The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 390, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 291, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 187, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 63, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 119, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. T. B. O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

EDUCATION, AND THE SCIENCE AND ART OF TEACHING.—No. 1.—The subject stated in this general form, may promise too much. It is not our purpose to enter into the discussion of it in all its bearings; nor to argue any new theory of education. We wish rather to speak of its *Aims* and *Results*, and then add in each number a few reflections on the Science and Art of teaching.

THE SILENCE OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

Education has been, and is, a question of surpassing importance. The field of inquiry is alike extensive and difficult. Study and observation, however protracted and searching, have not, as yet, exhausted it, nor even satisfied its thirsting explorers. Nevertheless, most of our county papers seem silent on the subject. Whence this silence, if not from a lack of interst in the cause? We find nearly every other enterprise treated of, but this seems to be overlooked. Never have the secular papers abounded in harsher or more violent appeals to the unworthiest part of our nature on almost every other subject. Why we have even of late been invited to vote for men whom, if half their enemies tell is truth are even opposed to our common school system now operating so successfully. Justice would years ago have left such candidates suspended to the nearest tree. Every man who presents himself for office owes it to the public to be outspoken upon this subject. His continued silence upon this point will very naturally, and not unjustly, be construed as at least strong ground for the suspicion that in respect to our system of public education he is an enemy. Falsehood, treachery, abuse, wrath, and even bribery, in one form or other, were seldom cheaper than just now. Against these evils of a presidential campaign our people need to present the strongest possible barrier, or the political spirit will have infused into our public Schools its fatal poison, as it was want to do in New York, and make us the victim of an evil that we could well have resisted.

MR. FRANCIS KERNAN.

During the campaign we noticed with a good deal of interest the speech of Mr. Kernan, at Tammany Hall. Of course he crimnated the national administration, and plead lustily for "reform," but failed to designate, the specific reforms needed. But the most remarkable thing about the address is its entire silence respecting the school question when the people were clamoring for his position on said question, and his purposed policy if elected. As a candidate for the highest executive office of the State, his opinions on that subject are a matter of prime interest to the people of the State, and it is simply a matter of duty to the people of the State that he should explicitly define his position. We hold that when countries are absorbed in political interests they should not forget the educational interests. But, however discouraging the prospect, at particular times, and in certain localities, the result is neither doubtful nor uncertain. Though positive hostility may show itself against the modes and means employed, the desirableness and value of the end attained, cannot be questioned. The educator will ever be held in high esteem, and his work receive, as it deserves, the unqualified approval and commendation of his own and succeeding generations.

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

A misconception upon the general subject of education, as to its true idea and intent, confronts us at the very threshold of our discussion, and is of sufficient magnitude to demand a brief consideration. By many there is no proper distinction observed or allowed between Education and Instruction. According to their views, to be educated means simply to be made a reservoir for the facts and figures of the sciences, and for the dates and deeds of history. The man, therefore, of the most tenacious memory, holding, like an encyclopaedia, or a concordance, or a dictionary, the most elaborate definitions and scientific statements, the most intricate formulas and results of study, is necessarily the man of the most finished education. From this view we are compelled to dissent. Let it once be understood that instruction is only a means, whilst education is the end—that to know is one thing, to be educated quite another; that the one is oft the merest superficiality whilst the other is always thorough and profound, and there will be less impatience on the part of students and patrons, and much less imposition and pretension, (and if we may use a rough but expressive word,) there will be much less humbuggery among professional teachers. Education is not so much *a pouring into* the student, as it is *a drawing forth*; it is *training* more than *teaching*. Its chief aim and intent are to reveal and develop and exercise the power of thought, to call forth and stimulate and direct the unused, latent capacity of the mind, to instruct and guide and discipline the will, and to arouse, cultivate, nourish, nurse, and mature the moral sensibilities. It is not so much to cram the mind with intellectual food, as it is to exercise its energies upon the great questions of study and knowledge, and by its own strivings and efforts to develop its utmost capacities and work out its own conclusions. We cannot, therefore, withold our most earnest protest against the implied assumption, that the true aim and best results of this ancient and noble science, are merely to communicate knowledge, however valuable and necessary this may be, and that he has attained the best education who may boast the possession of the largest variety and heaviest burden of remembered facts. In a word, it is not memory, but mind, with which education is mainly concerned. To know, to recite, to repeat, to state what others have done, is comparatively easy and of as little value, whilst to think, to reason, to bring forth the results of reflection and study, demand a sterner application, and, by strengthening the whole mental economy, bestow a vastly richer reward

If one should undertake to explain to any ordinary child of four years of age the views which governed Canning in some great act of diplomacy, or all the bearings of the positions assumed by the different contracting powers at the peace of Tilsit, the difficulty would not be so much in the explanation, or in the thing itself, as in the immature powers, the want of instruction, the feeble grasp of comprehension of the boy that he should seek thus to instruct. A few years may do wonders for that boy. By reflection and study he may possibly grasp these principles more clearly than even Canning could, or might perhaps conduct a negotiation for peace with more talent than either of the great powers of Russia, France, or Prussia.

NATURAL ORDER OF STUDY.

The subjects embraced in the programme of studies should always follow each other in natural and logical order. The primary, or elementary subjects, should invariably be presented first, and the elements of each acquired and thoroughly understood by the pupil, before the teacher can judiciously proceed to inculcate the big her truths. Spelling and reading, definitions of things, first ideas of numbers, with simple exercises in mental arithmetic, writing, dictation, geography history, composition, grammar, correspondence, social science, natural philosophy, etc., should be introduced and taught in accordance with these principles; the lessons, in each instance, being suited to the mental capacity of the pupils. *Natural and logical order* should be a motto with every teacher and student; otherwise success, if possible, will, at all events, be doubtful. It has been well said that order and regularity "diminish labor, and proportionately increase the profits of business." Pupils desirous of acquiring any branch of knowledge, no matter what branch it be, should be led to regard it, not only in an abstract, but also in an applicate sense, and *vice versa*. In the acquisition, for instance, of geometry, arithmetic, geography, natural science, or any other branch of knowledge, *they should study the subject*, and regard books relating thereto as mere tools or means for that purpose. Many pupils (with the concurrence or connivance of their teachers) study the author more than they study the subject, implicitly adopting his views without exercising the least thought or reflection; forgetful of the fact that the human mind should never be a mere *passive* recipient. It should be the great and constant aim of the teacher to incite reflection, and make mind an *active* agent. Mind, in a passive state (if it can acquire useful knowledge at all), is little better tan a sponge absorbing water; whereas an active, reflective, reasoning mind, grows in knowledge and power as it grows in age, and day by day approaches nearer to its divine origin—the ever active Creator himself, of whom it is the noblest emanation.

I think it proper that I should close this article with some recognition of our new County Superintendent, M'Neil. He is a native of this county, having his home at Hubblesville; is about twenty five years of age; commenced teaching school when but sixteen and has taught seven terms in all. Goaded by a noble ambition to become learned he worked at manual labor during the summer months that he might earn enough to send him to school during the winter; and for the education thus obtained he has no one to thank but his own unwearied industry. The first high school he attended was a "County Normal" at Bedford, conducted by J. W. Dickerson, Esq., then County Superintendent of Bedford county, and Harry W. Fisher, the present Superintendent; as assistant principal. The next summer he attended Milnwood Academy, at Shade Gap. The following summer he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, where, with the exception of two winters that he taught, he remained till he graduated in July, 1870, with the degree of B. E. (Bachelor in the Elements). He then occupied the position of Principal of the Upper Pittston graded school, Pittston, Luzerne county, Pa., during two school years. On application of the Board of Controllers under whom he taught to the Examining Committee and Faculty at Millersville, in July last was conferred the second degree in the practice of teaching.

His personal appearance is youthful, has black hair, a fair complexion, expressive features and graceful form; is pleasing in his manners, and his conversation is replete with wit and good sense, and would be regarded as a favorite in any social circle of intelligence and refinement. It is said of him, that he has never been known to speak ill of any of his brother teachers, or in fact any one, but is every ready to extend sympathy and aid to his poorer colleagues who are struggling upward. From early youth, has been an ardent lover of books and a persevering student, particularly in those branches which are needful for the more perfect developement of our manhood. Uniting intense love of knowledge with unusual intellectual powers and a good physical constitution, cradled and nurtured in respectable poverty, he was early compelled to toil for his own livelihood. This he did as a school teacher which gave specialty to his tastes, fixity to his aims, and eminent qualifications for his office as Superintendent of Common Schools. A christian gentleman, possessing a wide range of experience as a teacher, of admitted honesty and integrity, and known well throughout the county, will doubtless make an able and safe Superintendent. He will discharge his duties honestly and efficiently, and control the school affairs of the county with dignity to himself and credit to his fellow citizens. Above all, he has never injured his system or weakened his intellect by the use of rum, and will bring to the discharge of his duties the clear head and steady purposes of the teetotaler. He will we trust so elevate the standard of the qualification of teachers to such a grade as that those who are incompetent can no longer obtain certificates, that boards of directors may be protected against incompetent and insufficient teachers, and will most impartially exercise the functions of his office in advancing only those who reach the *requisite standard*.

JASON.

BRIEF MENTION.—

Christmas comes on Wednesday.

Johnstown is to have a town clock.

The horse disease is in Huntingdon.

The Luthern fair, last week, was a financial success.

But one Greeley hat is visible in ye ancient borough.

The Mansard roof is in bad repute since the Boston fire.

The town clock was froze up on Saturday and Monday.

Our cash receipts last week were distressingly meagre.

The irrepressible lectured in Johnstown on Monday night.

"Woman is a delusion:" Paul says he likes to hug delusions.

It is better to forget one's misfortunes than to talk about them.

The first snow of the season, hereaways, fell on Wednesday night.

That hunting party returned home, on Saturday last, with one deer.

The brick work of the car shops, in West Huntingdon, is going up rapidly.

The Hipporhinopluroinflobroncoerysypilozootic" is what they call it now.

Senator Scott took part in the Meade obsequies, in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst.

The Newport *News* has abandoned the "borrowed bowels" plan of publication. Sensible.

We have some valuable real estate for sale which we will sell at a bargain. Come and see us.

We saw a lady pass our office, the other day, who had a severe attack of the "kangaroo droop."

Venturesome boys won't stop jumping on and off cars until they "join that innumerable caravan."

Fifteen new tribes of Red Men have been organized in this State during the past six months.

Ned O'Baldwin, the giant prize fighter, passed through this place on Friday night, *en route* for Pittsburgh.

A St. Louis man advertises for "girls to work in hair." If married women will suit he can be supplied.

As a takist Gen. Grant is a success. The last great feat in that direction was the taking of the Dem.-Lib. party.

Flood, the coal and tobacco merchant on Fourth street, kicks the beam to the tune of two hundred and three pounds.

Horses in Philadelphia are generally convalescent, the street cars are again running and business generally reviving.

We noticed a fellow the other day, on Hill street, who had a severe attack of the "Epizootic waggle," vulgarly called drunk.

We have a fellow in this town too lazy to work, too proud to beg, but mean enough to steal his neighbors' chickens to keep from starving.

A Jersey editor gets off the following definition of a widow: "One who knows what's what, and is desirous of further information on the same subject."

The young man who kissed his sweetheart, the other evening, at parting, should have waited until Luna's face was under a cloud. Don't you think so, James?

All those who were elected and wish to become members of the Huntingdon Musical Association will please be present on Saturday evening next, Nov. 23.

The brick work of Mr. Wm Long's store room, on Hill street, and of Mr. N. C. Decker's residence, on Washington street, is going up. Hurry up gentlemen, or you will freeze up.

D. Steward Elliot, of the Bedford County *Press*, has been appointed by Gov. Geary Major General of the Sixteenth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Bedford, Blair, Fulton, and Somerset, to rank as such from November 1, 1872.

The Jersey Shore *Herald* is bragging over the good looking girls of that village, and invites respectable young men who want wives that sport natural hair, bosoms and teeth, and who are able to cook a square meal, to call and make a selection. A rare chance for bargains.

[Reported by R. M'DIVITT, Esq.]

COURT AFFAIRS.—FIRST WEEK.—OYER AND TERMINER.—Susan Dunlap, accused of the murder of Elizabeth Dunlap, by poison, at Mapleton, some six months ago, was arraigned, and plead "not guilty" to the indictment, when the District Attorney informed the Court that he had no evidence to sustain the charge and asked leave to enter a *nolle prosequi*, which was granted and the prisoner discharged from custody.

This offense, it will be remembered, was laid sometime in May last, and the accused was committed to prison in default of bail. The case was continued from the last term in order to afford the Commonwealth an opportunity of making an analysis of the stomach of the deceased, under an order of the court, which, it seems, was found to be impracticable, and the stomache and intestines having been removed or abstracted, during this interval from the place where they had been buried.

Elisha P. M'Conahy was arraigned on the charge of robbery. The facts elicited on the trial were about as follows: A certain William Long, a resident of Hill Valley, in Shirley township, accompanied by the defendant, and one Moses Hardy, hailing from the same locality, visited this town some time in August last, and remained here over night. Long having at the time in his possession some $200 in greenbacks. While here it seems the parties imbibed rather freely of "corn juice," and some time during the night, Long, having become oblivious to all outward scenes, "laid down to pleasant dreams" in the bridge over the Juniata, one of his companions in trial occupying a position on each side of him, and on awakening to consciousness in the morning discovered that, although he had lain down under the fancied protection of Moses and Elisha, he was nevertheless in the position of the worthy who, on a certain occasion went on a journey from Jerusalem down to Jericho, his wallet having been abstracted and rifled of its contents. The defendant, on being arrested, at his hearing before the Justice, acknowledged that he had taken out the pocket book some time during the night, and given it to Hardy, who had taken some of the contents out and handed defendant $25, and he was accordingly on this admission, convicted of larceny

QUARTER SESSIONS.—William Ripper, charged with fornication and bastardy, continued from last session, plead guilty and submitted. Usual order.

Moses Hardy, indicted for larceny, plead guilty and submitted.

John Jackson and Michael Flasher, Supervisors of Jackson township, were indicted for refusing to open and neglecting to repair a public road. The defendants alleged that they had reasonably and well performed their duties, having found the road in bad order, and having gone on to repair it by dilligent effort. Quite a large number of the citizens of the township, and others, were called to show the condition of the road and the efforts made by the supervisors to get work done on it. Verdict for plaintiff.

Commonwealth vs. H. S. Wharton.

This was an indictment for libel founded on the alleged publishing and circulating, some time in August last, a certain paper defamatory to the character of Prof. A. L. Guss. The prosecutor, Mr. Guss, is the Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Cassville, a position which he has occupied for the last seven years, and Mr. Wharton is a citizen of this town. The parties are both well known to most of our citizens, and at the time referred to were both candidates for the nomination for Congress by the Republican party of this county. The paper placed in circulation by Mr. Wharton consisted principally of an application presented to the School Board of this borough by Rachel Pope for the withdrawal of her daughter, then a pupil of the Cassville school, with a copy of the statement, made and sworn to by her, that her reasons for the same consisted in an alleged insult offered to an older sister and former pupil of the Institution, by Prof. Guss, during a recent visit to the school. Mr. Guss, it seems, on hearing of the accusation, demanded an immediate investigation, and a meeting of the Board of Directors was called for this purpose, but the parties to the complaint not making their appearance, the case was dismissed by the Board, and suit was instituted against the defendant for publishing and circulating a copy of the paper, the plaintiff alleging that it was done maliciously, and for the purpose of defeating him in the coming political convention, thereby furthering the interest of the defendant.

The defence consisted principally in the allegation that the publication and circulation of the paper, even if the charge were ascertained to be untrue, was justifiable, under the existing laws, as a matter of public interest.

Louisa Pope, the principal witness for the defence, testified, in regard to the truthfulness of the charge, that on the 15th of May last, when on a visit to the School, of which she had formerly been a pupil, she was induced by Prof. Guss to go into his private office and while there was grossly insulted by him; that on leaving the office she immediately communicated the fact to Mrs. McManama, the lady in charge of the sick department, and to her mother on her arrival home. Her testimony was partially corroborated by her mother, Mrs. Rachel Pope, and one or two others, in regard to the circumstances of her leaving home and returning, while on the other hand, it was entirely contradicted by Mrs. McManama, for the Commonwealth, who testified that no such information was communicated to her at the time, and also by Mr. Kindlaub, the gentleman in charge of the farm and garden, who testified to being in the office at the time fixed by the witness, and remaining there till after she had gone out. In addition to this quite a large number of witnesses, principally teachers, employees and former pupils of the school, were examined and testified that her reputation for truthfulness, while a pupil at the school, was very bad. She was also contradicted by some three or four witnesses in regard to the circumstances attending her visit to Cassville and return to Huntingdon. A number of witnesses, consisting principally of citizens of this place, were also produced by the defence for the purpose of proving the reliability of her character for truth.

The trial occupied two days and involved the examination of some 45 witnesses. It elicited quite an amount of interest, and the court room during the greater part of the trial was thronged with spectators, a large number of whom were personal and political friends of the parties.

The Court, after summing up the evidence, reminded the jury of their duty in reconciling, if possible, the conflicting evidence in making up a verdict; that while malicious and defamatory libellers should be punished, yet that no verdict of a jury should brand as a libeller one who publishes a truth proper for publication; that if they had a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, that doubt should operate to his acquittal; that it was not necessary to show beyond a reasonable doubt that what is charged is true, the prosecutor not being on trial for the offence, and the verdict of the jury not being conclusive as to the charge of his guilt, but only settling the question as to the malice of the defendant in publishing it.

The jury retired to their room on Thursday evening, and after remaining out till 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon, returned with a verdict of not guilty and an equal distribution of the costs between the prosecutor and the defendant.

The case of the prosecutor was conducted by Messrs. Speer, Woods and Petrekin, and that of the defendant by Messrs. Scott, Brown and Simpson, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the argument on both sides was able and exhaustive.

CIVIL LIST.—Tod Township School District vs. Abram Chilcote.

This was an action to recover $40, the amount of subscription by the defendant, for the purpose of raising money to furnish volunteers for the township, in August, 1864. The township, after having levied the amount authorized by law for this purpose found itself unable to raise its quota of men required, and, in order to avoid the draft, started a subscription for the purpose of raising the additional amount by voluntary contribution from those who were subject to the draft, to which the defendant subscribed the above amount.

The defence consisted in the alleged illegality of the proceeding.

A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, for the amount with interest, by the jury under the instructions of the Court. Petrekin & Massey for plaintiff, Speer for defendant.

John P. Zimmerman vs. Martin Walker.

This was an action to recover the price of a reaper and mower, which the plaintiff alleged to have sold to the defendant, in the summer of 1863, for $150, the machine being a second-handed one, and the plaintiff agreeing to pay for all necessary repairs.

The defendant alleged that the plaintiff agreed to sell him the machine at a reduced price, and to make it work as well as a new one, what he had failed to do; and further, that afterwards the parties, by mutual agreement, rescinded the original contract, and defendant was then to buy a new machine, the plaintiff agreeing to take back the other.

Quite a large number of witnesses were examined, principally for the purpose of showing the condition and working capacity of the machine, before and after its possession by the defendant, as well as in regard to the alleged contract, and its subsequent rescission by the parties.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $125 97, being a deduction of $50 on the price of the machine, with interest.

Speer for plaintiff. Petrekin & Massey for defendant.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The next annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute will be held, in the Court House, at Huntingdon, comencing Monday Dec. 23, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. and closing on the following Friday.

It is earnestly hoped that every teacher in the county will be present.

Heretofore many of our teachers have been compelled to remain away from the Institute, or make up the time afterward; but by an act of Legislature, approved March 19, 1872, School Directors of Huntingdon, and several other counties, are required to allow teachers *time* and *wages* while attending the County Institute.

We have a number of live, active, devoted teachers in our county, willing to make sacrifices to become more proficient in their profession, who have attended these yearly meetings whether time were granted or not, and would do so again; but the fact that Directors would not allow the time has been the most general excuse offered for non attendance.

Now, since this obstacle is removed, we expect that teachers who have any professional zeal at all, or any desire to become better qualified for the responsible duties of their calling, will allow only extraordinary difficulties to keep them away. Those who stay away from the Institue, are generally the ones that most need the instruction, and you who make no effort to take advantage of the opportunities of improvement placed within your reach, will please remember that the School law provides, that teachers who absent themselves from the County Institute, without good excuse, may have their want of professional spirit and zeal indicated by a lower mark on their certificates, in the practice of teaching, than they would otherwise have received.

The money appropriated, every year, for the purposes of procuring Instructors and defraying other necessary expenses of the Institute, is lost to an extent comensurate with the number of teachers that fail to avail themselves of the advantages procured by this expenditure.

Special pains have been taken to make this Institute a profitable one and we desire to have it well attended.

Prof. A. N. Raub, formerly of the Keystone State Normal School and at present Superintendent of the public schools in Lock Haven, will be present during the week and assist us. He is an active, earnest, experienced educator, and well qualified to impart just such instruction as our teachers need.

Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, who has on former occasions rended such valuable service to our teachers, will be present again to give instruction in Reading and Elocution. He will also give one or two evening entertainments.

EXERCISES.—Orthography and Grammar, Prof. A. N. Raub; Elocution, Prof. J. W. Shoemaker; Arithmetic, Prof. A. L. Atkinson; Geography, J. G. Austin; U. S. History, J. J. Atkinson; Writing, A. H. Kauffman; Vocal Music, J. R. Baker.

The following subjects will also be discussed:

1. How can we, as teachers, be most profited by this Institute? (To be answered on Monday evening.)
2. How can schools in the rural districts be graded?
3. How should the course of study for a graded school be arranged?
4. What are some of the most radical defects in our present system of public instruction?
5. Are Parochial schools in harmony with the spirit of American Institutions?
6. When, if ever, should a teacher resort to corporal punishment?
7. What should be the next step taken in the progress of popular education?
8. How can teachers secure to themselves a more general feeling of approbation?
9. What improvements have been made in our methods of instruction, within the last quarter of a century?
10. How can the present feeling of opposition to the Public School system be removed?

Messrs. M. R. Evans and W. W. Foust are requested to open the discussion on the first question; Messrs. W. W. Black and R. S. Giffin the second; Messrs. D. F. Tussey and J. C. Clarkson the third; Messrs. G. W. Sanderson and A. H. Kauffman the fourth; Prof. H. L. Atkinson and J. G. Austin the fifth; Messrs. W. R. Baker and D. M. Gilchrist sixth; Messrs. J. R. Baker and W. J. Creswell the seventh; Messrs. F. O. Peterson and O. H. Huston the eighth; Messrs. B. F. Brown and I. J. Atkinson the ninth; Messrs. H. M. Kobbin and E. Baker the tenth.

In addition to the above questions there will be a "Query Box," in which any member can place such questions as he may desire to have answered, and a short time will be appropriated each day to answering such questions.

EVENING LECTURES.—We expect a Lecture each evening. State Supt. Dr. J. P. Wickersham or Duputy Supt. Henry Houck will be with us part of the time, and will, most likely, give us a lecture.

MUSIC.—The music will be furnished by the pupils in the public schools of Huntingdon under the supervision of Prof. Greene as it was last year.

DIRECTORS' DAY.—Thursday, as heretofore, will be Directors' Day.

The following topics will be discussed:

1. Should our Public Schools be supported entirely by general taxation?
2. How can the children, of school age, that are not in school, be brought in?

We hope that as many Directors as can possibly be present will do so.

Teachers, we again entreat you not to allow the opportunities of this Institute to go by unimproved. Come with the disire and intention of being profited by its exercises. Be here on Monday so that we can effect a permanent organization and go to work at once.

In addition to the teachers in the public schools, who are expected, we cordially invite Principals and teachers of Academies Soldiers Orphan School, ministers, layers, doctors, farmers, tradesmen, laborers and all who feel interested in the subject of popular education. And you who are indifferent, come that you may become interested in the success of a cause that claims the careful attention of every citizen of our commonwealth.

R. M. MCNEAL, Co. Supt.

Three Springs, Pa. Nov. 16, 1872.

A Grand Ball will be held in Yenter's Hall, at Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27. Gentleman's ticket, $1.00. Ladies free. The gentleman purchasing a ticket will be entitled to oyster supper for self and lady. Any persons wishing to take supper that do not enjoy dancing or cannot dance, need not hesitate in coming, as it will be conducted in the best manner. Lemonade and other refreshments will be served in the Hall. J. McCoy, Manager.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—The State Line and Juniata Railroad Company has given a mortgage to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe, Deposit and Insurance Company for Four Millions of dollars upon which funds are to be raised by the issuing of bonds for the construction of the road, and the mortgage has been recorded in the several counties through which the road will pass. We have been reliably informed that the road will be built and that the steps are being taken to push the work vigorously. The enterprise is a matter of considerable interest to this section of the State, and would develop the wealth of iron ore, lumber, &c., along our Southern border. The line would pass through the counties of Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Deleware, Montgomery, City of Philadelphia and Bucks County to connect with another railroad at a point on the Deleware river, and be 108 miles in length, and have numerous branches. That part of the line through the Southwestern end of Franklin county and Fulton county, along Licking creek, is represented to be very rich in valuable iron ore, and there used to be a furnace in successful operation in Warren township within a few miles of the projected line of the road. Ore was abundant but transportation in the days when it was in operation was very expensive, it being a long distance from market, and iron manufacturers were not then protected by a judicious tariff as they are now. If this railroad should be built we know no more promising section than this for iron manufacture, and speculators will doubtless be looking it up and securing it. This railroad is doubtless in the control of the Pennsylvania railroad company and would connect with that road in Huntingdon county and reach it again at Philadelphia.—*Repository.*

HOW TO GO WEST.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
for the week ending Nov. 16, 1872	6,599
same date last year	5,563
Increase for week	1,036
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	269,610
Same date last year	285,447
Decrease for year 1872	158,37

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED by the use of the Elastic Truss. Dr. Dunn will be at the Morrison House, this borough, Saturday and Monday next, the 23th and 25th of November, where he will be prepared to treat cases of Hernia Prolapsus Uteri, with the most effectual Truss now in use. No charge will be made for advice or examination. Dr. Dunn, Agent for the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, New York.

PERSONS traveling will find it to their advantage and health, to use Dr. Wenger's Restorative and Blood Purifier. It is an excellent preventive and affords ample protection from attacks that so frequently originate in change of seasons and climate. It also counteracts the effects caused by imbibing impure and unwholesome water.

BOSTON FIRE.—Policy holders in the Queen of Liverpool, Hanover, Continental and Commerce of New York, Allemania, of Cleveland, Ohio, North Missouri, of Missouri, and the Alps, of Erie, Pa., have all met their liabilities in the Boston fire, with unimpaired capital.

KENNEDY & CO.,
11.] Underwriters, Huntingdon, Pa.

The special attention of the afflicted is invited to E. F. Hunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, advertised in this issue—this article is one of his specialitics, long established and favorably known for its Medical properties. Try it.
nov20 2w.

BOSTON FIRE.—All the Insurance Companies represented at the agency of G. B. Armitage & Co., come through the Boston fire, with capitals unimpaired, and pay their losses without embarrassment. 1t.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Fresh arrival of new goods in the smokers' line, such as Segars, Pipe, Segar Holders of all grades, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, at Flood's Tobacco Emporium, near Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov20-tf.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

COAL.—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, wholesale and retail. Office, at the sign of the Indian, on Fourth street. A. B. Flood, near Union Depot. [nov.13,'72tf.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is invited to Holiday Goods, comprising in part, Motto Cups and Saucers, Motto Mugs, Toy Setts, &c. &c., advertised in this issue by A. J. Weidener, 33 S. Second Street, Philad'a.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

Bargains in Wool Shawls, Ladies' Furs, Velveteens, &c., at Glaziers'. [Oct.30-3t.

A large Variety of choice Shades Philad'a. Poplins at Glazier's. [oct.30-3t.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., November 19, 1872.

	Wholesale $	Retail.
BUTTER		30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	18@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	9 50 to 10 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 85
" red, "		1 80
RYE		85
CORN		50
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	15
" A	15¼7 lbs for 1	00
" extra C	14½7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 20
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra gold n	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		65
Buckwheat		85

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1872.

GROCERIES.—Sugar is in fair request, and 475 hhds Cuba sold at 9¾@ for fair refining. In Coffee and Molasses no sales.

PETROLEUM moves slowly at former rates. Sales of crude in bbls at 19¾@20c, and refined at 27c, spot and month.

PROVISIONS.—The market presents no new features; sales of Mess Pork at $16 75@16 75; prime Mess at $14; Mess Beef at $17, and Beef hams at $26@31 ⅌ bbl. Bacon is lower; sales of Hams at 15@16c; sales at 9@9½c, and shoulders at 6½@7c. Bulk meats have declined; sales of pickled hams at 12@13½c, and salted shoulders at 5¾@6c. LARD.—There is low at the opening. In the forenoon let the inquiry being confined to the wants of the local consumers, although some small lots of City Mills have been taken within the week for exportation. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change, but it is clear to day that the medium and low grades are weak. Choice Minnesotas are scarce and in fair request at full rates. Sales of 100 barrels Western superfine at $7 75; Pennsylvania and Western extras, in lots at $7 75@8 25; 100 barrels Wisconsin extra family at $7 50; 500 barrels Minnesota do do. at $@25; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do. do., in small lots, at 26@8 50; 150 barrels $8. Lots do. do., fancy, at $10 75; and 1,500 barrels Girard Mills 1,000 barrels Amicen Mills, 600 barrels Quaker City Mills 2,000 barrels Market street Mills, and 1,000 barrels Redstone and Pennsylvania, to go out of the market on secret terms. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 ½@6 75. In Corn Meal not a single transaction has been reported in either Pennsylvania or Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat—The Liverpool advices noting a decline of 1d in spring have had no perceptible effect here. The demand is light at yesterday's figures, with sales of 2,000 bush ls fair and good Western red at $2 62@2 65; 1,000 bushels do. do., choice and fancy, at $2 70, $1 72@1 75; 1,200 bushels do., amber at $1 75@1 80, and 400 bu hels Michigan white at $. Rye is steady at 70@72c for Delaware and Maryland; 72c for Western, and 80c for Pennsylvania. Corn is very quiet, with sales of 400 bushels Western yellow at 62c, and 400 bushel do., mixed at 61c. Oats are dull, with sales of 1,200 bushels western white at 4 @ 43; 700 bushels light mixed at 41c, and some black at 39 and 40c. Barley is nominal at 1 00@1 05. Malt 20,000 bushels Western sold on private terms.

Miscellaneous.

FIVE DOLLARS TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY!—Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept13-1y

NEW STOCK. LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! STOVES!!!!

Call and see our splendid stock of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES, the SPEAR ANTI CLINKER, MORNING GLORY, LIGHT HOUSE, EMPIRE, MORNING LIGHT, LIGHT JOKER, VALLEY CHIEF, COTTAGE CONSTELLATION, and PARLOR STOVES, &c. &c., of which we offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS. Give us a CALL before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that our prices are the LOWEST.

FRANCISCUS HARDWARE COMPANY.
Huntingdon, October 2, 1872.

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER
Pat'd February 14 and December 26, 1871, March 12, 1872.
AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
The last, best