

Educational Department.

BY R. M. DIVITT.

I have taken the liberty of publishing the following letter, addressed to the County Superintendent, from Mr. W. G. Waring of Centre county, a gentleman of well known literary attainments, an accomplished teacher, and sterling friend of the cause of education.

Near BOALSBURG, Pa., March 23, 1855.

Mr. Jas. S. BARR—My dear Sir:—I am rejoiced to learn that you retain, as Superintendent, all the enthusiasm that distinguished you as a teacher, and especially that it has contributed to a measure of such estimable consequence and value as the establishment of a school to teach the art of teaching. If further proof were needed of the wisdom of the enactment providing a County Superintendent, beyond its results in the great improvement in the management and effectiveness of our schools in almost every township—it may be found in the brightened prospects for the future which are owed to it. And among these is one important result which the most sanguine advocates of Normal Schools did not anticipate. Many thought that the establishment of Normal Schools—a measure which has been always held to be of essential importance in giving due effect to our system of Common Schools—but for the establishment of which the State has never yet been able to spare funds—would do most service in rendering Popular Education equal and effectual through every corner of our territory. But the Superintendent, at least in our county, and in yours, besides redeeming its own promise, brings the Normal School in its train—thanks to the devoted friends of education who have on their own responsibility undertaken its establishment. And I cannot see that an endowed institution, however well furnished with library and apparatus, could do more than the supply of our first and most important school wants than can and will be done by Messrs. Hall, Baker and M'Divitt; three gentlemen, distinguished for their eminent abilities as experienced, practical teachers of the very first order, yet differing as one star from another, in peculiar qualifications, the sum of which will make the trio "hard to beat" as conductors of a Normal School. And, in the present condition of our schools, we do not require grand opportunities of prosecuting the higher branches of education. The opening of a school; the arrangement of classes; the various modes of maintaining discipline, and a knowledge of what discipline is; the proper teaching of plain reading, writing, and the very A. B. C. itself; some acquaintance with the laws of health, such as every teacher should possess, who is entrusted with the care of scores of children, each so liable to physical detriment by "school-going"—these, and hundreds of points of right and duty which the teacher should have first thoroughly investigated before undertaking his sacred office—are among the first things to be treated and practiced upon in a Normal School. And the text book, works of reference and apparatus necessary for illustrating these, can be found as readily at Huntingdon as at college. The skill, experience and wisdom of the principals are the best endowment of the Normal School.

It is no small honor for the Superintendents, teachers, and citizens of Huntingdon and Centre counties that they have been among the first to establish Normal Schools, devoted to their proper object, and that by private enterprise.

I hear of at least one board of directors in this county proposing to offer their highest rate of salary only to those teachers who have attended the Normal School and passed with credit.

To teachers, who have now such pressing inducements on all sides to perfect themselves more and more in their most honorable vocation, these schools afford the first opportunity of direct professional study and practice, and will not be neglected by any young man who has any self-respect, or the least desire to excel. When it is not proposed to become a professional teacher a session's training in a Normal School will be peculiarly valuable and instructive to every youth who has the least aspiration for usefulness. With many thanks for the early information you gave me of your enterprise, and assurance of my best wishes and efforts for its success, I remain yours, truly, W. G. WARING.

The following ably written article by Mr. Hall in answer to certain inquiries from a correspondent, on the subject of Normal Schools, their utility, &c., I publish this week, by permission, as being entirely satisfactory, and containing the necessary amount of information on this subject.

"Enquirer" is right in "believing that Normal Schools are intended to educate teachers." Their special designs is to prepare young persons for teaching, and improve those who have already some experience in the business. Other schools teach the various branches of learning. These do the same, and besides, give instructions in the art of teaching. The course includes all the branches usually taught in the public schools together with the most successful methods of teaching those branches, the most approved system of school government, the best means of removing or conquering the difficulties that beset the young teacher both in school and out of it; and in short, all the duties and qualifications of the accomplished teacher of a Common School. Such will be the object, and such, the course of instruction in the Huntingdon Normal Institute to which "Enquirer" alludes in another part of his communication. And, though we cannot boast of any "easy plans to make persons learn," we are free to promise that we will impart to our students more knowledge that will be practically useful to them, in the school room, in six weeks, than a majority of them would acquire by ten years experience in teaching;—more knowledge of the tact and skill which make the successful teacher, that could be attained in twice as many months in the land, not specially devoted to the training of teachers—I would not be understood as claiming for myself or colleagues in our proposed Normal Institute, any superiority over the average of good teachers in the country. I have no such vain feeling and make no such arrogant pretension. But I do, nevertheless, feel safe in saying that such are our facilities, that all young persons who are good spellers, good readers, and tolerable arithmeticians, and who possess proper natural endowments for good teachers, can, under the course of instruction which we intend to pursue, qualify themselves to teach with acceptance, all the branches named in the

first class, or professional certificate. I do not mean to say that even the most gifted can in so short a time, obtain a thorough knowledge of these branches, or any thing like it. What I mean is that they can and will acquire such a start—a knowledge of the principles of these branches—and such a system of self-culture and daily preparation for their work, that they may confidently engage to teach all the law requires, without any danger of failure.

Having, I hope, satisfied "Enquirer" of the efficiency of Normal Schools, it only remains to correct his opinion as to their necessity. Here the statement of a few facts will suffice. By the Report of County Superintendents it appears that less than one tenth of the Common School teachers now employed in Pennsylvania, hold permanent certificates! For Huntingdon county the report is more favorable. But even here, out of 170 teachers examined since last August, at least 120 received only the temporary certificate! It is proper to inform "Enquirer," that these temporary certificates are only good for one season, and that they will be annulled in every case where the holder has failed to improve greatly in his knowledge of the required branches, or to give satisfactory evidence, in the school room, of his ability to govern and teach according to some improved system. A few, no doubt, will so far improve themselves this winter as to justify the Superintendent in continuing their credentials another year. But without instruction and that of the best kind, a large majority will not stand the test, but will be compelled to seek other employment, and what is worse, leave many of our schools vacant for want of qualified teachers. This is not all. The instructions of the State Department to County Superintendents, are that they shall not renew any temporary certificate except where the holder's deficiency in the required branches are fully compensated by his superior skill and success in the art of teaching; and further, that the professional certificates shall be withdrawn from all those who shall be found incompetent properly to conduct their schools, no matter what may be their scholastic attainments. From these facts it is plain that many persons must, in some way, be qualified to teach our country schools next winter, or a majority of them will, as before stated, remain vacant. It is this state of things that has pressed me into the service of the Normal Institute; and though I have no personal interest in, or connection with the Public Schools, I have always been a friend to the system; I like the new school law, and feel that it can only be sustained by a speedy supply of well qualified teachers; and that this indispensable requisite can be furnished in less time, at less expense, and of a better quality by establishing a Teachers' School or Normal Institute in every county, than in any other way.

If "Enquirer" is a teacher, I most cordially invite him to come up to our "Institute." He will find "Old Huntingdon" a pleasant place, the Normal School and its appliances both interesting and profitable; and if he is made of as good stuff as I think he is, I can promise that he will return to his field of labor amply armed and equipped to discharge its duties.

A Voice from Delaware.

There is little danger of a majority of the Whigs in this county abandoning their organization, for the purpose of joining a party whose principles are hidden from view, even if that party does publish a bastard platform, to which but little objection can be made. By this means they may deceive a few Whigs—a few may estrange themselves from us by the idea that the party is to become a great national party, but the sober, thinking portion will remain just where they are. It may be, in the course of events, that it may become necessary to fuse with the Democrats, who always act boldly and above board, so that their movements are understood. The K.-N.'s move in secret and exclude Whigs who are not of their organization, from all participation in their victories, as they did at Harrisburg in the organization of the Legislature. We cannot consent to place Know-Nothingism in power until we know something of its tendencies. If the Whig party is dead, which we do not admit, our correspondent, and thousands of others, will have to choose between something like old fashioned Jeffersonian Republicanism and its opposite—Know-Nothingism. We are prepared to act with those, be their predilections heretofore what they may, who go for the greatest good to the greatest number—who recognize a man as a man wherever they may find him, and who will not trample upon him, because he is weak and ignorant.—The large majority of the people of our county are of this character. Some few of them may be led away for a time by the novelty of a political monstrosity—they may, for a time even be induced to sanction doing evil that good may come of it, but their "sober second thought" will lead them back to sound political republicanism.—Delaware Republican.

From the Carlisle Herald, Whig K. N.

Open American Organization.

The Know-Nothing paper in Boston has come out in favor of an open organization of its party, and declares its belief that for the safety and perpetuation of the American party such a course is an actual necessity.—With regard to the most prominent persons now before the order for nominations to the Presidency, as they are affected by the secret mode of operations, the Editor says: An evil result of the secret action of a political party is its liability to sacrifice principles to men. This is an evil from which the American party is in no wise exempt, as we propose to show "by way of illustration." Injudicious partisans of certain prominent men have so well succeeded in coupling his name with a team well understood by every member of the secret American party that the public outside, and many of the members within, begin to look upon the Honorable Sam Houston as the head and front of the American party—as the only exponent of its principles—as its only eligible candidate for Presidency. In a measure, it has already become, not a party of principles, but the party of a man; and for the imperfections of that man, whoever he may be, the party must consequently suffer. This state of things has naturally excited the jealousy of the partisans of another prominent citizen, and we find that "Stockton Clubs" are being secretly organized in every part of the Union. This, of course, will arouse the friends of others, and unless the evil is checked, we shall soon find that instead of working together, as a unit, for the advancement of important principles, the American party will be divided and subdivided into partizan clans for this, that and the other man, until its total disruption is accomplished.

Nicholas' Death.

The London Times has a great deal to say upon the death of Nicholas. In one of its recent articles it says:—

For these two years, all Europe has beheld with increasing astonishment how one man, assuming and exercising all the attributes of absolute power, and, therefore, having himself alone to rely upon, could maintain that single-handed struggle against a world of statesmen, diplomatists, generals and admirals, representing all the art and science of the civilized world. Collectively they had fresh determination and vigor from each phase of the struggle, and from each deeper phalanx and stronger line which he stood at last in a position of which it is not too much to say that, as regards either side and as respects either of the questions at issue or the tremendous armaments employed, the world has not seen the like before, or anything near to it. But then, as in the famous statue of his great ancestor, having surmounted the dizzy height, he stood with the precipice before him.

At this last passage of his fortunes we have seen the Czar ever rising with the occasion; defending his policy, protesting against that of his foes opening negotiations, fighting at once with words and with arms, weighing phrases and organizing measures. We have just seen him stamp, as it were, on the ground, and call new armies from its surface. We have seen him arm the whole Empire. We have seen him set in motion the whole of his million armed men toward the south, directing routes, and preparing magazines; the extremity of his empire; we have seen him send two sons to battle, and even, it is said, prepare himself to follow; we have seen him pledge to the very utmost the credit of his empire to obtain the necessary resources; there is not an act of Government or of conquest that we have not seen him perform on the direct emergency and the vastest scale. Seriously menaced along many thousand miles of frontier by land and by sea, the enemy within sound of his capital, with his fortresses beleaguered or actually destroyed, his commerce shut up, his merchants ruined, he nevertheless, with his own vast intellect, directed the whole war, and maintained the resistance of that empire, as it were, against innumerable dangers. There never was the man—may we hope there never will be—of such an adamantine frame as to stand this superhuman task. In this fell struggle with this darkest law, Nicholas, still tightening his grasp, still stretching his ken, still wielding more gigantic weapons, still calling louder to his vassals, and rising higher in his tone, at the fullest tension of his heart, mind and soul, and every sense preternaturally quickened to the last, has suddenly succumbed to the law of mortality, snapped at full bend, fallen at full flight, and, like that most formidable foe of his house, whose representative, by a strange chance, he has seen once more invading his soil—

"Left a name at which the world grew pale, To point a moral or adorn a tale."

The English Press on the War.

The following remarks, extracted from the London Morning Chronicle, give the view which seems generally held with regard to the future policy of the new Czar:—"Although the present Emperor is known to be a moderate, prudent, and, to a certain extent, unambitious man, he cannot and dare not swerve from the hereditary policy of his ancestors. He cannot and dare not concede an iota more than was conceded by his father, as regards the present crisis. He will adhere stringently to the late Emperor's resolutions. Nothing more will be accorded than was intended to be accorded by the father. The late Emperor was mighty and powerful beyond all par. el. His subjects venerated him; their confidence was unbounded. And yet he dared not venture beyond certain lengths. Those lengths are known. The present Emperor has a reputation to establish; he has sundry hazards to encounter. The wondrous prestige that almost befitted his father does not environ him; and he certainly is not likely to commence his reign by exhibiting symptoms of weakness, and thus risking to excite the ill-will of the Pan-Russian party and the army, both of which have been fanaticised to the utmost pitch.

"Nor will Prussia stand idly by. If she yielded submissive and reverent deference to the late Czar, she will deem it a holy duty to vivify in the son the sentiments of the father. Prussia, for the time being, will be more Russian than ever, from the simple fact that she considers the son's individuality less powerful and secure than that of the father. Prussia throughout the whole Oriental crisis has been the undisguised adversary of the West. Everything at this moment tends to render her still more adverse; and yet, with singular blindness, it is desired to increase her powers of mischief by admitting her, under nearly unshackled conditions, into the Conference.

"The present Czar cannot and will not concede more than the late monarch. How, then, is his accession to act favorably in the Conference for peace, unless the Western Powers concede to him infinitely more than they seemed disposed to concede to his father—infinite more than is compatible with the honor and future security of France and England? It would be strange, indeed, and not less painful, if we were to embody all the venom of Russian policy in one man, and regard Sebastopol, the Black Sea fleet—in short, the whole Black Sea and Turkish question—as rendered completely innocuous for evermore by the death of that one."

Change of Front.

We clip the following paragraph from the Savannah (Ga.) Courier:

"We have read with intense admiration the remarks of Gen. Cass on the French and English alliance, in its bearings upon this country. We wish that we could lay them before our readers—but cannot to-day.—Heaven bless the old patriot, and spare him many days as a vigilant sentinel on his country's watch towers! We take back, now and here, all that we have ever said or thought to his disadvantage."

The Courier is the leading whig paper in Georgia. Its tone is slightly different from that of some of its Northern cotemporaries. The Courier's ejaculation—"Heaven bless the old patriot, and spare him many days as a vigilant sentinel on his country's watch-towers," is responded to by millions of patriotic hearts.

DEATH OF J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq.—J. Ellis Bonham, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, died at his residence in Carlisle, on Monday the 19th ult., aged 35 years.

J. WEICHESELEBAUM, OPTICIAN AND OCULIST, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he will open a STORE at Mr. Coult's Hotel, on Wednesday of next week, where he will offer for sale SPECTACLES of every variety size and quality. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of periscopic ground glass of his own manufacture. He would particularly call the attention of the public to his Spectacles for NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS, and for persons who have been operated upon for the curtailment of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight made of the best flint and zinc Glasses. Also Microscopes, Spy Glasses, Telescopes and Magnifying Glasses. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial. He will remain in this place during April Court, and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.

The very best Eye-Water always for sale.

March 27, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of J. McCarty Sankey, late of Henderson township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to him, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

ALEX. PORT, Admr.

March 27, 1855.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Engineers office of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. R., up to April 10th, for the laying of the track from Sec. 1 to 28 inclusive, also the ballasting of Sections 12 to 28 inclusive. Specifications can be had at the office ten days prior to letting.

H. S. WILSON, Engineers office, Hunt. March 20. Eng.

JUNIATA ACADEMY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution, located in Shireysburg, will commence May 1st, 1855, and continue five months.

The location being pleasant, free from the Ague and Fever of the Juniata Valley, and easy of access by a daily line of Coaches from Mt. Union, seven miles distant, on the Central R. R., is well suited as a retreat for youth leaving home for a High School. In addition to good buildings, there is provided a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus at a cost of over \$1000. No ardent spirits are sold in the town, and boarding can be had as reasonable as anywhere else in the centre of the State.

The Principal has secured the assistance of Mr. E. P. SWIFT, A. B. of Jefferson College, and the son of the Rev. E. P. SWIFT, D. D. No reasonable pains will be spared to give literary training, along with all proper attention to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, in order to prepare for entering our best colleges, and especially in view of practical life, the great end of education. The government will be firm, yet parental. Personal advantage, a sense of honor, and the great laws of the Bible will be appealed to rather than the teacher's authority.

TERMS.—Boarding, tuition and room, per session, in the family of the Principal, fifty dollars. Early application desirable.

Tuition in Primary English, eight dollars. Higher English, ten dollars.

Classics, twelve dollars. Payable quarterly in advance.

REV. G. W. SHAFER, A. M. Principal. REFERENCES.—Rev. A. B. Brown, D. D.—Rev. Win Smith, D. D., Canonsburg—Rev. D. Elliott, D. D.—Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D. Allegheny—Rev. A. G. McGill, D. D., Princeton, N. J.—Rev. George Elliott, Alexandria—John Brewster, Esq., Shireysburg. March 20, 1855—6t.

MILWOOD ACADEMY,

Shade Gap, Huntingdon County, Pa.

THE next session of this well known Institution will open the 1st Wednesday of May. It is located at Shade Gap, 18 miles from the Mount Union station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, from which place there is a daily line of stages. Being situated in the country it is removed from all the vices and temptations of town. The buildings are large, airy and accommodating—capable of accommodating some fifty boarders. Those who cannot be accommodated in the Institution, can obtain good boarding in the neighborhood at about \$1.50 per week.

Terms \$50 per session of five months, payable quarterly in advance. Washing 30 cts. a doz. Light and fuel an extra charge.

For further particulars address W. H. WOODS, PRINCIPAL. The Principal's address will be Easton, Pa., until the first of April, after that time, Shade Gap, Hunt. co., Pa. Feb. 14, '55.

PLASTER AND CLOVERSEED.

GROUND Plaster now ready and for sale.—Also Cloverseed.

March 13, 1855. KESSLER & BRO., Mill Creek.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

FLOUR and WHEAT on hand and for sale at the store of D. P. GWIN.

STRAY SOW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Penn township, Huntingdon county, about the last of July or the first of August last, a white sow, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN NORRIS. March 6, 1855.

ESTATE OF SIMON LEVI.

NOTICE—All persons interested are hereby notified that the Trust Account of David Blair, Esq., Assignee of Simon Levi, late of the borough of Huntingdon, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office and that said account will be presented to the Court on Monday the 9th day of April next, for confirmation and allowance, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Proly. March 6, 1855.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!

A full assortment for sale at the "Globe" Office.

DEEDS, SIMMONS, EXEMPTIONS, EY'S AND TRUS. DEEDS, EXECUTIONS, MORTGAGES, SUBJENAS, BONDS, with and without waiver, WARRANTS, LEASES, ATTACHMENTS, COMMITMENTS, AGREEMENTS for the sale of Real Estate, NOTES relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws.

CEMPET BAGS of every variety, just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me upon the estate of Captain William Johnston, late of Barree township, dec'd. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them to me for settlement. ROBERT JOHNSTON Admr. Jackson tp. March 20, 1855.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts in the books of the subscriber, are informed that such accounts have been left with William Morris, Jr., Esq. All interested will please call and make settlement as early as they are possible. M. A. HENDERSON, Huntingdon, March 21, 1855.*

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Stove dealers, and those in want of a Stove for Parlor, Dining-room and Kitchen to our extensive assortment of every description of STOVES to viz: Bay State Six holes on top, Globe Cook, Buck's Cook for wood, Modern Troy, Complete Cook, Sweet Home, Lilly Dale, Yuccum Cook, Hagaz Cook and Parlor STOVES of different kinds, too numerous to mention; also, to our celebrated MacGregor Heating Stove for parlor, hotels, halls, and large stoves warranted to give more heat with one quart of fuel, than any other stove now made.

We are agents for Barstow & Co's celebrated stoves, which for fitness of casting, durability and utility, not to be excelled. Also, Queen's Patent Portable FORGES, the best now in use. References in regard to the above stoves are always to be seen at our store.

NEMAN & WARNICK, N. E. Corner SECOND & RACE STS., March 20, 1855. 3m PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned for Advertising and Job Work done during the time he was editor of the Huntingdon Journal, are hereby notified to pay up immediately, and save costs. The Advertising of course, is subject to the division between the undersigned and the present Journal editor, which was, "All advertisements published more than half the time for which they were to be inserted, (at the time Brewer got possession) fall to me—those published less than half the said time, fall to Brewster, and those published just half their time are to be equally divided."

S. L. GLASGOW, Shireysburg, March 13, 1855.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between F. & C. Schneider, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of F. Schneider, and all persons indebted will call and settle on or before the first of April next—after that date the books will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

F. SCHNEIDER, C. SCHNEIDER, March 12, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, and to farmers and mechanics generally, that a meeting of the society will be held at the Court house in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening the 11th of April next, for the purpose of transacting such business as may be deemed necessary to advance its interests.

All persons interested in the promotion of agriculture, science and the domestic arts, are respectfully requested to attend.

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS, Prest. J. S. BARR, Sec'y.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Mary Flemming, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration of the estates of said decedents, were this day granted to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estates, or either of them, will present their claims to me, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make payment to

SAMUEL FLEMMING, Barree township, March 10, 1855.*

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Will of John Wakefield, deceased, all persons having claims against his estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to either of the Executors at their respective places of residence.

J. R. HUNTER, Petersburg. GEO. P. WAKEFIELD, Shirely tp. March 13, 1855.

Shireysburg Female Seminary,

Shireysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

THE subscriber gives notice that he has assumed the charge of this Institution as Principal, and that he will open it for the reception of pupils on Wednesday May 2d. It possesses superior attractions in its healthful location, convenient buildings and handsome grounds. The Principal flatters himself that equal advantages will be found in the acquirements of his lady and himself, and their skill gained by long experience in New York City and other places. They will spare no exertion to give their pupils a thorough intellectual training, a cultivated taste, polished manners, and above all, moral culture founded on pure Christianity without sectarian bias.

The charge for board with English tuition, will be per term of 22 weeks, \$62 50 Day tuition per quarter \$4 to \$6 Reasonable extra charges will be made for Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting.

Till the opening, Circulars containing full particulars, may be obtained of Wm. B. Leas, Shireysburg, or of the subscriber at 121 Clinton Place, New York.

J. B. KIDDER, A. M. REFERENCES.—Rev. Wm. R. Williams, New York City. Rev. A. D. Gillette, do. March 13, 1855—8t.

Estate of Thomas Johnston, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Thomas Johnston of West township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON, Executor. Feb. 27, 1855.*

WAR AT HARRISBURG.

THOSE knowing themselves to have unsettled accounts in the books of the subscriber, are respectfully requested to call and settle. Money or no money call and settle and have your accounts standing for four years closed, and according to the old saying one stitch in time will save nine. Face those old accounts they must and shall be settled.

R. C. MCGILL, Huntingdon Foundry, Feb. 20, 1855.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY the 10th day of April next, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate: One Tract, Piece, Parcel or Tract of Land, including an interest in the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, containing together sixty-six acres, be the same more or less; being part of a larger tract of land in the name of James Murdock, and being the mansion place, whereon the widow of James Entekin, Esq., dec'd., resided before her death. Also one other piece or parcel of land unimproved, containing fifty acres, more or less, being part of a larger tract, in the name of Casper Myers, adjoining the said last described other tract. Also one other tract, piece or parcel of land containing ninety-eight acres, be the same more or less; adjoining the Murdock tract, on which is erected a grist mill, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mathew Crownover.

Also—One Lot of Ground in the village of Saulsburg, Barree township, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back 120 feet, bounded on the east by Thomas Stewart, on the west by George W. Chesong Dust, having thereon erected a two story log house and kitchen and other outbuildings. Also, twenty-two acres of land, more or less, adjoining the village of Saulsburg, about 20 of which are cleared, bounded by lands of John Slack, on the west, on the east by lands of George Jones, having thereon erected a bank barn 50 feet long by 30 wide, with a wagon shed attached thereto. Also, 98 acres of land, more or less, lying in Barree township, Huntingdon county, being 35 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Alexander Bell and others. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Harper, esq.

Also—A small Tract of Land in Barree township, Huntingdon county, containing forty-two acres, more or less, with a small log house, a frame stable and blacksmith shop thereon erected, bounded by lands of James Livingston, Joshua Green, and others, with a small portion cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Gilbert Clency.

Also—Two certain adjoining Lots of ground situate in the village of Orbisonia, in the township of Crownwell, each fronting 50 feet on Crownwell street and extending in depth 140 feet to an alley, and numbered 9 and 10 in the recorded plan of said village. On lot No. 9 there is a two story log house used as a wheelright shop, and on lot No. 10 there are a two story frame dwelling house and shed stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Conghenour.

Also—All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant in and to two adjoining lots of ground in the village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, adjoining the Methodist Church lot on the north, lot of James Sherran on the south, fronting 50 feet each on the public street or highway through said village, lying and being on the west side of the same, and extending back at right angles thereto 140 feet each. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Myers.

Also—All the Defendant's right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground in the borough of Alexandria, bounded on the north by the Penna. Canal, on the west by an alley 20 feet wide, on the south by an alley, on the east by Hartlog street to the east, the west side of the said canal, the place of beginning, having a tannery thereon erected, containing 24 lay-away wats, 2 lines, 4 handlers in the house. The tan house being 45 feet by 24 feet, frame, two stories high—a bark house 60 by 24 feet, with a water privilege from the upper spring forever. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Piper.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant, in and to a lot of ground in the borough of Cassville, with a new frame house thereon erected, bounded by a lot of Joshua Greenland on the east, and by the Lutheran meeting house lot on the west, and a street on the north, and south by lands formerly belonging to the heirs of Robert Speer, dec'd. Also all the defendant's right in and to a house and lot of ground, known as the mansion house of Robert Speer, and having a large house thereon erected being a double house, part of brick, and the balance frame, and plastered, and weather-boarded kitchen. Also one other lot in the southern end of Cassville, with one and a half story log house thereon erected, fronting the street on the east, and joining a lot of Isaac Ashton on the south, and on the north and west bounded by lands of Joshua Greenland. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Speer.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, March 13, 1855.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY;

MALE AND FEMALE.

The summer session will open the 4th May. Our new and commodious building will then be ready for use. We will be able to accommodate, in the Seminary and in town one hundred and fifty students. From present prospects this much room will be necessary.

We have determined to connect with our Institution a Normal department, and will give special attention to, and deliver lectures upon, the science and art of teaching. We have now a full and competent board of instruction consisting of four gentlemen and three ladies prepared to impart instruction in all the Literary, Scientific and Ornamental branches usually taught in the best Seminaries. Further information can be had by addressing the Principal.

J. T. TOMLIN, Cassville, Huntingdon