THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
ARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Phila.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

New Advertisements.

☞ Call at D. P. Gwin's cheap store.
☞ Notice to Teachers, by G. Miller.
☞ Read Robt. King's advertisement.
☞ Notice to Mill Owners, by John Todd.
☞ Hardware for the Million, by Jas. A. Brown.
☞ Gutman has a new stock of Ready-made Clothing.
☞ John S. Miller has removed to the Jackson Hotel.
☞ C. Couts calls the attention of travelers and others.
☞ Ben. Jacobs has received his stock of Spring goods.
☞ Moses Strous calls attention to his stock of new goods.
☞ Executors' Notice, by Isabella Hunt and Wm. G. Harper.
☞ H. Roman calls the attention of our readers to his stock of new clothing.
☞ Fisher & M'Murtrie request our readers to look over their advertisement.

☞ Court commences on Monday next.—Will our friends in town and country, do what they can towards supplying us with a little of the needful.

☞ The State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday next, promises to be a large and able body. We have been informed that quite a large delegation from this county will be in attendance. Excursion tickets will be issued on the Pennsylvania Railroad to all who wish to attend the Convention, at half the usual charge, and to be good from the 11th to the 15th.

☞ *Mr. Lewis*—You will please publish our names as in favor of the State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 13th inst.,

John Copley,	L. G. Grier,
Geo. W. Owens,	Matthew Grier,
John A. Copley,	Geo. M. Cassidy,
A. P. Owens,	Gideon Grazier,
Dr. Roan Clarke,	Jno. M. Stonecroad,
Wm. A. Copley.	John T. Dopp,
Jonas Stettler,	Benjamin Ganoe,
Jacob Yeager,	Jno. Z. Kooken,

David G. Owens.

Another Democratic State Convention.

A call for another Democratic State Convention, numerously signed, by leading Democrats of the State, has been issued. The following is the call:—

The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania are invited to assemble in State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 1859, to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame, and principles of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by a Convention assembled at the State Capitol on the 16th of March:

To resist the high-handed attempt of the Federal Administration to dictate political creeds of the people;

To protest against the war of a consolidated Federal despotism upon State sovereignty and State rights;

To re-assert the great principle of Popular Sovereignty and non-intervention, as well in the Territories as in the States—non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States;

To re-endorse the old-fashioned creed of the Democratic party, repudiated and trampled under foot by men claiming to represent the party;

And, finally, to proclaim our unfaltering confidence in William F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, who has been assailed and proscribed because he refused, at the bidding of Federal dictation, to betray the trust, desert the principles, and falsify the pledges of the Union States Rights Democracy.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Correspondence of The Globe.]

FRIDAY, March 25th. SENATE.—A petition was presented from citizens of Bradford county praying that the right of suffrage may be extended to negroes. Bill entitled "an act to authorize the execution of process in certain cases in equity concerning property within the jurisdiction of the Court on defendant's non-resident or not found therein".—The bill authorizing the appointment of boards of visitors to the several houses of employment, and one for the support of the poor of this Commonwealth passed second reading. A bill abolishing the Northern District of the Supreme Court passed finally.

HOUSE.—Bills reported: an act relative to tax on real and personal property for State purposes; an act to decimalize the fee bill of the Prothonotaries of the Courts of Common Pleas; relative to challenging jurors in civil cases; to prevent the disturbance of public meetings; *relative to attachment* in execution; relative to vacating roads. Bills were read in place as follow, viz: to change the manner of appointing revenue commissioners; relating to fees of Aldermen, Justices of the Peace and Constables; relative to the claims of R. C. McGill and McGill & Cross. A message was received from the Governor informing the House that the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad on Chesnut and Walnut streets, could not receive his approval, according to the Constitution, said bill was reconsidered and on the question shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? the yeas were 75 and the nays 11.

SATURDAY. SENATE.—The bill mentioned above passed the Senate by a vote of 25 yeas to 4 nays.

HOUSE.—Occupied with private bills.

MONDAY, March 28th. SENATE.—Mr. Turney read in place a bill supplemental to the act of June 16, 1836, relative to executions. Private bills occupied the attention of the Senate during its session to-day.

HOUSE.—The General Banking Law was in considered Committee of the Whole and was on second reading when the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, SENATE.—Two petitions were presented from citizens of York county for the enactment of a law, requiring the petitioners for new roads to be at all the expense for viewing the same. A bill to prevent the killing of wild turkeys in the county of Huntingdon was reported. This bill has passed House. As it is a matter of interest to the citizens in every part of Huntingdon county, I insert it in full as follows, viz:

That from and after the first day of February, until the first day of October, in each and every year hereafter, it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, kill, catch in pens or destroy any wild turkey in the county of Huntingdon, under the penal sum of six dollars, with costs of prosecution for each and every offence, to be sued for and recovered before any magistrate in the township in which the offence was committed, (providing the action be brought within twenty days after the offence happened—one-half of the penalty for the use of the informant, who shall be a competent witness, the other half, for the use of the road repairs in the township in which the offence was committed.

The General Appropriation Bill occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed fixing thirty pounds as the standard weight for a bushel of oats. *The bill incorporating the Huntingdon County Bank*, passed finally. Yeas 41 nays 33. The commissioners named in the bill are R. E. McMurtrie, Graffus Miller, Thomas E. Orbison, John Brewster, William Oaks, Hays Hamilton, John N. Swoope, R. B. Wigton, William E. McMurtrie, J. Sewell Stewart, John Whittaker, A. W. Benedict, Alexander Port, George Jackson, (Huntingdon) David Blair and John Cresswell are named as commissioners. The capital stock is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars.—The bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren, was not agreed to.

WEDNESDAY. SENATE.—The Appropriation Bill was again under consideration.

HOUSE.—The General Banking Law Bill was taken up and passed to third reading.—A bill authorizing the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas to reserve points of law, and to order judgments of non-suit, passed finally. *A bill authorizing the creation* of a new judicial district out of the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson and Elk, was lost. The Senate bill requiring Railroad Companies to make uniform reports to the Auditor General, passed finally. A bill entitled "An Act to prevent frauds at elections," passed Committee of the Whole.

THURSDAY. SENATE.—The consideration of the Appropriation Bill was resumed, and continued up to the time of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions were presented favoring the extension of the elective privileges to negroes.

FRIDAY. SENATE.—The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was resumed and occupied the entire day. It passed finally. An effort made to reduce the salary of the members of the Legislature to $500 per annum failed. A number of speeches were made during the pendency of the bill which were evidently framed for home consumption.

HOUSE.—The General Banking Bill was again under consideration and was defeated. The bill relative to common schools was considered in committee of the whole and passed a supplement to the three hundred dollar exemption law, passed finally.

SATURDAY. SENATE.—Prof. Rogers, who has been liberally paid from the public treasury during the last twenty years for making a geological survey of the State, is again asking an appropriation to complete his final report.

The Legislature, last year, adjourned on the 22nd day of April. Up to that day, 1027 bills were reported in the Senate; and up to the first day of this month, 1025 bills have been reported this year in the Senate, and over 1300 in the House—much the largest portion of which are bills of a private and local character. Over four hundred of this number have been signed by the Governor.

JUNIATA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

TYRONE CITY, April 1, 1859.

FRIEND LEWIS:—I have been spending the former part of this week attending the closing exercises of the winter session, at the "Mountain Female Seminary," and, as many of your numerous readers have relatives or friends among the pupils of that Institution, I have thought a brief account of the Examination, &c., *might be interesting to them.*

The reader must excuse me if I make mistakes in names, as many of both teachers and pupils are stangers to me I shall not notice the classes in the order in which they were examined, but shall, so far as I can recollect, speak of each branch of study on which I had the pleasure of hearing the young ladies examined. The classes in mental arithmetic, examined by Miss Davis, evinced very careful instruction in the analysis of arithmetical problems. This branch of study, generally irksome to young ladies, must have had some fascination thrown around it by the teacher, in order to secure such proficiency on the part of the students. The classes in geography answered promptly, and for the time and opportunities they have had, they did well. On Monday afternoon we listened to the Bible recitation, conducted by Mr. Grier. We were truly gratified to see both teacher and scholars, take so deep an interest in this important study. Their conduct during the recitation showed plainly that they remember the injunction—"Search the Scriptures." May its holy light ever shine upon their pathway through life.

The lesson in mental philosophy was interesting, and the young ladies composing the class showed by their correct reasoning, that females do not *all* "take every thing for granted," as some *old bachelor* has slanderously reported. We were much pleased with the mode of conducting the examination in written arithmetic. Principles were required instead of rules; thus making *reasoners* of the pupils, instead of *machines*. We listened with a lively interest to the examination of a class, by Miss Davis—on Roman History.

We have not heard so much of the Belgi, the Helvitii, the Puric wars, of Cicero and his competitors, &c., &c., since our own happy school days. The classes in English grammar acquitted themselves quite creditably.—I hope the young ladies will not do as is often done by students; *i. e.*, study principles at school, and never practice them at home. The algebra classes used the symbols, coefficients, and exponents with more expedition and greater accuracy, than I have generally witnessed in similar Institutions.

The class in astronomy gave good evidence that they had been watching the *stars* more closely than the *gentlemen*, during the session. May their star of hope be ever bright, and they, themselves become fixed suns (or rather daughters) around which planets of *lesser magnitude* shall revolve in beautiful harmony. The examination in familiar science, was both interesting and instructive. If the young ladies will but put in practice what they have been learning from that branch, there will be less *risk* in going to the marriage (h) *altar*, and as a natural consequence, fewer spinsters and bachelors, and more domestic bliss. *The young ladies in geometry did* credit to themselves and teacher.

We have seldom, if ever, witnessd better mathematical talent among females than is possessed by two members of this class. The class in "Paley's Natural Theology," gave evidence of close study and careful instruction.

At the close of the examination, on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. D. X. Junkin. D. D., of Hollidaysburg, read a well written essay, on 'the evils of *novel reading*.' Had the same been delivered as an oration, it would doubtless have produced effect. The school room was decorated with numerous specimens of paintings, executed by the members of the drawing class under the supervision of Miss M. S. Wilson. Among the sketches, I recognized several familiar landscapes. On Wednesday night a concert consisting of vocal and instrumental music was given by teachers and pupils. The singing was good. Time and modulation have been carefully attended to. The young ladies belonging to Miss Rathburns' department, (instrumental music,) performed their part well.

My letter is already too long; so I must close by saying, that the Mountain Seminary with its healthful and romantic situation.—Moral influence, gentlemanly principal, and faithful assistants, is worthy of the confidence and patronage of all parents and guardians.

LEROY.

What is Wrong?

[From the Clinton Co. Democrat.]

That there is something wrong—something that induces the ill-feeling and divisions now existing in the Democratic party, is a proposition that probably no one will dispute.—What it is, we may all differ about. Something, however, must have been wrongly done—injudiciously done—in the management of the government or the party, or both, that has so loosened party ties and brought such disaster upon that old Democracy that has governed the country with such marked success and propriety from the days of JEFFERSON to the present, excepting only very brief intervals. The present is not a favorable opportunity to inquire into the mistakes of government that have directly induced the existing disruption, but what primarily caused the errors we complain of, may be inquired into, in our opinion, with entire propriety.—What else can it have been than a too blind adherence to self-constituted party leaders—to carelessness on the part of the people in the selection of Delegates to our Conventions, and the consequent selfish action of the latter instead of promoting the success of the principles of the party they *represented*—and to *foggism* of the foggiest character! Our annual political State Conventions are a curse to the party and to the country. They enable selfish politicians to form and keep up combinations to promote their personal interests, and hence the names of the leading spirits of our Conventions of one year, are the names of the same controlling power in all other Conventions—the very same names continually occurring in every Convention.—This of course would cause sameness in the purposes of the proceedings—idiocy—selfishness—a greedy desire for profit, for personal aggrandisement—and continued success would certainly, as it has, induce insolence, dictation, a cowardly trampling down of rivals and competitors. It keeps the party organization in the hands of old men who do not know the people or the wants of the times—in the hands of fossil remains of the past ages, like Arnold Plumer and Judge Gillis, clever men but superannuated, selfish, factious, and full of old sores, office-hunters by occupation, genuine, unadulterated, unmitigated *old fogies*. Under such lead no party can ever be successful—no good can ever be done. We want the young men of to-day—the vigor, and talent, and genius of the times—the men of the times to manage things for themselves. Legislating and managing for posterity is a humbug, a supercilious, grannyish absurdity.—We want none of it.

Napoleon over-run Europe with apparent ease, driving the almost perfect armies of the other nations before him with scarcely an effort, until he had either driven into disgrace or killed off the grannies who commanded the armies of his enemies. But no sooner did young men come into place and power, than the star of the "terror of Kings" commenced descending. Then Napoleon lost his power. And this is the history of all countries and all parties. Nature never designed grannies for rulers or commanders, and of all humanity, they are the least fit for such positions.

The thing for the Democratic party to do, then, before it can regain its ancient power and prestige, is to RID ITSELF OF ITS GRANNIES, and place in command younger men, of more vigor and power—men who are of the age, and are thoroughly imbued with its spirit.—This done, then invincible power will again return to the Democracy, union, harmony, domestic peace and good-will once more characterise every class, and the country will once more leap into a condition of unexampled prosperity.

The Opinions of the Democratic Press.

[From the Warren Ledger.]

The Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 16th inst., saw fit to read Governor Packer out of the party by a vote of 84 to 37. The ostensible reason for so doing, as stated by those who denounced the Governor, was that he had favored the sale of the canals to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company, and we notice this same reason is given by all the papers which sustain the late Convention. To show how much sincerity there is in this, it is only necessary to state that *both branches of the Legislature* had a Democratic majority, last session, when the "Sunbury and Erie swindle," as it is called, was passed. Gov. Packer signed the bill because he had no constitutional objections to it; but if blame attaches to any one it must be to those Representatives and Senators who passed the bill. But the whole thing is the meanest kind of a subterfuge. The fact plainly sticks out in every move of the Convention that Gov. Packer was denounced because of his Anti-Lecompton sentiments. Nearly all of the 84 were office-holders under the General Government or had sons who were office-holders, and they were bound to do as they were bid by the President. Mr. Buchanan had determined to sacrifice Gov. Packer because it was not thought safe to *allow* any Democrat to differ with the National Administration, and this silly twaddle about the Governor's action in regard to the Sunbury and Erie is the sheerest nonsense, and insulting to the intelligence of the people of this Commonwealth.

The meeting of the late Convention was an opportune moment to conciliate the antagonistic elements of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. The Lecompton question had been settled to the satisfaction of Anti-Lecompton Democrats, by the people of Kansas, and the other branch of the party should have honorable acquiesced in its settlement. Whatever acrimonious feeling had been engendered during the contest, had been allayed, and the troubled waters could have been easily assuaged by a little pouring out of the oil of harmony; but it was decreed otherwise by "the powers that be" at Washington, and the Gillis'es and Whallons were the dirty tools who were chosen to do the unholy work. If the order from head-quarters was *to destroy the Democratic party in Pennsylvania*, they have accomplished their work to completion. Fit instruments for an unrighteous cause. They certainly deserve to receive the thanks of the Republican party and its leaders, in addition to the "loaves and fishes" which have been showered upon them by Mr Buchanan.

In some respects, we do not regret the action of the office-holders' Convention. A question of vast moment has been precipitated upon the party in the State which might have been withheld to some more unpropitious time. Are the Democrats of Pennsylvania longer to remain the abject slaves of "Pennsylvania's favorite son," to do his bidding, right or wrong? Are we to speak only as imbecility shall dictate, and think only as ingratitude shall suggest? God forbid! Free men will exercise free thought and free speech, and no power under heaven shall gainsay it. The shackles which have bound the consciences of Pennsylvania Democrats are now broken, and we now stand out as men and Democrats, who knowing the right, dare and will do it.

The Somerset *Democrat*, the only Democratic paper published in Somerset county—the home of Judge Black, says:—

We are sorry to say that there was not that harmony, concession, and good feeling exhibited in the deliberations of the Convention which should have characterized it, and which is always so necessary to the success of our principles. Its action relative to the administration of Gov. Packer, is to be regretted; and not only that, but it will meet with the disapproval of the Democracy, no matter by what majority it may have prevailed. It was unwise and impolitic, and may prove to be disastrous in its consequences."

The Doylestown *Democrat* holds forth as follows:—

Last year the Convention hung a mill-stone around the necks of the Candidates, in the shape of a platform so odious that the party could not stand upon it, and by the time the train had reached the end of the road, some thirty thousand Democrats had tumbled off along the way. This year the same thing has been done, and we fear similar results will follow. If the object of the Convention was merely to offer up victims, it could easily have found worthy sacrifices in the persons of more obscure and less deserving men, (than Gov. Packer.) Why draw the Kansas question into this contest at all, and particularly, wherefore saddle the candidates with the Administration policy, on this question? Why load our State ticket down with Cuba, and make the candidates assume the responsibility of the issue, in the face of the known determination of Spain not to sell?—Can any sensible man tell us? We hope the creatures of power will not all answer at once.

The attack upon the administration of Gov. Packer, we consider the weakest and silliest move that has been made on the political chess board for some time. It is to be presumed that the Convention nominated the candidates with a view to their election.—Now, Gov. Packer has hosts of friends in all parts of the State, and it is hardly possible that they will be very active in placing men in power whose election will be considered a victory over him."

[From the Lycoming Gazette.]

The attempt of the late convention to establish Lecomptonism, under the guise of finding fault with the sale of the canals to the Sunbury & Erie railroad company, was too shallow to mislead a child. The two leaders of the convention—the two men who might almost be called *the* convention, for they held the prepared programme, and managed everything by it, in defiance of justice and fairness—were among the most active borers, last winter, for the bill authorizing that sale; and they by no means stood alone among the members of the convention in having importuned the legislature to pass the act. In addition to this, it was distinctly announced by privileged orators in the convention, that it was the aim of the body, and the object to be attained in voting against the resolution indorsing the Governor to cut loose from "outsiders," as they sneeringly denominated all who had refused to bow the knee to Lecompton. The Washington *Union*, the mouth-piece of the President, confirms this view of the vote, and boasts of it. The Pittsburg *Post*, the Democratic organ of that city, and a Lecompton journal, while it openly and strongly denounces the convention, also says of the rejection of Mr. Lamberton's resolution, that "the real reason of this was "because Governor Packer is the leading "man among that portion of the Democracy "of the State, who profess anti-Lecompton "views. We speak plainly and as we think. "The charges—the unproved assertions made "against the Governor on the floor of the "convention, were but a dust raised to conceal the true ground of those who refused "to endorse, in very general terms, his "State policy," &c. Bear in mind, it is a Lecompton paper which says that. And any man who witnessed the proceedings of the convention, knows that it is the plain truth, and nothing but the truth. There shall be no dodging the real question.

Nearly one-half of the whole number of votes upon the resolution to endorse Governor Packer, were cast by office-holders or the near relatives of office-holders under the Federal Government—and many of them "substitutes," beside.

[From the Perry County Democrat.]

We have met with but few Democrats in this county who approve the action of the late State Convention as regards its refusal to endorse Gov. PACKER'S Administration.—Had nothing been said about either the President or the Governor—National or State Administrations—but simply the adoption of a resolution re-affirming the Cincinnati platform, there would not be heard a word of complaint.

Every Democrat appears to be perfectly satisfied with the nomination of Messrs WRIGHT and ROWE, who are acknowledged even by the Opposition to be excellent men—men of ability and integrity; but the firebrand of dissention that has been cast into the ranks of our time-honored organization by selfish and aspiring politicians, by the adoption of resolutions approving of the entire policy of the National Administration and the rejection of a resolution sustaining the State Administration, calls forth from every Democrat who has the welfare and success of the Democratic party at heart the severest reprehension.

We have yet to find the good Democrat who is unwilling to stand upon the Cincinnati platform, as it was explained and construed in Pennsylvania in 1856. All say it was broad enough and strong enough then, to hold the entire Democratic Party, and that it is broad enough and strong enough for every Democrat to stand on now.

In this opinion we heartily concur, and further declare that we recognize the right of no Convention, County or State, to alter or amend, ignore or annul a single plank in that platform.

The Democratic party is a national party. Its creed is enunciated by a National Convention and no interpolations or innovations in or of that creed, by any other authority than that which declared it, are binding upon any Democrat.

Precisely as the platform of the Democratic party is constructed at one National Convention, so it will remain with us until the meeting of the next, regardless of denunciation from any quarter. We will stand by the Old Flag of the Democracy as long as a rag remains and will recognize no other.

Jacobi and Evans.

These two wretched prisoners, who are to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the 20th of May next, are beginning to suffer considerable mental agony. Evans spends a large portion of his time in scripture reading and prayer, but as he still persists in declaring his innocence, his heart is evidently not changed for the better.

Jacobi has borne up remarkably well, until within a few days past, when his stoic indifference is no more apparent. He shows no signs of emotion, when entertaining company, but his thoughts prey upon him terribly in the silent hours of night. His cell mate, a German, confined upon a charge of larceny, states that Jacobi has slept but little for several nights past. He tosses and turns upon his miserable cot, and frequently gives vent to his feelings by tears and sobs. He cannot suffer to remain in the cell without a light, and a candle is kept constantly burning.—He often speaks in the most touching manner in reference to his children, and wonders what shall become of them after he is gone. He attributes his mental distress to this painful anxiety in regard to the welfare of his children, and does not admit that he fears death on his own account.

Wretched, wretched indeed, is the condition of these blood stained men, and it is not to be wondered at that they pass sleepless nights. "What is done cannot be undone," and they must continue to suffer the pangs of remorse and the goadings of conscience until the law deprives them of that which they have forfeited by crimes so unnatural and atrocious.—*Pittsburgh True Press.*

SOME SENSE.—A gentleman of high social consideration in Genoa, lately made the discovery that his wife was unfaithful to him. Waiting his opportunity, he found the guilty pair together, and politely showed them the way to the street door; which he closed after them. He then sent a servant for an undertaker, ordered the arrangements for a funeral, sent out cards of invitation to his friends, and over the empty coffin, performed the ceremony for a departed wife. This over, he delivered the light burthen to the hearse, and once more addressing his friends, called for their congratulations upon the fact that he was now a widower—upon which, opening the folding doors, he introduced them to a splendidly prepared feast. The gayeties which thus introduced his happy return to "single life," were prolonged till morning.

☞ See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April next, to wit:

1. Gardner M. Thompson, Guardian of Jeromiah, Hezekiah, Alexander and Geo. D. Ewing, minor children of James Ewing, dec'd.
2. Final Account of John K. Metz, administrator of Samuel Shadle, late of Brady township, dec'd.
3. George Jackson and John Cummins, administrators of the estate of Wm. Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased.
4. James Ewing, Trustee to sell the real estate of Wm. Ewing, late of Barree township, dec'd, and distribution of same.
5. Samuel Isenberg, administrator of the estate of Samuel Isenberg, late of Porter township, dec'd.
6. George Hickle, administrator of the estate of George Hickle, late of Morris township, dec'd.
7. Wm. B. Smith, Robert Johnson and Daniel Conrad, administrators of John Conrad, late of Jackson twp., dec'd.
8. John K. Metz, acting executor of the last Will, &c., of Abraham Shadle, dec'd.
9. John Rung, Guardian of Caroline Everett, minor daughter of Henry Lightner, dec'd.
10. Nicholas Gooshorn, administrator of the estate of Wm. Gooshorn, late of Tell township, dec'd.
11. Lewis Stever and Rachael Wilson, administrators of John Wilson, late of Cass township, dec'd.
12. S. L. Glasgow, one of the administrators of John Hoover, *late of Shirley township*, dec'd.
13. William McNite, Guardian of Lewis, John A., Catharine, Margaret, A. P. Wilson and Henderson Bowers Smalley, minor children of Dawson C. Smalley, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
14. David Barrick and Alex. B. Cunningham, acting administrators of Samuel D. Myton, late of the borough of Petersburg, dec'd., which said S. D. Myton was one of the executors of Wm. Myton, late of West township, dec'd., (so far as the same was administered by S. D. Myton, as one of the executors aforesaid.)
15. Joshua Green, administrator of Richard Sankey, late of Barree township, dec'd.
16. Trust account of Robt. A. Laird, surviving executor and trustee under the last will and testament of William Laird, late of Porter township, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 16, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1859, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 83d year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me *directed by the Judges* of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 10th day of January, 1859, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of April, A. D., 1859, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 16th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 83d year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 23, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. and Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF APRIL, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the village of Newburg, Tod township, Huntingdon county, fronting the Main street in said village sixty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to land of Benjamin F. Baker, and adjoining on the east and west by land of the said Baker, containing 1200 square feet of ground, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame house, a one story frame shop and other buildings.

Also—A lot of ground situate in the said village of Newburg, containing one half acre, more or less, bounded on the north by the said Main street in the said village, on the south by land of Benjamin Baker, on the west by lot of Eli Plummer, and on the east by lot of John Zimmerman, having thereon erected an old frame blacksmith shop and a stable.

Also—A lot of ground in the said village, fronting on the said Main street in said village of Newburg, containing 600 square feet, more or less, adjoining on the east, lands of the heirs of Isaiah Baker, deceased, on the south and west, lands of Benjamin F. Baker.

Also—About twenty acres of land situate in Tod township, in said county, adjoining lands of G. W. Baker, Adam Houck, Eli Plummer.

Also—About forty acres of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Washington Baker, John Weight, John Savage, having thereon an old cabin. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amos Clark.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a lot of ground in Porter township, containing one acre and fifteen perches *more or less having* thereon a frame house, two stories high, and adjoins lots of Thompson's heirs on the north, Wm. Shaw on the west, and others. House twenty-six by thirty feet.

Also—A lot of ground in same township, containing one acre more or less, adjoins lots of Jacob Hoffman on the north, and Wm. Shaw on the west, and Thompson's heirs on the south, and Public Road on the east, has thereon a frame barn.

Also—Another lot of ground, adjoining lands of John Gemmill on the west, Spikers on the south, Andrew McClure on the north, and others, containing one acre, more or less—no improvements. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Shively.

ALSO—Lot No. 23 in the old town plot of the village of Graysport, fronting on *Water street in said* town fifty feet, and extending south in depth along the Spruce Creek and Waterstreet Turnpike Road one hundred and twenty feet, having thereon a large two story (and basement) frame dwelling house, thirty-four by thirty-six feet, frame Store building, twenty by thirty feet, and a wash-house sixteen feet square. Also, attached and belonging to said lot No. 23, that part of lot No. 22 on which said wash-house stands.

Also.—All that strip or piece of land lying on the south side of the Juniata River, bounded on the north by the said River, on the east by lands of Michael Fetterhoof, on the south by the said Spruce Creek and Waterstreet Turnpike Road, and on the west by lot No. 17 in the plan of said town, containing about four acres, more or less, having *thereon a frame stable, &c.* Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George H. Steiner.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, it being lot No. 94 in plan of said town, and fronts on Hill street fifty feet, and runs back Bath street one hundred and eighty-five feet to Washington street, having thereon erected a large two story brick dwelling house twenty-eight by seventy-two feet, and a frame Store Room fronting on Hill street twenty-two feet, and extending back thirty-five feet, and is furnished as a Store Room, and a small stable and other out-buildings thereon erected, and adjoins lots of Mrs. Williamson on the east. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter C. Swoope.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, in the following real estate to wit: Fifty-four acres of land, in and near the Borough of Birmingham, in Huntingdon county, bounded on the north-east, by Market street in the said borough, on the south-west and north-west by lands of John K. McCahan, and on the north-west by the Huntingdon Furnace property.

Also—Two lots of ground in the said Borough of Birmingham, the lot on which is erected the Odd Fellows' Hall on the south-east, lot belonging to the heirs of Daniel Reamey, dec'd. on the north-west, Huntingdon Furnace property on the north-east, and public street on the south-west—the said lots being each sixty feet in front on the said public street, and extending back at right angles one hundred and sixty-five feet, being numbers and *in the plan of said borough.*

Also—One lot of ground in the said borough of Birmingham adjoining lot of Jno. Calderwood's heirs on the south-east, lot of Jno. on the north-west, public street on the north-east, and Vineyard alley on the south-west—said lot being sixty-six feet in front on said public street, and extending back at right angles one hundred and sixty-five feet, being No. — in the plan of said borough.

Also—A corner lot of ground in the said borough of Birmingham adjoining lot now or lately of William Cunningham on the south, fronting on the main street leading through said borough, extending back to an alley, and having thereon a large two story stone dwelling house, a store room and other buildings, being the same property that was occupied by the late Thomas M. Owens, dec'd.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew P. Owens.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about eleven acres of land in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Samuel Myton on the east, on the west by John Armor, north by Alexander Ransy, having thereon a two story house, twenty feet by twenty-four feet, and partly weatherboarded, and a small carpenter shop and small log barn and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Moses Robison.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant, in and to one hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Black Log Valley, Huntingdon county, about fifty acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house twenty by twenty-four feet, small log barn and other out buildings, and adjoins lands of Jacob Bolinger on the east, and Shoups on the south, Black Log mountain on the west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Leonard.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Henderson *township, bounded as follows:* By lands of John Warefield on the north, on the east by lands of Major Porter, on the south James Slone, on the west by lands of Samuel Sankey, containing seventy acres, having a frame barn and a two story log dwelling house, and a good young orchard and two good springs of water.

Also—A tract of land in Henderson township, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Sankey, on the east by William Sankey, on the south, Slone and John Porter, west, George Steel, containing (105) one hundred and five acres more or less, having thereon two good springs and about eighty-five acres timber, balance under fence and under cultivation. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Sankey, William Sankey and Margaret Sankey.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about nine acres of ground in Franklin township, and known as the Eagle Foundry, about two miles above the mouth of Spruce Creek, and adjoins lands of Fisher & McMurtrie on the north, David Henderson on the west, and Shoenberger's heirs on the south, and has thereon a new unfinished house, and is forty by twenty-five feet, two stories high, and a foundry fifty feet by sixty feet, machine shop thirty by forty, a blacksmith shop twenty by thirty, and three tenant houses, one of which is stone, the foundry is run by water power, and is in excellent running order. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry L. Harvey.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of John Silknitter, Israel Smiley and others, containing four hundred and sixty acres, be the same more or less, seventy acres thereof being cleared and cultivated, with two houses, one log barn and one frame barn and one saw mill thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Crownover.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about two hundred acres of land in Tod township, Huntingdon county, be the same more or less having thereon a log house, a log barn, about fifty acres cleared, more or less, and adjoins lands of Frederick Crum and Jacob Hess on the north and east, the H. & B. T. R. R. Company and others on the south and west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. W. Crum.

ALSO—A lot of ground in Coalmont, Tod township, 50 feet in front, extending back 150 feet, adjoins lots of ———, fronts the main road leading from Coalmont to Broad Top City, having thereon erected a two story frame tavern house and stable and No. — in said town. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ezekiel White.

☞ Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second week.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 16, 1859.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.

Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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