

Educational Department.

BY R. M. DIVITT.

Proceedings of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute.

[CONTINUED.]

THURSDAY EVENING.

Mr. Baker closed the discussion on Order and System. He said if we may judge from the condition of a great many schools we would think there was no importance attached to this subject. He described the way in which some schools are conducted; and thought it impossible to study amid such confusion. He had visited some schools where it was almost impossible to tell whether it was recess or study hours—some talking, some laughing, some going out; and perhaps a few trying to study. When the exercises of the day were over, the word dismissed was given, and then there was a general scramble among the scholars, each trying to get first out of the house. A school should be dismissed quietly, and this could be done without much difficulty, by dismissing a class at a time; there was time saved by doing so. There must always be crowding and disorder when the whole school is dismissed at once. Adjourned till Friday 9 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Subject for discussion.—Best methods of securing good recitations. Mr. Tussey said this subject has frequently agitated the mind of every teacher present. How shall we overcome dislike for study and begot a thirst for knowledge? How break the habits of indolence and promote industry? How teach the scholar to think, reason, and depend on himself? are questions that must present themselves to the mind of every faithful teacher. He was not vain enough to suppose he had anything new to advance, but he was happy to know there were others present who had. The first thing necessary was in his opinion, that the teacher thoroughly understands the subjects he tries to teach. Without this he cannot succeed. It would be a rare thing to find a teacher interesting a class on any subject which he did not understand; whilst even the most illiterate artisan could be interesting explaining the principles of the art which he understands. The teacher if compelled to resort to the text book for the answers will always be more or less perplexed, his manner will be awkward, and his countenance dull and spiritless. Scholars will be quick to notice his deficiency and their confidence will be diminished. If a teacher would be interesting he should review every lesson and thus be enabled to present thoughts that do not occur in the order of recitation. A proper classification was also of vital importance. In every school were found scholars of different capacities. Some would master their lessons with little difficulty, and others would not; and to place two such scholars in the same class was doing one injustice. The teacher should be acquainted with the ability of every scholar and make his classification accordingly. The best arrangements would not, however always place all the scholars on an equality. If the lesson assigned are too long the recitations would be imperfect and uninteresting, and the class discouraged. When a class recites correctly they feel that they have done something; but if unsuccessful they lose confidence in themselves.—Here Mr. T. referred to an incident related by M. Page in his "Theory and Practice of Teaching," setting forth the evils of what he calls the drawing out process. This he said might be an extreme case; but the practice of helping scholars through prevailed to some extent, and should be discouraged. If the scholar knows that the teacher will help him, he will not be likely to prepare himself; and a child educated in this way would never make an independent thinker and sound scholar.—The object of education was not to make the scholar acquainted with any amount of facts, but to teach him to think. The child that has been taught to think; is educated already; if his mind has been properly awakened he will perform the rest himself. In learning geography he conceived it possible for a child to be able to answer all the questions in order and yet have a very poor idea of the science. He believed the questions should be varied and asked promiscuously. Sketching in the black-board, drawing from memory &c., he considered very useful in fixing the boundaries and localities of places in the mind. In reading lessons he was in the habit of calling on one of the class to read and allowed the rest to correct errors. He had also pursued the same course in grammar and had always found scholars interested in correcting each others' errors and mistakes.—He was not in favor of the prize system, believing that its evils more than counterbalanced any good effects attending it; it gave an undue prominence to an inferior object; it was not for the prize but for the sake of acquiring an education that the child should study. He had, however, no objection to a system that would reward every scholar according to his efforts and not according to his qualifications. He did not believe in rewarding talent irrespective of effort.

Mr. Eldridge said he thought the law of kindness should pervade the school room—that prizes were generally falling into disuse. Mr. McDivitt was opposed to the prize system in all its forms; it appeals to the lower faculties of the mind, awakens a vain ambition and creates envy. He insisted that scholars should be taught to love learning for its own sake, to study because it is their duty and interest to learn; and be made to feel that these higher and nobler motives are the only proper incentives to action.

Mr. Baker said that in order to secure good recitations we must impress the mind of the scholar with the importance of knowledge—its advantages in after life. He recommended conversing with parents and gaining their good will and co-operation. When children find the teacher and parents united and interested; they generally study well, and as a matter of course, recite well. He had made use of prizes in some cases to good effect. He was not so much in favor of them as some, nor was he altogether opposed to them.

Mr. Brigham said he kept a weekly account of each scholar's studies, progress, deportment &c. He had often prevailed on parents to visit the school, and in this way had secured good recitations when he would otherwise have failed. He had also, in extreme cases, called in "Dr. Birch" for assistance, and to good purpose. Mr. Brown said the most difficult part of his labor was to get parents to appreciate the value of good recitations. When he could not get the co-operation of parents he generally dispensed with evening lessons. He had also tried the plan of keeping in scholars

after school hours when they failed in their recitations, but he did not much approve of this in country schools. He had used prizes and also the rod, and found each effectual in some cases. Mr. Brumbaugh said he had found it very difficult to secure the co-operation of parents. He had given up the idea of assigning night lessons on that account, and confined the time of study entirely to the school room and to school hours. Mr. B. spoke at some length, but unfortunately his remarks were not reported.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer by Prot. Tomlin.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Subject of securing good recitations continued. Mr. Benedict said he was not a practical teacher in the ordinary sense of the term.—He would therefore merely philosophize on what might be useful. He held that there is wisdom in a multitude of counsellors. In regard to what should be adopted to secure perfect recitations, it was not for any to say. What might be efficient in some instances would be valueless in others. It was important he thought, for the teacher to impress the child with the idea that he was himself interested in the study. There was a kind of contagion, some sort of mesmeric influence by which the minds of teacher and pupil were drawn together and made to act in concert. When a teacher thus prevails on his scholars to think they have the same desire and intention, then those scholars become plastic in his hands, and almost anything may be effected; and without this intimate union of mind between the teacher and the taught, all expedients must fail to produce the highest results.

The Times and the Remedy.

The present position of parties in the United States suggests a crowd of reflections to the contemplative mind. There is an apparent coincidence and concurrence in the events and the errors of the day, which give to these events and errors an extraordinary character. When we see Christian churches divided by slavery discussions on the one hand, and united in the enforcement of a wide and vast system of religious intolerance on the other; when we see clergymen preaching politics from the pulpit, and deserting the house of God for the contentions of boisterous public meetings; when, in American cities, great crowds of men march the streets demanding "bread or blood;" when the sacred cause of religion is stained by the rude championship of vile and profane partisans; when a conspiracy, bound into a conquering party by hideous oaths and debasing orgies, lords it over eminent virtue and unchallenged intellect; and when to this long train of dangers and of degradations we add a list of bankruptcies, frauds, and financial troubles, we may well pause, and ask ourselves what fate such aggravated evils forebode to our beloved country? If we turn to another picture, we find our general happiness unimpaired—labor contented in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred—our government wisely and well administered—and our flag honored all over the globe. But how long can this be while society yields to the persistent efforts of blind and infatuated men? How shall we discover the motive that prompts such efforts? Some tell us it is a spirit of reform; and yet the remedies proposed to effect this object are worse than the imaginary disease, with all its exaggerated horrors! Others say it is to purify the old parties; and yet they take as their leaders some of the most corrupt political hacks of the times. Then we are instructed that it is an organization to protect the Protestant religion; and yet we see Universalist preachers set up for governors by these new reformers, and peaceful precepts exchanged for belligerent speeches and passionate decrees of excommunication. We say that before such organized wrong—such combined persecutions—such profane extremes—no society, born out of, and dependent upon, public opinion, can hold out without being seriously impaired. Those who attempted to reform religion in France forgot God himself, in their sublime investigations after perfectibility; and in the pomp and pride of their vain-glorious theories they worshipped a divinity whom they called "Reason," and lost sight of the prostitute in gazing upon the idol. Let us beware of these false prophets.—Let us pause before following these bad examples. Let us take counsel before we yield ourselves unresistingly to a current which may overwhelm us in ruin. Does not this rapid glance at the present position of parties foreshadow an array of evils, before which those complained of by our new reformers sink into insignificance? Is not the idle and insane clamor about a Pope's power a far less grievous calamity than divided congregations and warring creeds? Is not the apocryphal peril resulting from foreign emigration infinitely subordinate to the spectacle of domestic organizations pledged to persecute their neighbors and their friends? What Jesuit vow is more binding or more dangerous than a know-nothing oath? What "foreign influence" is one tithe so fearful as the grade against property, against law, and against the private rights of the citizen, now rising with potency and with numbers simultaneous with this new organization? And finally, what cause can be called a good cause, which, in order to achieve impossible results, breaks out into excesses, and endorses errors that shake our social system from its centre to its circumference, and imperil the structure of our free institutions? But is there no remedy for the alleged grievances which are held up to excuse these excesses? That is the question; and it is to this point that we desire to direct the thoughts of inflamed bigots, whether clergymen or laymen, and the energies of our fellow-countrymen.—The first and only remedy is to apply to these grievances the test of common sense and rational legislation. You cannot break down the Catholic Church by persecuting Catholics; Protestantism is not so far gone as this; and there is no more wisdom in resorting to such folly, and madness now than there were hundred years ago, when hunted Protestants on the one hand grew strong upon Catholic proscriptions, and when hunted Catholics on the other hand flourished amid the tempest of Protestant persecutions. Nor is Americanism to be made impregnable and irresistible by excluding intelligent emigrants, or by branding with a mark of inferiority upright and deserving adopted citizens. The recoil will come if the course of this infuriated proscription is not suddenly arrested, and reactions like this always produce a harvest of repentance and of sympathy. The remedy is to commit existing complaints to the process of careful and conscientious legislation. The party to which this duty should be confided is the democratic party. Remember that history is full of monuments of the practical value of the de-

mocratic party to our free institutions. Often defeated because it has dared to do right, it has always risen when the wrongs of its adversaries have vindicated the democracy and punished themselves. If there is necessity for any change in the naturalization laws, so far as the general government is concerned, whether in the correction of abuses in regard to emigration, or in regard to any other subject within the jurisdiction of the federal government, there is a party, represented by pure and enlightened statesmen, and crowned with the laurels of many a noble victory over the internal and the external foe, that can meet the crisis, and satisfy all rational public expectations. And those who doubt this suggestion now will shortly find that, as their own crude expedients fail them, all hearts will turn to the democracy for counsel and for aid.—Washington Union.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 31, 1855.

Circulation—the largest in the County.

Read Them.

Our inside columns are unusually and unexpectedly crowded with new advertisements this week. Read them.

Notice by Scott & Brown to all persons having unsettled accounts in the store and mill books of Henry Conrpost.

Three tracts of land in Shirley township, with improvements, for sale.

A tract of seven hundred acres of land in Penn township, for sale.

Dwelling and store house and lot in McConnellstown, for sale.

Carr, Giese & Co. Commission Merchants, Baltimore.

Nine stray sheep in Penn township.

To persons out of employment.

Receipts and Expenditures of the county of Huntingdon.

Valentines.—Valentines have already commenced to circulate. A large assortment, embracing some of the most beautiful, are for sale at COLON'S.

THOS. V. CHAPLIN'S SAPPHIRE BANDOLINE HAIR FIXTURE.—Mr. Thos. V. C. has presented us with a bottle of his Hair Fixture, said to be by the many who have applied it, an excellent article to remove dandruff and prevent the hair from falling off. Those losing or likely to lose their hair should make immediate application to Mr. C. for a bottle of his Fixture.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Quite a large number of bills have been reported by Committees:—One to establish a board of controllers of the public schools of the State—several to incorporate banks—to improve stock in this Commonwealth—for new counties—to tax dogs—to prohibit fishing with nets—to incorporate fire insurance companies—for the prevention of the sale of liquor on the Sabbath—&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Price's bill for the sale of the Main Line, has been reported by the Committee on Canals and Inland Navigation, with a recommendation that it be passed.

Its chief features are that the Governor shall again advertise for proposals for the sale of the Public Works, such proposals to be received until noon of the first Monday of August next. He may accept thereof any bid not less than eight millions of dollars, payable in cash in twenty equal annual payments from the date of the acceptance of the offer, with interest half yearly on the first days of February and August, at the rate of five per cent per annum. Other security in addition to that of the works, to the satisfaction of the Governor, shall be given for one-fourth part of the purchase money, and any part of the price may be paid in anticipation of the times designated, in sums not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Any incorporated Company, chartered by this State, which may purchase said works, shall have and enjoy, besides the powers conferred by its existing charter, all the powers and privileges which an association of individuals if incorporated under the act to which this is a supplement could or would have enjoyed, and be subject to the reservations and restrictions therein contained and to legislative investigation. The Company purchasing shall have the power to charge any rates of toll they may deem expedient not exceeding the rates fixed and established for said line by the Canal Commissioners for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

Should the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company become the purchasers, and pay at any time, within five years the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, cash into the treasury, in addition to the purchase money, the reservation of the right of the State to purchase the present works of said Company, and the three mill tax on the tonnage thereof, shall cease, and the Company shall have the right to extend its railway by a direct route from Harrisburg to any point or points in the city of Philadelphia, and exercise in relation thereto all the powers conferred upon it by law.

The bill from the Senate to repeal the Act providing for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, has finally passed the House.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands, bring information of the death of King Kamehameha, and that his son had been declared the successor to the throne.

LOCAL.—Fine sleighing—corn brooms 37 1/2—our wood pile low.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—THE LATEST.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th inst., arrived at Halifax, at noon, yesterday.

The previous reported decline in Breadstuffs had been overcome, and Flour showed an advance of 6d. Wheat was firm but not active at 2d. advance. The war news is entirely unimportant. Nothing decisive had occurred before Sebastopol, and affairs there were unchanged.

Negotiations are still in progress, but nothing is certainly known respecting them.

The Right Spirit.

The Augusta Constitutionalist thus notices the result of the recent election held in Atlanta, Georgia:

"But few elections have been held recently but what the know-nothings received the credit of success, particularly if the democratic ticket was defeated. We have always viewed this so called party as short lived. Oil and water can be mixed, but will soon separate if the mixture is not well shaken. So with the democratic whigs. Some few may be misled—and, that too, honestly; but the principles which divide the democratic from the whig, and all other parties, are so much at variance, that should the former, under an erroneous impression, be led to support a ticket got up by the latter, the day of repentance soon comes round. "Witness the result in Atlanta on Monday last. The know-nothings, we understand, ran a regularly-nominated ticket; the people—that is the democracy—another; and we are informed by a telegraphic despatch, and through a private source, that the know-nothing ticket was completely routed."

Mr. Hickok, Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, in a letter from Harrisburg to the Lewisburg Chronicle, says:

"Gov. Pollock has been closely besieged by throngs of applicants for office. They have been as persistent and pertinacious as gad-flies in the dog days, but have thinned off within a day or two. There are over 1,000 applicants for the 20 offices at his disposal."

Commentary.

The National Intelligencer, the leading Whig organ in the United States, and which has always been regarded by the small fry of that party as reliable, says in reference to the management of the General Post-Office Department:

"We do not believe that the duties of any department of the government are more arduous or are discharged with more intelligence than this one."

This is certainly very commendatory of the Post-master General, the Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, and shows clearly that the public business of the department is being transacted in a very satisfactory manner. It is not often Whig papers endorse the action of Democratic officers, or give them credit for what is due; but the National Intelligencer, breaking through the trammels of party and party tactics, maintains, in the short paragraph we have quoted, its character for truth and veracity.—Harrisburg Dem. Union.

The Work has Commenced.

A MOVEMENT IN BEHALF OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN CHAUTAUQUE CO.—The Chautauque (N. Y.) papers publish a call for a County Mass Meeting, to be held at Mayville, Feb. 2, of all those opposed to secret political associations. Attached to the call are the names of a large number of the citizens of Chautauque county, irrespective of party. The call expresses the belief of the signers that an open declaration of principles is more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions; and declares:

1. That the designs of every civilized government should be the protection of individuals and communities in their respective rights of person and property, and to secure equal and exact justice to all the governed. 2. That all laws should originate with the people, or their immediate representatives, and be in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the governed. 3. That every citizen is morally bound to support and defend the government created and sanctioned by a majority. 4. That the right to emigrate and absolve allegiance is a right pertaining to every citizen. 5. That our government should have uniform naturalization laws. 6. That all the burdens and immunities of governments inure alike to native and adopted citizens, as secured by our State and Federal constitutions. 7. That secret political societies are anti-democratic and corrupting in their tendencies: arbitrary in their operations, and a perpetual restraint on free discussion, and therefore dangerous to republican institutions. 8. That we still hold that men are capable of self-government. 9. That the ends of government are best promoted by well-organized political associations, acting openly before the people. 10. That the system of delegated conventions is the only safe and convenient mode of presenting candidates for the suffrages of the people.—N. Y. Tribune.

We commend the above to the people of Pennsylvania. The dangerous tendencies of secret political associations is becoming manifest, and in every section of the country the people are adopting means to guard against the evils which they see must follow the organization of such societies. There is nothing like an open and manly avowal of principle. Our constitution guarantees to every one the right of free speech, and he who refuses to exercise it when occasion requires, "love darkness rather than light, because his deeds are evil.—Dem. Union.

MOTHERS MADE THEMSELVES.—The local editor of the Buffalo Republican has made himself one of the immortals, by the publication of a discovery which he has made of great importance to mothers. It is an infallible means of keeping babies from two to ten months old, perfectly quiet for hours. The modus operandi is as follows: "As soon as the squaller awakes, set the child up, prop up his pillows if it cannot sit alone, and smear its fingers with thick molasses. Then put half a dozen feathers into its hands, and the young one will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to the other, until it drops asleep. As soon as it wakes, more molasses and more feathers, and in place of nerve assuaging yells, there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable.

Pardon of Alex. Hutchinson.

Alexander Hutchinson, tried and convicted of the murder of a colored man named Nathaniel Edmondson, was pardoned last week by Governor Bigler—the pardon being one of the Governor's last official acts.

It will be remembered that Hutchinson shot Edmondson on a boat at Leech's Warehouse, in 1850, as he alleged, for threats used against him. Hutchinson was arrested, tried, and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. Strong efforts were made to procure a pardon for him, but Gov. Johnston refused to grant it—neither Gov. Bigler was elected, efforts were made in the Legislature to have a law passed commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life, but a bill to that effect was defeated. The most powerful efforts were then made to induce Gov. Bigler to pardon him, but as he gave the applicants no encouragement, Hutchinson, after being incarcerated in our county jail nearly four years, succeeded in making his escape. Since then he has been frequently seen, and could easily have been arrested, but no person felt inclined to do so, as there was but one opinion in regard to him—viz: that he had been punished enough—more especially as no Governor would sign his death warrant.

In granting the pardon, Gov. Bigler answered the prayers of at least two thirds of the people of Blair and Huntingdon counties. Holidays Standard.

BIG GAME OF BILLIARDS.—A number of gentlemen seen a very pretty and interesting game of Billiards, played by Major Joseph L. Polton at his saloon in Harrisburg. He made 102 points on the two red balls, after holding the white on the second shot and had the spot ball bared. The United States cannot boast of a better, more easy and graceful player.—Harrisburg Item.

The Liquor Law in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The Supreme Court of Ohio on Saturday, decided that the Liquor Law passed by the last legislature is constitutional. It prohibited the retailing of liquor with the exception of native wines, beer and cider, under the penalty of a fine and imprisonment. Several coffee houses and hotel proprietors, who were arrested and found guilty of violating the law some months ago, the sentence of whom was deferred in consequence of their appeal to the Supreme Court, will now be imprisoned twenty days under the law.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Jan. 29.—P. M. Cloverseed is dull. Holders ask \$7.25 per 64lbs. for prime lots, but buyers only offer \$6.75 a7. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at \$1.80 a1.85 per bushel.

The receipts of Flour continue small and the stock is light, but there is little or no export demand, and the sales are confined to small lots for home consumption at \$8.75 a9 per barrel for common and good brands, and \$9.25 a9.50 for extra; shipping brands are offered at \$8.75. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull—the former is held at \$6.25, and the latter at \$4.50 per barrel.

Grain.—The market is nearly bare of Wheat, and it is in fair request. Sales of 1000 bushels at \$2.05 per bushel for prime red, and \$2.17 for white, all in store. 250 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1.25, at which figure it is in demand. Corn comes in very slowly and commands 91 cents for good yellow. Oats are dull at our last quotations.

DIED.

At her residence in Huntingdon on the 22nd inst. Mrs. MARGARET SUMMERS, aged about 78 years.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Store and Mill Books of Henry Conrpost have been assigned to us for the benefit of certain creditors—all persons having unsettled accounts in said books are requested to call at our office and make settlement without delay, as suit will be brought on all that remain unclosed after the last day of March next, without respect to persons. SCOTT & BROWN. Huntingdon, Jan. 30, 1855.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

(Estate of Joseph Gifford, of Shirley township, deceased.)

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be sold at public vendue on the premises in Shirley township, in said county, on Tuesday the 27th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., three several tracts or plantations of land, situate in Black Log valley, in said township, described as follows:

No. 1 contains 192 acres and 87 perches. No. 2 " 157 " 152 " No. 3 " 160 " 121 "

On each tract of land there is a house and barn and other farm buildings—a due proportion is cleared—a considerable part of which is excellent meadow.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining third, in two years thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. JOSHUA GREENLAND, Trustee. Jan. 31, 1855.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday the 3d day of March next, by public vendue or outcry, the following real estate, late the estate of Jonathan Fink, late of Penn. township, deceased, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Penn township aforesaid, in the county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Joseph Norris, dec'd., the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and others, containing about

700 Acres,

more or less, about three hundred acres of which is mountain land, on which is erected various improvements (excepting a small lot and house on the same for the widow, which is not to be sold).

The above land is of excellent quality, and deserves the attention of persons wishing to purchase real estate. It will be offered in a whole (except the part reserved for the widow, as aforesaid), or in parcels to suit purchasers, and as the same may sell most advantageously for the estate.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation of sale, and the residue in two years thereafter with interest as aforesaid, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser, or purchasers. By the Court, H. Glazier, Clerk. Attendance given by VALENTINE FINK, ABRAHAM STATES, Executors. Jan. 26, 1855.

Administrators' Sale.

(Estate of James Campbell, of McConnellstown, deceased.)

BY virtue of authority given in the will of David deceased, there will be sold at public vendue on the premises on Thursday the 1st day of March 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:—One lot in said village of McConnellstown and township of Walker, bounded on the west by lot of John Snyder, north by lands of George and David Haun, east by Union church lot, and south by the main street of said village. Containing about three fourths of an acre. The buildings and improvements are a large frame house, store house, wash house, wood house, carriage house, and two large stables; with a fine lot of young fruit trees on the lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of a deed immediately after sale—one third in one year thereafter, and the remaining third at and immediately after the death of the widow of said dec'd., the interest thereon to be paid to her annually and regularly during her life—to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN SNYDER, ALI X. PORT,

Administrators with the will annexed.

Jan. 31, 1855.

BALTIMORE CARD.



CARR, GIESE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

FLOUR, GRAIN AND LUMBER, SPEARS' WHARF, BALTIMORE.

Agents for Newark and Rosendale Co. Cement and Plaster. Fine and G. A. Salt, constantly on hand.

N. B.—Liberal CASH advances made on consignments on receipt. Baltimore, Jan. 31, 1855.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Penn township, Huntingdon county, Pa., some time in the latter part of October last, nine head of Sheep, one having the point of both ears cut off, one with the point of one ear off and a slit in the other, the others have a small fork cut out of the under part of each ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

VALENTINE FINK.

Jan. 30, 1855.—

To Persons out of Employment.

AGENTS WANTED.

In every section of the United States.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND USEFUL VOLUME OF THE YEAR.

SEARS' GREAT WORK ON RUSSIA.

JUST published, an Illustrated Description of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. Being a Physical and Political History of its Governments and provinces, Productions, Resources, Imperial Government, Commerce, Literature, Educational Means, Religion, People, Manners, Customs, Antiquities, etc., etc., from the latest and most authentic sources. Embellished with about 200 Engravings, and Maps of European and Asiatic Russia. The whole complete in one large octavo volume of about 700 pages, elegantly and substantially bound. Retail price, three dollars.

This work has been several years in preparation, and will, it is believed, meet in the fullest acceptance of the world, what was universally felt for reliable information on the history and internal resources of a country occupying so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and holding so formidable a position at the present time to the rest of Europe and Asia; but of which far less is known than of any other European nation.

Also a deeply interesting volume, entitled "THE REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF CELEBRATED PERSONS," containing the Romantic Incidents and Adventures in the Lives of Sovereigns, Statesmen, Generals, Princes, Warriors, Travellers, Adventurers, Voyagers, &c. eminent in the History of Europe and America, including Sketches of over fifty celebrated heroic characters. Beautifully illustrated with numerous engravings. One vol. 400 pages, royal 12mo. cloth, gilt. Price, \$1.25.

The subscriber publishes a number of most valuable Pictorial Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

To men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a Circular containing full particulars with "Directions to persons disposed to act as Agents," together with terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

Jan. 31, 1855. 181, William St., New York.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

3000 VALENTINES!

JUST received—embracing every variety of Jokes and Comic—fancy envelopes—match for sale wholesale and retail, very low. All orders for in the country promptly attended to, and as liberally as though the purchaser was present.

Address WM. COLON,

Book Seller, Huntingdon.

January 24, 1855.

J. HIGGINS & SON,

MOST respectfully make known to their friends and the public generally that they are carrying on the Cabinet making business in all its various branches, in HUNTINGDON, where they have constantly on hand, and make to order, all kinds of furniture, such as Bureaus, Tables, Wash and Sewing Stands, Cupboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Cottage, French and High Post Bedsteads, Spring Beds, Sofas and Chairs, and Rocking Chairs, Windsor Chairs and Stools, and every other article of furniture which may be called for—all of which are made of the very best material and in the most fashionable style, and will be sold at low rates.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their furniture before purchasing elsewhere.

Ware room on Hill street, South side, five doors East of J. G. Miles' dwelling. Huntingdon, Jan. 23, 1855.

A MILLER WANTED.

A good miller of sober and industrious habits, wanted at the Vineyard mills, Shirley township, Pa. One with a family preferred. S. H. BELL, Jan. 18, 1855.