for the person of the man, very rarely displayed. This is not surprising to those who know him most intimately. General Packer's appearance, address and conversation would make a deep impression anywhere. He would be regarded by those who saw him for the first time, as a gentleman of cultivated manners and perfect knowledge of the world. A nearer approach would show him to be a man of frank, generous and manly character, with nothing to conceal either in his life or his sentiments; but those only who know him best, know to what an extent he is a man of close thought, whose opinions are made up for himself from actual experience and reflection, and with what spirit and eloquence he is capable of defending every conclusion which he has adopted.

As a candidate for Governor, the Democratic party have been peculiarly fortunate in his selection. There is perhaps not a man in the State better informed on every question which concerns her interests. His labors as an editor and his services as a Senator and Representative, as Speaker of the House, as Auditor General, Canal Commissioner, &c., have given him an amount of information of every subject of public concern not to be obtained from books, and not to be acquired short of a reasonably long life. He could, we will venture to say, give from memory the history, cost, advantages, and disadvantages of every canal and railroad improvement in Pennsylvania. In regulating our banks and currency at different periods in the Commonwealth's history, he has taken a prominent and successful part. In protecting her manufacturing interests he has always been foremost, without advocating any principles injurious to the welfare of sister States. On the vexed question which his opponent has been discussing for ten years, in nearly the same speech, General Packer has at all times held the views entertained by the great Democratic party of the Nation, now fast becoming the sentiment of all rational men. On the question of temperance, an effort was made in the present campaign to create some citizens, that might operate to the disadvantage of the party but it was found on investigation that although exceedingly temperate in his life, General Packer had simply said as a Senator that he was willing to abide by any decision which the people by a vote might render on the subject of the sale of liquors.—No advocate of Democratic principles could have required more.

In his intellectual accomplishments, Mr. Packer has few superiors. He possesses as a writer a facility and readiness which can seldom be acquired out of an editor's chair. While he seems to form his opinions with caution and with a regard to the severest accuracy, his style of expressing them is clear natural and bold. As a speaker, he unites with a commanding presence and a copious flow of language, a quickness in bringing his resources to an attack or reply, which render him a most efficient advocate and a very formidable adversary. During his term in the Senate he took rank as one of the ablest debaters in that body.

As the speaker of a deliberative assembly he was equally distinguished. Said a veteran politician sitting in the lobby during a stormy debate in the House over which General Packer was president, "That man never had his equal as Speaker except in Henry Clay." As a legislator, he had another quality which in these times especially should not pass unnoticed. Every man knew him to be pure. A breath of suspicion never fell upon his name. The thought never arose in any human breast that he had betrayed a trust or forfeited a confidence reposed in him. He has yet to exhibit these qualities in a higher sphere, and to that he will be transferred by the popular will on the second Tuesday of October.—Pennsylvania.

Yesterday our devil facetiously asked us "Why is the Republican party in this State like a field of wheat?" We gave it up, and he answered: "Because it will be thrashed this fall."—Advertiser.

And also should have added, that it is so full of rust and weevil that it is not worth thrashing.—Logan Gazette, Old Line Whig.

Mr. Buchanan and the Administration.

The political atmosphere is in an unusual state of calm. After the intense political excitement of the past year growing out of the Kansas troubles, and the party and sectional animosity pervading all classes, dividing churches and families, arraying friend against friend, and brother against brother, during the roar and turmoil of the great presidential battle, we see all the excitable elements of the country subsiding into an unusual state of quiet. There is a cause for this; a great and powerful cause. It arises from the confidence the great mass of the people have in the firmness, integrity, justice and moderation of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

When popular frenzy was at its highest point during the presidential canvass, and the tide of fanaticism threatened to overthrow the Northern Democracy, that Democracy felt confident that if the result should be favorable to Mr. BUCHANAN, he would succeed in allaying the fury of sectional agitation, and restore peace and confidence to the country. They were not disappointed. No sooner was it ascertained that Mr. BUCHANAN was elected, than the tumult dwindled to a calm; public confidence was restored, sectional jealousy allayed, Kansas tumults subsided, and men congratulated one another that the country had escaped the impending danger of sectional strife and civil war.

Having once tasted the blessings of a peaceful and harmonious administration of the General Government, the people refuse to be again made the material for professional agitators to work upon. In vain do the Republican leaders seek to impress upon the minds of the people the idea that they have been outraged and trampled upon by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; they have no taste for abstract declaiming against the South and Southern aggressions; they have had enough of this kind of medicine. It has lost its power, it no longer excites and infuriates as it used to do. Calm the people want, and calm they will have from this slavery agitation, and this balm for the wounds of the State they find no where save in a generous reliance upon, and support of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN in its efforts to give peace to the country and distracted Kansas, by the firm and equitable application of the doctrine that the majority must and shall govern.

The country never evinced more confidence in an administration than it does in that of Mr. BUCHANAN. The circumstances under which he assumed the reigns of government were peculiar and not remarkably full of presages of peace. A bitter feeling existed between the majority of the North, and the great body of the south; a feeling requiring fact and statesmanship to allay. No ordinary hand at the helm of State could have effected as much as Mr. BUCHANAN has in four months of his official career. A less skillful pilot might have wrecked or stranded the vessel among the difficulties by which it was surrounded; yet he has restored public confidence and satisfied the great body of the country that he means what is right, knows what is just, and will execute with firmness. It was to be expected that the politicians who live upon prejudice and excitement would not be satisfied, because it is impossible to satisfy them. The GREBLEY'S, the SEWARDS and the WILMOTS of the North, and the KEIRTS and ARCHSON'S of the South are not to be appeased, because they are unappeasable. Everything or nothing is their motto, and of course nothing must be their portion. The administration turned a deaf ear to their railing and reviling, and by pursuing the golden mean between their extreme views, has established itself firmly in the great heart of the Nation—and by the Nation we mean national men all over the country.

The construction of his cabinet was the first earnest Mr. BUCHANAN gave of the course he meant to pursue. By selecting truly National men, and disavowing those who would lend favor and influence to the extremists on either side, he assumed a position upon which he was impregnable, beside securing the advice and support of Statesmen who could second his efforts for the welfare of the whole country, instead of plotting against them. The people felt the force of this truth, and as soon as the Cabinet was announced a general feeling of satisfaction pervaded all classes of society.

The country has already shown its determination to give to this administration a hearty and generous support by electing a majority of its friends to the next Congress, where the Democratic majority will be at least twenty. With this substantial majority of National Democrats in the House, so lately disgraced by the corruption and political profligacy of Republican rule, to support the administration, and with Governor WALKER in Kansas to give practical efficiency to the act organizing that Territory, we have every reason to believe that the slavery question, so productive of pure, unmix'd, evil, will be finally settled. This once accomplished all that could be hoped from Mr. BUCHANAN will be realized, and his administration will be entitled to the gratitude and admiration which we delight to bestow upon that of MADISON and of JACKSON.

MR. WILMOT ON HIS WINDING WAY.—MR. Wilmot is making speeches to his friends, and shows a good deal of unnecessary industry this warm weather. We sympathize with him. The labor he is undergoing however, is what may be called a sacrifice to consistency. He is compelled to all this dull drudgery by his challenge to General Packer. Having failed to get the General to consent to quarrel and dispute with him all over the State, he is bound to make his own assertions good, and to show the people that, if the Democratic candidate won't join him in stirring the bitter waters of discontent, he must do it himself. Mr. Wilmot has a herculean task before him, and a thankless one; but having pledged himself to it he must even go through with it. This is the penance a man sometimes pays for a hasty act. Had Mr. Wilmot borne his nomination quietly, and put it away in his desk as a memento of his standing with his fellow citizens, instead of getting into a heat, and trying an experiment upon his competitor, he would have taken his defeat as a lazy man takes a lazy nap on a warm afternoon.—Press.

"Say, Pomp, you nigger, where you get dat new hat?" "Why de shop te me sure." "What is de price of sich an article as dat?" "I don't know, nigger—I don't know. De shop keeper wasn't dar.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Saturday Sept. 12.—The Flour market continues unsettled and dull, and in the absence of an export demand, standard superfine is offered at \$5 75/8, and, in some instances, at less, without finding buyers, sales being limited to the wants of the home market. Corn is at \$1 50 and \$1 55 for common to extra family brands. A sale of 150 barrels extra family Flour was made at \$7 25 per barrel. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet. Quotes for the former at \$3 50 and the latter at \$4 75 per barrel, without sales.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat have fallen off, but the demand, which is only for milling, is limited and prices are about the same, with sales of 4,000 bushels to note at \$1 20@1 25 for fair to choice Reds, and \$1 30@1 35 for white. Rye is in steady demand at 75 cents. Corn is not much inquired for, but about 5,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow have been sold at 74 cents, in store, and 75 cents afloat. Oats are dull, and at \$6 000 bushels good southern brought 33 cents.

JEWELRY.—A new stock just opened by JOHN FRISCH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from \$2 up to \$200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

CORNELIAN FINGER RINGS—a large assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ESTATE OF ANN S. HAYS, dec'd. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of ANN S. HAYS, late of Barre township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN C. COUCH, Administrator.

Sept. 16, 1857-6t.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Catherine Gordon's Estate.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Thomas Anderson, Administrator of Catherine Gordon, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 16th day of October, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or funds. A. W. BENNETT, Auditor.

Sept. 16, 1857-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Alexander McKibbin's Estate.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Dr. John McKibbin, Administrator of Alexander McKibbin, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 16th day of October, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or funds. A. W. BENNETT, Auditor.

Sept. 16, 1857-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Jno. F. Spangler's Assignee.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George W. Spangler, Assignee of John F. Spangler, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 17th day of October, 1857, at 10 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or funds. A. W. BENNETT, Auditor.

Sept. 16, 1857-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Assignee's Account.—