seem to overlook the deplorable extent to which education is undervalued, and the unwillingness which exists to bestow the time, labor, and money on its attainment. The object of this argument is not to accommodate this evil. but to overcome it. The truth of our theory ought not to be suspected on account of any difficulties in the way of its application. Many an important doctrine, although true, and believed to be true, is resisted in its application by the human mind.— It suffices in any such case, to know that the change proposed contemplates undeniable improvement, and discreetly consults the nature and laws of human perfectability. Education is doubtless greatly undervalued by many; it is held in due estimation by few. It is always most despised by those who have least of it themselves. But where is the man who thinks lightly of the knowledge, or the men-tal discipline he possesses? If many who have education, in respectable degrees, err and more solemn relations, they only betray their share of our common infirmity.

This plea for education is not a human device. It comes from God, combined by an adorable philosophy, with the leading principles of heavenly wisdom and love. The plan of divine culture puts the understanding and the heart together; and exhorts, and commands, in language above all imitation, but thou incline thine ear unto wisdom, and apply thine heart to understanding; if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her treasures, then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God." Can such a requisition be answered cation, and the true, and safe guide of its

tion of the human mind is of the Gospel.— The proper Teacher of the understanding is the Saviour. "In him was life, and the life was the light of men." He revives, in the dark, and dormant mind, the lively and healthy thirst for knowledge; strengthens, and governs the mind, by faith in his own power, and love, spreads out the universe of mystery before it, and urges it, by all the fields for the discipline of the understanding, and nurseries for the pure affections of the pansion to its influence, and the work of edu-

A just view of the claims of every human mind to cultivation, disagrees with the notion, that those only are to pursue learning, and mental discipline, who manifest an original taste for such employments, and a peculiar aptitude for success in them. In the light of our present discussion, this notion appears extremely false and injurious. It effort on the part of our numerous friends, presumes that the blind, and perverse understanding of a child, will do its office, better with indulgence, than under resolute checks and guides;-that waywardness may work the health of the mind, and yield the proper fruit of mental action. It helps parents to form excuses for neglecting the scientific education of their children;—leaves in the lower circles of human intelligence those who powers to those low propensities which render them averse to discipline, and gives them over to a dominion, under which no reflecting parent can be willing that his child should be bound. What is the child's want of aptitude for learning? Is it not a dislike for the regular, and efficient exercises of the mind: -aversion to the strict control, and proper discipline of the thoughts; and a proneness to yield them up to every idle influence that may stir around them? It is one of the fruits of sin. It partakes largely of the essence of sin. And shall such a principle be in- of those who have lately received, and those dulged and fostered by a mistaken and pernicious prudence? Can parental policy or affection overlook such perversenes as a foible, and let it fix the intellectual destiny forever? Shut that mind up to its work. Guard it in small amounts. from distraction. Tempt, and guide its activity, according to the laws of its nature.-Withhold from it the liberty of choice between education and no education, and between one kind of education and another .--Give it no alternative. It is formed for the severe, diligent, and blissful exercise of thought, and to hold that exercise now, and forever, as a part of its perfect life.

The doctrine of this discourse involves the important, and seasonable admonition, that to begin, and conduct the mental cultivation of any person, male, or female, with reference to a particular, temporal occupation, is but a very inadequate method of compassing | Periodicals three years, can be had for \$15; the ends of education. The results of such training will continue with the mind, after such objects have passed away. That intellect is on its way to its everlasting state, and shall its whole structure be built for its passage? The person so trained may seem peculiarly fitted for a niche in this world. He may get through life with a seeming propriety and success. But how many of the temporal offices of the human mind must such an one fail to perform; --offices I mean, which belong, not to a few peculiar stations only, but to man, as man. How many of the weightier matters of truth and right must he omit for lack of capacity to handle them?-And how does he compare in intellectual stature with the perfect man? While from the unavoidable necessities of the present life, men betake themselves to their various occupations, each will the better suit his place, for the more general education he has received. But to leave out all knowledge, and discipline, except what seems indispensable to the temporal calling, is to make but

the part of a man. A SHORT SERMON AND A GOOD ONE .- The Rev. Dr. B of Philadelphia is noted for brief, sententious sayings in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chesnut street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir, can you tell me how to find the sher-iff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, every time you earn five dollars spend ten!" Saying this, the Doctor walked on, leaving his questioner gaping upon the sidewalk .-He was a stranger who had come to town on business, and asked for information; but the more he pondered the more he was convinced that his unknown informant had answered him wisely.—N. Y. Observer.

"Died of thin Shoes," is the inscription no doubt, mendacious marble told the truth- 110.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, December 30, 1857.

New Advertisements. The Cassville Seminary, &c., by John D. Walsh, Su

AS-British Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine, by L. Scott & Co., New York. AGGround Plaster, by Samuel Hatfield.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, by John P. Aerston, Secretary, Philadelphia. Dissolution of Partnership, by James Norris and

Our readers will find on the first page of to-day's "Globe" a very able address on in some of their habitual views of its higher, | Education, delivered by Rev. Curran. It is not an every-day address, and should be carefully read by every body.

A Happy New Year.

Another year is rapidly drawing to a close, and we can look back with a heart overflowing with thanks for the innumerable kindmands, in language above an innection, scarcely admissable, on any other principle, and from day to day, from our numerous and from day to day, from our numerous to the control of its own age: "If friends and patrons. And we are proud to class among our warmest personal friends, and most substantial patrons, many of the as silver, and searchest for her as for hid best men of the county in the opposition ranks. To our party alone we are not indebted for the permanent position of the by a pure heart without a cultivated under- GLOBE-it is true the Democracy have ever standing? Is not this single sentence the been generous, have given us a liberal supcomprehensive argument for a complete edu-port,—but without the patronage we have from year to year received from our personal In a word: the needful, and perfect educa- friends in the opposition parties, the GLOBE would not now be placed upon a foundation which will continue to sustain it though political storms may threaten with destruction one half of the press of the State.

As has ever been our rule of action, we will continue to speak independently of parties and their measures,-advocating the motives of an everlasting life, to search out those mysteries. His word, and his works, the two great volumes of his revelation, are and without fear, favor, or affection, expose and oppose the rottenness of politicians who may have more at heart the spoils of office heart. Only prepare to present its utmost ex- than the principles of our party and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

We shall continue from week to week, and from month to month, and we hope from year to year, for many long years, to labor to make the GLOBE an acceptable family paper to the hundreds of its patrons, and worthy of a more extended circulation. A little might greatly add to the strength of our subscription, which perhaps, not far in the future, might be of vast importance to them. To all a happy New Year!

A FRIENDLY NOTICE.—As we do not intend to be swamped,—or crippled in the least in ought to rise into the higher; and forfeits for our business hereafter, by men who are able. January, as rapidly as we can look over our fire. books, to erase the names of all such from our list and place their accounts in other hands for collection. Such as may fail to receive further indulgence from us, cannot vide for taking a census, and election for deljustly complain, as their good sense will con- egates to a Convention," over the vote of Gov. vince them that they have treated us badly. | Stanton, by a unanimous vote in the Senate, This notice is intended only for a majority and by 29 to 1 in the House. The rumor who may receive, bills from this office. But we will be glad to receive friendly calls from all who may know themselves indebted to us I expected."

The British Periodicals.

We invite attention to the advertisement of these valuable periodicals, for a new year, in another column. Now, is the proper time to subscribe. They are the best periodicals published, and the amount required to obtain the Re-prints is very small compared with their value. In Great Britain the works cost \$31, here, but \$10. For three consecutive years-1856, '57 and '58-the whole five and less than the five at corresponding low

The "North British," which had recently become less Evangelical than in its earlier years, has got back to its first faith, and is now conducted on the same principles and with the same vigor which characterized it when under the care of Chalmers and his illustrious compeers.

See terms of subscription.

The Lecompton Constitution.

A majority of the Delegates elected by the people of Kansas to frame a Constitution, were elected under pledge that they would submit it to a vote of the people. Calhoun, the President of the Convention, as soon as he was warm in his seat,-out of the reach of the voters, -was foremost in betraying them, by refusing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people of the Territory. And now, should greater trouble come out of the question, who will be to blame, -Calhoun and those who sustain the action of his Convention, or the people who have been deceived and misrepresented by the men they elected? The Democracy are pledged to the principle that the people of Kansas shall be perfectly free to select all their domestic institutions, and under no circumstances can we be influenced to endorse the outrage of forcing the Constitution upon them without their consent.

The vote in Wisconsin upon the propoupon the monument marking the grave of a sition to extend negro suffrage was—yeas young girl, in New Jersey, and for once, 28,235, nays 41,345; majority against, 13,-

The American Agriculturist.

This valuable Monthly for January is herefore us. Its contents are of great value to the farmer and the general reader. We want to send the proprietor a club of six fact known than an excellent militia band subscribers at least, by Saturday next. Hand in your names immediately—only 80 cents.

The News.

Among the documents referring to the Teritory of Kansas, transmitted by the President to the Senate on Wednesday last, was a letter from the Secretary of State to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, accepting his resignation of the office of Governor of Kansas. The Secretary remarks the impropriety of replies by the Executive to the criticisms of resigning officers, which, if countenanced, and thus allowed to increase, would either consume a large amount of valuable time in replies, or else remain on file as uncontradicted arguments and charges against the Government. In reply to the statement that the President has changed his policy in regard to Kansas, he declares that his responsibility would have been of the gravest character had he, on account of his preference of a submission of the whole constitution to the people, failed to secure a fair election on the question of slavery, which alone the convention resolved to submit to the people. The President never thought or declared the convention bound to submit to the people any portion of the constitution except the question of slavery, nor did he think that its other portions would be invalid without such submission. The question of slavery was the all-absorbing question, with which the Governor was not to interfere, his office being merely to provide a full and fair election for its decison. The Secretary concludes with an acceptance of the resignation.

The Secretary of State, in a letter of instructions, dated December 11, to the Hon. James W. Denver, the new secretary and acting Governor of Kansas, states the reason of the removal of Mr. Stanton to have been the introduction of a new element of discord among the people of Kansas, by his proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, to meet on the 7th instant. He directs the new secretary to preserve the peace of the Territory; to secure the freedom of election, both as directed by the convention and as may be provided by the Legislature; and to see that the members of the Legislature are secure and free in their deliberations. He concludes his letter with the statement that no action of the Legislature about to meet could interfere with the elections of December 21 and January 26, in the mode prescribed by the constitutional convention.

The Secretary of War, on Saturday last, received confirmatory despatches of previous advices, that all the troops of the Utah expedition were concentrated near Fort Bridges, them the everlasting and invaluable blessing but who through carclessness or other mo- in comparatively comfortable quarters. The of disciplined minds. It surrenders immortal tives, have neglected to pay our just de- troops were in high spirits, and there was mands, we have determined, after the first of just snow enough to procet the grass from

> The latest advices from Kansas are to the 17th inst. The Legislature had passed "An Act repealing an Act, entitled an Act to prothat Walker and Stanton had been removed, was generally credited, but caused little excitement, almost every one saying, "just as

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday night last, with California dates to the 5th inst. She brought \$2,000,000 in gold. Among the passengers is General Walker, who, with one hundred and fifty of his men, were captured by Commodore Paulding, of the United States frigate Wabash. The General is on parole. The men were placed on board the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, to be conveyed to Norfolk. The lake and river steamers on the San Juan have been handed over to Messrs. Janison & Morgan. These steamers had

re-taken by an expedition from the Wabash. Fort Castillo had also been captured by General Walker, and a party of fifty Americans, under Col. Anderson, still hold possession of it, as well as the river San Juan. Anderson has a full supply of provisions for | ral. three months, with six pieces of artillery and

an abundance of ammunition. The Detroit Free Press, one of the sternest Democratic journals in Michigan, gives a graphic account of a meeting held in that city in favor of the Kansas fraud. Resolutions were submitted against the fraud, and, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, were adopted, ten to one—and every man voting was a devoted friend of the administration of James Buchanan. A much stronger vote against the fraud could be had in every city and county in the free States, if the question could be fairly taken, even should every officeholder and his influence be exerted in favor of the fraud.

Mr. John Martin, of London, is being put in possession of the "Jennens property," which for so long a period has been without a recognized heir. The sum, in cash, he inherits, amounts to the inconvenient sum of \$80,000,000, while his income will be \$250,-000 per annum. The inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his preceeding life.

The War Department has ascertained the actual cash value of the property destroyed by the Mormons to be nearly fifty thousand dollars, covering other items than army

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia. We learn from the Press that Senator

Douglas and lady arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday evening last, and no sooner was the serenaded him. The area in Chesnut street in front of the Girard House was soon crowded, and a loud call for Mr. Douglas having been made, Daniel Daugherty, Esq., who so ably addressed the Democracy in this place in the campaign of '56, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the Senator to the enthusiastic multitude.

Senator DougLAS then appeared on the balcony, and, amid loud applause, stated the broad principles of the Constitution, upon which his conduct, as regards the Kansas question, had been based. He enunciated the opinion that the will of the majority should rule, and his declaration was received with great cheering. A compliment having been paid to him as "author of the Nebraska bill," he declared that he was not author of the great principle upon which that measure was founded—that principle was coeval with, and was part of the Constitution of the United States. He deprecated the idea of hostility to the President, or to his Administration, and expressed his belief that Mr. Buch-ANAN would prove eminently worthy of the high opinion formed of him by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which had elected him to the high office he now held.

Senator Douglas retired amid great applause, and then arose a loud call for Colonel Forney, editor of The Press, who responded in a brief speech, declaring his inviolable adherence to the great principle of the ascendancy of the majority.

These agreeable proceedings did not terminate until one o'clock the next morning. Senator Douglas remained in the city during Friday, and was called upon by hundred of the true friends of the party and its prin-

Who are true Democrats?

Just now, a few of the Democratic press, a majority sustained by government patronage-and a few reckless politicians holding office from the President and his Cabinet, are amusing the people with a grand display of their insolence, in an attempt to read out of the party, the only true and reliable members of it. In the language of the editor of the Newton (N. J.) Herald according to our own home spun, county notion, a true Democrat is one who adheres firmly to the doctrines of the party, as announced in the resolutions of our convention, the speeches of our leaders, the columns of our presses, and the measures of our representatives. Let us apply this, as a test of position in the present

We-and when we say "we," it includes such noble champions as Douglas and Walker, who have never faltered, almost the whole Democratic press of Pennsylvania, the entire Democratic press of Illinois, every Democratic paper in Iowa, except the Dubuque Northwest, every Democratic paper in Wisconsin, and in Michigan and Indiana, and Ohio; the leading Democratic papers of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, and nearly the entire Democratic press of New Jersey: WE are all pronounced traitors to the party, because we adhere to the following land-

1st. "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom. but to leave the people thereof PERFECTLY FREE to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."—Nebraska Act.

2d. "Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly-expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."-Cincinnati Platform.

3d. It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free been captured by General Walker, but were and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved; and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—Buchanan's Inaugu-

4th. "When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of this Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."-Buchanan's instructions to Mr.

Walker. 5th. "Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except their own direct expression at the polls. A Constitution not subject to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud. Washington Union July 7,

6th. "We claimed [during the Presidential campaign] that the Democracy were more the friends of "free Kansas," because they wished to have her people perfectly free to select ALL their domestic institutions." William Bigler, in his speech delivered last summer in answer to a speech of David Wilmot.

7th. "I understand that you and all your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the patriotism of the whole people of Kansas who should all participate, freely and fully, in this decision, sibly felt in sev and by a majority of whose votes the deter- Wednesday last.

mination must be made, as the only proper and Constitutional mode of adjustment."— Walker's Letter of Acceptance

8th. "I repeat, then, as my carnest conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress.' Walker's first speech in Kansas.
9th. "A Constitution wisely framed and

properly, fairly and honestly approved by the true citizens of Kansas, will settle all the difficulties that surround us, and that have been surrounding us, and will at once restore harmony to the Union." The high and responsible duty, therefore, devolves upon us to take in our hands the organic act of this Territory, and, acting upon its principles, to present to the Congress of the United States a Constitution framed in such a manner, and having such an endorsement as that we may not merely petition for admission to the Union, but demand that we shall be admitted. Address of Calhoun to the Kansas Constitutional Convention.

10th. "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 Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general, unqualified terms."—Buchanan's

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Correspondence of the Daily Press Washington, Dec. 24, 1857 Congress adjourned yesterday for the Christmas holidays. It was a timely adjournment. Great events will occur before their next meeting, which may solve questions as full of embarrassment as any that have engaged the minds of our representatives for many years past. By the 4th of January, the doubters and waiters will be deprived of all further excuse for dodging the great issue which has already been made on a question, in relation to which it would have involved a gross reproach and libel, six months ago, to have suspected-any Democrat to be undecided. And yet, what can happen, what turn can take place in the affairs of Kansas, that will not justify the course so manfully pursued by Gov. Walker, by Senators Douglas, Stewart, Broderick? One of three results must have happened on the 21st, any of which would render the position of these gallant Democrats impregnable. Probably no election was held on account of the violent opposition of the people in Kansas; this would prove the wisdom and prudence of Governor Walker, and Senator Douglas, in opposing the submission of an instrument so repugnant to the great mass of the people. But if by the employment of the United States troops an election is held against the will of the people, the returns will be miserably meagre, and either

for or against slavery. If the former, there

is no Northern man who has stood by this

Lecompton swindle, as a fair expression of

the will of the people, who will not be cover-

ed with shame and confusion. How will those Democrats who have from the commencement, on the very threshold of the controversy, declared themselves in favor of the right, of justice, of self government, and true popular sovereignty, stand by the side of the trimmers and waiters, and the open and declared enemies of the great principle which constitutes the very core, the germ nd life of the Kansas bill? Their position is taken; it is in any event a secure and safe one: it is all plain sailing for them in the future; but for the others there are awful breakers ahead, and dark tempests gathering in the horizon. We are not surprised, therefore, at the contented, self-reliant, and assured air of Senator Douglas, in his last speech, in reply to Fitch, in which he declared that in sixty days he should have the warm approval and days he should have the warm approval and gratitude of those who now looked so frowningly and menacingly upon him. Instead of being turned out of the national Democracy, they would be prepared to vote him a medal for his fidelity to its principles. This idea of ruling or reading the intrepid Illinoisan out of the party of which he has been for so many years so gallant and faithful a chief, is exceed-

One of the allusions in the letter of Gen. Cass to Gov. Walker may provoke further correspondence, which will add to the complication of this affair. It is the denial that the President ever instructed Gov. Walker to insist upon the submission of the Constitution to the people.

Washington, Dec. 25, 1857. Against the few letters from placemen and political managers published by the Union, Judge Douglas can array not less than eight hundred letters per day from the purest sources of popular opinion, which are poured in upon him from every quarter, endorsing and applauding his course. It will show the strength and sincerity of the feeling in this behalf that many of his correspondents hold Federal offices. Not a few of these letters are from the South, a great many from the interior of counties of New York and Pennylvania, but most of them are from the great West. You are right in saying that the South is far from being a unit in favor of the Lecompton iniquity. The Southern people are not always represented by their political agents. The habit in that section is to inlulge their representative in sectional ultraism, on the principle that it is well to be overzealous in a good cause. Hence the strong, lefiant language, the menaces of secession, the violent demonstration and great tenacity for abstractions, which constitute the burden of the speeches of their public men. But when it comes to acting and voting, the people set aside these fiery gentlemen and declare for themselves their conservatism, their devotion to the Union, to justice, and fair

With some familiarity with the Southern people, I think I am safe in asserting, that if Northern Democrats had not taken the initiative in favor of the Lecompton usurpation, it would have had few real and sincere supporters in the South. "But," as a Southern Senator said, "when our Northern friends volunteer this concession, with what grace can we refuse it, and thereby expose them undefended to the fury of their own people." Such a declaration speaks better for the generosity of the South than for the manhood of he North.

The news from Kansas is very alarming .-It adds greatly to the burden and anxiety which oppress our patriotic President.

The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in several portions of Maine on

ROUND PLASTER.—The Juniata ROUND PLANTEIN.—Inc ountage.

Flour and Plaster Mills, one mile below Alexandria,
Huntingdon county, Pa., have constantly on hand Ground
Plaster of the best quality, for which Grain of all kinds,
will be taken in exchange at the market prices.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.

December 30, 1857-2m.

TUNTINGDON and BROAD TO RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.—The anm meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be at their office No. 309 Walnut street, on TUESDAY, 12th day of JANUARY next, at 11 o'clock A. M., we an election will be held for a President and twelve Dirors, to serve the ensuing year. ors, to serve the ensuing year.

JNO. P. AERSTON, Secreta
Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1857.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business as Farners, in Springfield township, Pa., under the style of Norris & Lane, is this day (10th November,) dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts owing by or to the firm will be paid and received by Jaa. Norris, Springfield township, Hentingdon Co., Pa. JAMES NORRIS, Dec. 30, 1857.

THOMSON LANE. THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

As the present Principal of this Institution is not well known in this vicinity, we beg leave to call the attention of the school patronizing public to the following letters: NEW YORK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, }

Albany, May 12, 1855.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, Mr. M. McN. Wulsh, is a graduate of this Institution, and that he always sustained a high character as a contleman and a scholar a gentleman and a scholar.

He has taught with great success in one of the schools of this city and in several of other parts of the State.

He is proposing to improve himself by foreign travel, and I have great pleasure in commending him to the friends of education and learning, as a gentleman in all

respects worthy of their confidence.

SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH (L.L.D.)

Principal of the N. Y. State Normal School.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. Department of Public Instruction.

Albany, May 14th, 1855.

To whom it may concern: The bearer, M. McN. Walsh, Esq., a graduate of the New York State Normal School, and for several years Principal of one of the Albany City Schools, desires to add to his usefulness as a teacher and a citizen by a tour of observation and by study in Europe.

Mr. Walsh bears an unsullied reputation for integrity and honor, and is earnestly commended to the encouragement and favor of the noble everywhere, and especially of those who have pleasure in making the sojourn of the stranger happy.

Hoping that he will find in Europe a generous welcome and be especially guarded and protected, while absent, by Him who watcheth over and careth for the people of all countries, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the Department of Public Instruction of the State of New York, this 14th day of May A. D. 1855.

V. M. RICE, Superintendent of Public Instruction

New Jersey State Normal School, } Trenton, Oct. 20th, 1857. } Having been for several years past familiarly acquainted with Mr. M. McN. Walsh, as a scholar of fine attainments, and a teacher of rare ability and success, I can most confiand a teacher of rare ability and success, I can most confidently and cheerfully bear testimony to his emineut fitness for any position as an educator to which he could aspire.

The careful culture to which Mr. W. has subjected himself, by means of schools at home and travel abroad, together with his marked adaptation to the work of Instruction renders him a most desirable person for the supervision on an educational establishment of a high order. I should deem any community fortunate in securing his services in such a canacity.

rices in such a capacity. WM. F. PHELPS, (A.M.)
Principal of the N. J. State Normal School

TO TEACHERS.—A class for instructing persons wishing to become teachers, will be under the Principal's immediate charge. The next quarter commences January 18th, 1858.

JOHN D. WALSH, Supt. Cassville Seminary, Dec. 20, 1857.

FIRITISH REVIEWS, and BLACK-NOOD'S MAGAZINE. GRÉAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative). THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church). THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig. Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character.

As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered in lispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can

For all four of the Reviews..... For Blackwood's Magazine. For Blackwood and three Review current in the State where issued will be received at par. POSTAGE.—The Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-Four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Re-

views.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magnaines of the day, these Pariodicals loss little by any Hence, a full year of the

Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the cos. (with no omissions) for 1850, may be regarded nearly is valuable as for 1858. Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following extrement low rates.
SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, and '58 TOGETHER.

or Blackwood and one Review.... For Blackwood and two Reviews... For Blackwood and three Reviews... N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals

above named is \$31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE! Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be al-

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 51 Gold street, New York. December 30, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, for license to keep an Inn or Taveru, Eating Houses, &c., which will be presented to the said Court for consideration, on Wednesday, the 13th day of

Court for consideration, on weanesday, the four of January, next:
John Donaldson, Inn or Tavern, Mapleton.
Samuel Beigle, Eating House, Spruce Creek.
Alexander Seeds, Eating House, Spruce Creek.
D. CALDWELL, C.

D. CALDWELL, Clerk. CLERK'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1857.

AS CO. NOTICE.—The stockhold-ers of the Huntingdon Gas Company are hereby no-tined that an election will be held at the office of the un-dersigned, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing five Managers to see the for the purpose of choosing five Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
According to Section 3rd of the Bylaws, "No person shall be permitted to vote at any election of said Company unless he or she shall have fully paid all the shares of stock by him or her subscribed."

By order of the Board of Managers.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary.
Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1857.

GRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Ine
Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will meet
in the Court House on WEDNESDAY. EVENING of the
first week of January Court (13th prox.) at 7 cclock, for
the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and
transacting other business of importance. A full attendance of the officers of the Association, and all others interested, is carnestly requested. GRICULTURAL SOCIETY .-- The

ested, is carnestly requested.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. McDIVITT, Secretvry.

Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1857.

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 Huntingdon, who is authorized to receive the amount of said notes, which will be due on the 17th of December next.

Nov. 18, 1857.

HALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.