# THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

## EDUCATIONAL:

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE: I intend to review the educational affairs of each school district in this County, and to present them as they are, in their merits and their deficiencieswith-holding praise where it is unmerited, and repooof where it cannot correct.

West township is by incident first brought to our view. The time has been when several of the upper districts presented a livelier interest, a more vigorous effort, and a fairer prospect than West; but recent developments are indicating to her rivals, a disposition to become the banner district. The first indication was a disposition to employ experienced teachers for the prominent schools of the district. At several schools the citizens showed an unusual liberality, by contributing and raising the teachers' salaries quite above that fixed by the directors. A teachers' Institute was held at the "Green Trec" on the 19th, 20th, and 21st ult., which has given rise to an educational mass-meeting appointed for the 11th inst. The institute had a larger attendance, and a happier termination than any that I have attended in this county.

On arriving at the place of meeting, we found the school hall tastefully ornamented, and an unusual interest on the part of the citizens.

It being a local institute, the number of teachers was not large, but we were more than compensated by the spirit manifested by those who did attend. The time happened to be the most inclement days of the season, yet a large circle of fashionable ladies and gentlemen were in attendance-even surpassing our largest county institutes. A choir of singers, with the melodeon accompaniment, lent enchantment to the occasion.

The day exercises consisted chiefly of lecthose of the evening, referred to the whole subject of education. These discussions called out men of means and influence who have not, heretofore, taken a prominent stand pro or con, our educational system. On the third, Saturday, I offered a motion for final adjournment, at 3 o'clock P. M., which was negatived unanimously, ladies and gentlemen voting. Mention is made of this circumstance, only to show the spirit of the meeting. The evening session was larger than any of the former. The subject of a Central high-school for the district was brought up for discussion. In it everybody seemed to be interested, and the discussion was all upon one side.

A committee was appointed to report upon its utility and practicability, on Christmas night. Since that, the undersigned has received a note from the Committee, stating their intention to report on the 11th inst., and they also issue a call for an educational mass-meeting, which will be something new in our county. We have had our institutes. and our associations, but a voluntary coming together of the people to deliberate on the new Style Fall and Winter Clothing, at an IMMENSE RE-

of a speedy reformation-the great and increasing demand for eminently practical teachers-the unbounded field of literature over which he has an opportunity to travelthe strong ties of interest which bind his profession to the whole community : let him do this fairly, and his efforts shall not fail of COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. success.

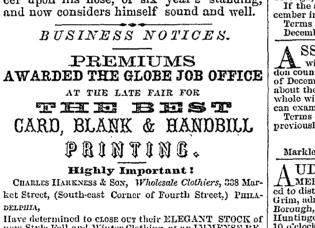
A CHANCE TO GET A HUSBAND .- Ladies, don't get excited, be easy, prepare for the contest calmly and with a determination to win. There is in town at the present time a gentleman worth picking up, and who has no serious objections to being picked up by a young lady (18 to 30) of good common sense, reasonably good looking, not ashamed to work in the kitchen when necessary, plenty of "rocks" no objections. The gentleman is

ted, came off in this vicinity on Thursday of last week. The amount of game killed far exceeds that of any previous hunt of this character. The 'Count' reached five thousand five hundred and thirty-four-of which the party chosen by THAD. KINSLOE made 3.646, and SIM. CARL's party 1,888. "Our side" got badly whipped-but the reason was not want of skill, it was purely want of

A man was cured of hydrophobia in Italy lately by swallowing vinegar, in mistake for a medical potion. A physician at Paqua heard of this, and tried the remedy on a patient; he gave him a pint of vinegar in the tures upon different branches of study, while morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, which cured him.

luck."

A NEW CURE FOR CANCER.--- A man by the name of Edgar Fluker, has forwarded to the Alabama Jeffersonian, a new recipe for the cure of those painful excrescences, cancers. The remedy is cheap, and easy of obtaining and applying, and cannot possibly do any harm. It is simply to hold a toad or frog, either dead or alive, to the affected part for the space of one hour, repeating the applica-tion as occasion may require. With six frogs Mr. Fluker says he cured a very painful cancer upon his nose, of six year's standing, and now considers himself sound and well.



CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 Å. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.35 P. M. J. LAWRENCE, J. J. LAWRENCE,

Acting Superintendent Huntingdon, December 9, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of MARY GILLILAND, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamontary have been are hereby holded that Letters resummentary new ocen granted to the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of MARY GILLILAND, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indobted to said estate will make immedi-ate payment. JAMES GIFFORD, Executor. ate payment. December 9, 1857.\*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of REAL ESTATE -- By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 30th day of DE-CEMBER, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, All that extrin Form and Tract of Lond

All that certain Farm and Tract of Land, "rocks" no objections. The gentleman is of good size, good looking, unimpeachable character, in the prime of life, and has what is of great importance these times, the "rocks" to fix up a house in good style. A few of a xx will secure our influence. GAME IN THE WEST.—The Oquawka (III.) Spectator of the 13th ult., says—"A party hunt, in which about fifty persons participa-ted came off in this vicinity on Thursday of

December 9, 1857. CASSVILLE SEMINARY. ONLY \$19 50 PER QUARTER.

THE NEW FACULTY.

M. McN. WALSH, Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy. Herr KARL BOCKENHEM,

Herr KARL BOCKENHEIM, Prof. of German Langnage and Literature. M EUGENE CHIVANT, Prof. of French and Piano Music. JAMES W. HUGHES, Prof. of Mathematics, etc.

Trof. of Mathematics, etc. Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, Preceptress, Grecian Painting, Botany, History, etc. Miss E. FAULKNER, Monocromatics, Painting, Drawing, etc. Miss ANNIE M. GAY, Piano Music and French. Miss JENNIE M. WALSH, Psimary English. 1922 This Institution has lately fallen into new hands, and the present owners are determined to make it a first class school. The majority of the new faculty are already on hand, and students will be received as soon as they wish. Young ladies and gentlemen intending to go to school will do well to write to us before concluding to go else-

will do well to write to us before concluding to go else-where. There is no cheaper, and we believe there will be no better school now than ours. Both sexes are received, all branches are taught, and

students can enter at any time. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. December 9, 1857.

The subscriber, intending to move West in the Spring, offers for sale the house and lot now occupied by him in the borough of Huntingdon. The lot fronts 50 feet on Washington street, run-ning back 200 feet to Mifflin street, on which is a two-story house well finished, a kitchen, wood house, well of water at the door, and a stable.

Also, a FOUR ACRE OUT-LOT, on Stone Creek, near the Also, a FOUR ACRE SUPPORT, on Stone Creek, hear the borough, now in timothy. If the above property is not sold before the 28th of De-cember inst, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms made known on application to the subscriber. December 2, 1857. THOS. L. STATES.

SSIGNEE'S SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at Marklesburg, Hunting-don county, at one o'clock, p. m., on SATURDAY, the 19th of December, 1857, the entire stock and fixtures in and about the store lately occupied by David II. Campbell. The whole will be sold together. Persons wishing to purchase, can examine the stock in the meantime. SSIGNEE'S SALE.—The subscriber Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, or

Terms of sale will be made known in the sub-previously, on application to the subscriber. JOHN H. WINTRODE, Assignee of D. H. Campbell.

Marklesburg, Dec. 2, 1857.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE .- JACOB NU-A MER'S ESTATE.—The undersigned Auditor, appoint-ed to distribute the fund or assets in the hands of A. L. Grim, administrator of Jacob Numer, late of Huntingdon Borough, dee'd, will attend at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 26th of December, next, at 10 o clock, a. m., for that purpose; and all persons are re-quired to present their claims before such Auditor at that time or be debarred from coming in for a share of such as-A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor. ets or fund. December 2, 1857-4t.



President's Message.

The President's Message was read yester-

day, and we give this morning the Kansas part of it. The whole shall appear in the

next Globe.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condi-tion of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inaugu-ration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array againt each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Gov. Gearv.

Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary. On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legis-lature had passed a law providing for the election of dele-gates on the third Monday of June, to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of fram-ing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Uni-on. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions. At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed ob-ject it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own un-der the so-called Topeka constitution. The persons at-tached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

der the so-called Topeka constitution. The persons at-tached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election. The act of the territorial legislature had omitted to pro-vide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opiluon on the true construction of the provisions con-cerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slave-ry into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it there-from, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulato their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." Did Congress mean by this langnage that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority fi-nally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the weaple of Kanesa them. elected to frame a constitution should have authority fi-nally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas them-selves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Gov. Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a consti-tution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of vertice for a period to the the form the form the form voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expres

sion of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfers with the decision of the people of Kansus, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking 'care that the laws be faithfully executed,'' my only de-sire was that the people of Kansus should furnish to Consiro was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Con-gress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their pas-sage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whe-ther this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascer-tained

on the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct autorities to a majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satis factory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, ex-cept by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, we it

Now vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated in the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either

act, when strugging on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this sub people, never allered about its true meaning on this sub-ject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheer-fully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the bona fide people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon Kansas. analytication whatever. All were cordially mited upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vi-tal principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions for the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whether the number of their inhabitants justifies it. to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admasters. form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be ad-mitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States." The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election, for delegates; but an opportunity to do this havslavery. ing been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention. This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the Plaide, Plaid Ducats, Orientzd Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tanreso Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Jayadero Stripes', Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c. Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gaunflets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenillo Scarts, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.
We havo a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine. general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar-and, I may add, so excellent-that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the concasions. I took it for granted that the con-vention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on cor-with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions Gov. Walker in favor of submitting the con stitution to the people, were expressed general and unqualified terms. In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, th requirement, as applicable to the whole co stitution, had not been inserted, and the co vention were not bound by its terms to su mit any other portion of the instrument an election, except that which relates to th "domestic institution" of slavery. Th will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate sla very into any Territory or State, nor to es clude it therefrom, but to leave the peop thereof perfectly free to form and regulat their domestic institutions in their own way. According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institu-tions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few oth-

has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admis-sion into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified, transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his te, "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be reject-ed, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point

she has already. Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excite ment beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of cither of the political parties in Principal Meridian. Also, Certificate of Ne. 12, and N.W. 12, Section Eight, (8) in Township 52, North of Range 31, West of 5th Eight, (8) in Township 52, North of Range 31, West of 5th Eight, (8) in Township 52, North of Range 31, West of 5th Eight, (8) in Township 52, North of Range 31, West of 5th Eight, (8) in Township 52, North of Range 31, West of 5th triumph of either of the political parties in Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Ter-ritory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country-and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense both equity and justice demands that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished

than before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. The convention, after an angry and exci-ted debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slav-ery to the people, though at the last, forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution. A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas.— They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the

TOTICE.-All persons having claims N against DAVID II. CAMPBELL, of Marklesburg, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the subscriber, to whom said Campbell has executed a deed of Assignment for the benefit of creditors. JOHN H. WINTRODE, Marklesburg, Nov. 20, 1857. Assignee.

TAX COLLECTORS-TAKE NO-TICE.—The Collectors of County and State taxes for the year 1856 and all previous years, are required to make immediate payment of the balances due on their duplicates, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law. The collectors of 1857 are carnestly requested to collect and pay over to the Treasurer the amount of their dupli-cates as soon as possible. Money is much needed at the present time and must be had.

## JACOB BARER, H. L. MCCARTHY, G. W. MATTERN, November, 25, 1857.

CTRAY HORSES .--- Came to the prem-

P. MCATEER. Nov. 20, 1857.\*

FOR SALE OR RENT, in Jackson township, Hun-tingdon county. The Factory has muchinery in good or-der for the spinning and manufacturing of yarns, and woollen goods, turned by Stone Creek, a never-failing stream.

woollen goods, turned by close county in stream. The farm consists of fifty acres of good limestone and bottom land, in a good state of cultivation, with an apple orchard, barn, and five dwelling houses thereon. Information in relation to the property will be given by J. Sewell Stewart. Esd, of Huntingdon, or the subscriber at McAleavy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Pa. Terms will be worde every to suit nurchasers. be made cary to suit purchasers. ROBERT STEWART.

November 4, 1857-6t.\*

NTOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the estate of Mrs. MARY RAYMOND, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec d. Those having claims against her will present them properly authenticated, and any who are indebted are reuested to make payment to me. Hunfingdon, Nov. 11, 1857.6t.

JOHN SCOTT. SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.-J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has com-menced the above business in Alexan-dria, where he intends to keep con-stantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Suddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be brught in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Up-holstering done in the neatest style. Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC .- The young man now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary not-withstanding. 1 have no Agents or Clerks peddling Cloth-ing for me. H. ROMAN. ing for me. Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

CTOLEN !- The Store of the under-Signed was robbed on the night of the 7th August, 1857, and among other valuables, the following were taken,

tained The election of delegates to a convention must necessa-rily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a ma-jority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question; whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be on the other side. This every show the fact that in your

for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legiti-mate power under our institutions?

be admitted into the bolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to con-tinue and to exasperate the exciting agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas

improvement of our system of popular education, is another thing.

Rev. Mr. CURRAN will be present, and lecture upon the subject. A large meeting is anticipated. Its results will be given to the public.

West township with its Central high-school, its eleven common schools, its intelligent directors, its accomplished teachers, and its abundant means for the promotion of all, will not easily be surpassed.

NO. 11.

Walker township, having been recently severed from Juniata, has only five schools, and these are all within the fertile valley which embraces nearly the whole territory of the district. In a district where the face of the country is traversed by ridges and water courses, a sparce population often has a demand for more schools than men's liberality will support with cheerfulness. But Walker has no such hindrance to contend with: a clear course is now open for that district to show what merits there are in the present system of Common Schools. As far as our knowledge extends, the directors of the district are loyal to the school interest: but men everywhere are liable to err in the means for promoting that interest. The spirit of the present board leads us to anticipate an improved state of affairs; and there is a necessity for it. The school buildings are ordinary and the furniture inconvenient.--But what is true of this district, in this respect, is generally true. The present staff of teachers have entered upon their duties with an ambitious cheerfulness. Several of them in this, their first trial, will demonstrate, that age and experience are not always necessary to success.

The district is well suited to the new idea of grading common schools, i. e. to the establishing of a central school where the advanced scholars may enter, and receive instruction in the higher branches of an English education. This subject will be discussed at a more convenient time, and a full examination of it, by the directors, is hoped for.

With an entire conciliatory spirit towards this district, we still think that there is not a sufficient life and vitality existing, to render the schools as efficient as they easily can be made. We hope the teachers and directors will-enable us to give Walker a prominent place in our next annual report. The influence of the teacher should not be limited to his own school room. He should consider the educational interests of the district-the means by which the whole system can be promoted-the chief hindrances in the way

Wholesale Buyers will do well to avai Ithemselves of the present opportunity. N. B.—Notes of all SOLVENT BANKS taken at PAR. October 28, 1857-3m

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, P. M .- Breadstuffs are dull. The export domand for Flour is extremely limited, and the only transactions are 1000 barrels at §5 per barrel for superflue, and §5.25 extra. Small sales to the retailers and bakers from §5 to \$6 for common and extra brands and §6,25@ 6,50 for fancy lots. Ryo flour dull at \$4,25, Corn Meal \$3 per barrel. SGRAN.--Wheat unsettled, and 5@10c. \$3 bu. lower.--Sales at \$1 for inferior, \$1 15@1 24 for reds, and \$1 20@ 1 30 for white of fair and prime quality. Ryo steady at 75c. for Delawarc, and 75@80c. for Peun'a., mostly at 75c. Corn dull, at 79@81c. for old yellow, afloat; 77@50c. in store, and 58@65c. for new- Closing sales, 77@78c. for old, and 60@62c. for new. Oats dull at 34@37c., closing at at former figure, which is a decline. Barley, 70@75c. for Penn'a., and New York at 90c. Barley malt at \$1 10. 6,50 for fancy lots. Rye flour dull at \$4,25, Corn Meal \$3

#### MARRIED.

MARKEED. In this borough, on the 6th inst., by Rev. D. Shoaff. Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS and Miss Lov. RAHM, both of Hun-tingdon. At Mr. J. S. Miller's Hotel, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. T. A. W. WEBB, and Miss ANNA M. HAMM, both of Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa. On the 1st inst., by H. Ckay Weaver, Esq., Mr. Henry E. BENNER of Mifflin county, Pa., and Miss REEECCA WEAVER of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO., FLOUR DEALERS, and Commission Merchants for the sale of Grain, Seeds, and Produced generally, keep constantly on hand the best qualities of *Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and St. Louis brands Flour.* Orders faithfully filled at the market prices of the day. Nos. 69 and 70, Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. December 2, 1857-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of VAL-UABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an alias or der of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 23d day of December, 1857, at 10 o'clock a. m., the follow-ing Real Estate, late of John Courad, Esq., deceased, to wit:

ing Real Estate, late of John Conrad, Esq., deceased, to wit: ONE LOT OF GROUND, at McAlavy's Fort, in the town-ship of Jackson; bounded on the North, West, and South by lands of the said McBurney, and on the East Wm. Hunt, containing ONE HALF ACRE, more or less, and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, part of which is now occupied as a Store house; Stable, Wood house and other improvements. TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be maid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two

equal annual payments with interest from the data of the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from the date of the confirmation; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage

confirmation; to be secured by the state of the purchaser. N. B. Possession of the said property will be given on the first day of April next. The rents due or to become due under the lease of the said property to Wm. Hunt, are reserved from the effect of the said of the said property. JOHN JACKSON, Trustee?

December 17, 1857.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.-OR-A PHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale, in the borough of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, 26th December, 1857, at 1 o'clock, p. M., the following described Real Estate of Alexander Gwin, dec'd, to with

A Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining Land of John McCahan's heirs, Christian Conts, Sanuel Friedley, John Simpson and Elisha Shoe-maker, containing 225 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, of which there are about 150 acres cleared, having thereon a large frame bank barn, or dwelling house applie archevel of well of weter 150 acres cleared, having thereon a large frame bank barn, log dwelling house, apple orchard, a good well of water, cc. Said tract of land is distant from Huntingdon two miles, a public road leading from Huntingdon to Ennis-ville passes through it, and on the east it is bounded by Stone Creek; said farm is well adapted to raising stock, having a large quantity of meadow thereon. TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance in three equal annual payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. JAMES GWIN, Guardian of the minor children of Alexander Gwin, and

Guardian of the minor children of Alexander Gwin, and December 2, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa. November 11, 1857.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .--- The under-A signed Auditor, appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of the Cassville Seminary, will at-tend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Hun-tingdon, on Thursday, December 24th, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. m. All persons are required to present their claims be-fore such Auditor at that time or be debarred from coming in for a share of such fund. December 2, 1857. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

CHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION. -By virtue of sundry orders issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following Real Estate,

A Tract of Land in Clay township in said county, bounded by lands of John Rohrer. Charles Rine-hart and others, containing 101 acres and 130 perches, more or less, now occupied by Jacob States, having there-on erected a log house and barn, and other improvements. Also, another Tract of Land adjoining the

one above described, adjoining lands of Caleb Brown and Robert Madden, containing 70 acres and 130 perches, more or less, a part of which is cleared but no buildings there-on, in pursuance of proceedings in Partition to No. 54 April Term 1857.

Also, a Tract of Land adjoining the tract first above described, containing 10 acres and 30 perches and allowance, more or less, now occupied by John Baker, having thereon erected a log house and barn. TERMS—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance to be secured by the mort-

gage of judgment bond of the purchaser at such time as may be agreed upon, ou the day of sale, in pursuance of proceedings in Partition to No. 33 April Term 1857. GRAFFUS MILLER,

Dec. 2, 1857. Sheriff. TO INVALIDS.-Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of th ungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to Invalids Retreat, Author of "Letters to Invalids, IS COMING! See following Card.

DECEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the discuse of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincin-nati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms s follows: Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Tuesday, December 15.

application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of ad-ministering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been ap-proached in a direct manner by medicine. They were in-tended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act con-stitutionally, expending their inneediate and principal acstitutionally, expending their immediate and principal ac stitutionally, expending their immediate and principal ac-tion upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infaut or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or in-terfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient. *Other Diseases Treated.*—In relation to the following dis-cases, either when complicated with lung affections or cx-isting alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them

isting alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Ir-

regularities and Weakness. Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and howels. &c.

and howels, &c. All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. S. D. HARDMAN, M. D. \$3, No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

ers are "domestic institutions," and are en-

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!-FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS FISHER & MCMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducats, Oriented Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese

e. Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore. We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by

	Loane.
: to	Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.
on-	DANK NOTES AT PAR! AT TH
$\mathbf{in}$	HARDWARE DEPOT!
	The subscribers have again returned from the East, wit
	an enlarged stock of
his	Hardware, Mechanics' Tools,
on-	Cutlery, Hollow-ware,
	Paints, Saddfery,
on-	Oils, Coach trimmings, &c. &
1 <b>b-</b>	With an endless variety of modern inventions and in
to	provements.
	Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from
he	manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and reta
his	-extremely low.
ice	CD_Bank Notes taken at par for goods.
	AST-All orders receive prompt attention.
la-	JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
-ze	Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.
ole	THE WITHERED HEART.
ite	By T. S. ARTHUR.
	This is a large 12mo. volume, Price \$1.00 with a fin
•	mezzotint engraving, and is one of the most thrilling take

mezzotint engraving, and is one of the most thrilling tales ever written by the author. It shows how a man may seem to the world all that is good and noble, and yet be a tyrant in his family, and finally send his wife to a mad-house.

house. We publish all Mr. Arthur's new books, also works of History, Biography, &c., for which we want Agents in all parts of the United States, to whom the largest commis-sion will be paid, also an extra commission in the way of J. W. BRADLEY. gifts. J. W. BRADLEY

gifts. 48 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.-Specimen copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of the mice of book. Oct. 28, 1837.

Eight, (8) in Township 82, North of Range 31, West of 5th Principal Meridian. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as application will be made by the undersigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washing-ton, D. C., for the delivery of the Patents which may issue on said Tracts of Land, when the same are ready for trans-mission. Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1857-6t.

COUNTRY DÉALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLES ALE as chean as they can in the buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as thoy can in the cifics. as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN. TEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN,

Deposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Fra. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the very latest fashion and of the best materials. The same quality of Clothing caunot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap. Call and examine for yourselves. II. ROMAN. Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

DOOTS & SHOES. A new stock re-ceived! LEVI WESTBROOK, has just open-ed another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fushionable kind to be had in the

city. Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by

Calling at my store. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices. Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

NTOTICE-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 skid Borough, a deed 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 prop-erly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immedia payment to W. B. ZEIGLER. Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

DROOKER & MARSH, AUCTION-DIRUCKLER & MARSH, AUCTION EERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 261 North Ed Street, one door below Vinc, Philadelphia-Sales of BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, GUNS, HARDWARE, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c: EVERY EVENING. Control Storekeepers and others will always find at our evening Sales a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, to be sold in lots to suit buyers. \*\*\* Goods packed on the premises for Country Trade. Sopt. 30, 1857-301.

DUBLIC NOTICE .- The subscriber having no permanent residence at present, wishes to inform all persons who gave their notes for property purchased at his sale, that they can save cost by calling on D. P. Gwin of Hanthagdon, who is authorized to re-ceive the amount of said notes, which will be due on the 17th of December next. Nov. 18, 1857.

Nov. 18, 1857. TRAY HEIFER.—Came to the resi-dence of the subscriber, in Henderson township, some-time about the 1st of April last, a black heifer, supposed to be a year old, with some white spots, the right ear c: oft off, and a slit in it. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise, it will be sold according to law. Nov. 18, 1857.\* *JACOB HE8S; Henderson township.* 

THE LATEST and NEWEST Styles of Ladies' Collars at FISHER & MCMURTRIE'S. BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and Cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep Jourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Hunfingdon. Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.) WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

EAS, TEAS-of excellent qualities. and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Lin-en Shirt Fronts, Bleady Made Shirts, White & Fairey, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S. BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of P. P. GWING

tirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Bosides, there was no question the price of book.