Resignation.

necessary to enlarge his School by adding a new department, which will so increase his responsibilities as to prevent his laboring in the Huntingdon Normal Institute; and that he has resigned his place in the Faculty of an admission tube passing beneath the floor. Instruction, and also withdrawn from the Educational editorship. We have not now the air within it; the rarified air will ascend space to express our opinion of the effect this into the room and the cold external air will resignation will have on the proposed Institute, but may refer to the subject hereafter.

Epu. Ep. Report of the Committee on "the Best mode of Ventilating School Houses," at the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

Having already discussed the importance of Ventilation in our report on Physiology, tubes extending from the top of the builwe will proceed to the "Best Mode of Ven- ding. tilation." Your Committee will not presume to say that the plan proposed in the following report is the "Best Mode of Ventilation :" but it is respectfully submitted to the Association as the best, which, after some reading, reflection and correspondence upon the subject, they are prepared to offer.

Thorough ventilation consists in the removal of vitiated air from a room as rapidly as moderately heated. it is formed and the introduction of an adequate amount of pure, fresh air. We will present out a single plan, which we believe, recommends itself by its simplicity, cheapness and efficiency; since it is equally well adapted to buildings of every description, whether public or private.

Buildings are now generally warmed by furnaces or stoves. Our wide old-fashioned chimneys were most efficient ventilators; and they furnish the principle by which we are guided in the plan of ventilation here proposed.

Let the smoke-pipe of the furnace or stove enter a metalic tube; let this tube rest upon a base of stone or brick, situated in the attic of the building, and form an outlet for the smoke. Around this cast-iron flue construct a circular brick chimney, plastered very smoothly on the inside and raised to a height a little above the flue. From this ventilating chimney to the room to be ventilated, extend an exhausting tube of a capacity equal to that of the ventilating chimney, and made of thoroughly seasoned, sound pine boards, planed smooth on the inner surface, and put together with iron screws. This exhausting tube should have two apertures within the room to be ventilated, -one near the ceiling, and the other near the floor, and of the same diameter as the tube.

The upper aperture should be furnished with a sliding register, so as to be opened or closed at pleasure,—the lower one may be covered with an open lattice work. This is all the apparatus necessary for the removal of vitiated air from a single room. It operates as follows:

The cast-iron smoke flue will be heated by the ascending current of smoke and heated air; the air within the ventilating chimney will thus be rarified, and consequently ascend, producing a partial vacum within the chimney; to fill this vacum the air will rush from the room up the exhausting tube into the chimney, and this air in its turn will be rarified and ascend. A continuous upward current will thus be established and localities tempts capitalists, great and small, maintained as long as the stove or furnace is 10 engage more and more in enterprises lokept heated, and the strength of this current will be in direct proportion to the heat in the

When fire is not required in the stove or furnace, this method of ventilation may still be made effective by placing a ventilator on the top of the ventilating chimney; and this is strongly recommended, inasmuch as, even when fire is necessary, it renders the draft in the stove more certain and the ventilation more thorough.

These ventilators are of various forms, (some movable and some stationary.) The 'Stationary Ejecting Ventilator," invented by Mr. Emerson of Boston, seems to be the most highly approved.

But if when fire is not needed, these arrangements should prove inadequate to secure perfect ventilation, let an argand lamp be placed within the ventilating chimney, and this will always produce heat enough to rarify the air sufficiently to ensure the requisite draft in the exhausting tube. In large buildings a stove or grate should be used in-

stead of the argand lamp. The capacity of these ventiducts, both for the admission and exhaustion of air, claims special attention. Unless they are of sufficient capacity, the current of ascending air, which rises with a spiral movement, is obstructed, and consequently the escape of vitiated air will not be sufficiently rapid to ensure thorough ventilation. In a room large enough for sixty scholars, they should be from twenty to twenty-four inches square; a cylindrical shape in all these ventilating

ducts would be preferable. The foregoing plan has reference solely to a single room; any number of rooms, however, may be ventilated in this manner by extending a separate exhausting tube from each room to the ventilating chimney; this chimney should be equal in capacity to that

of all these exhausting tubes combined. This plan is adapted to warm as well as cold weather. In cold weather, close the upper apperture of the exhausting tube; a current of air will then pass constantly from the lower part of the room through the lower aperture. In warm weather, and likewise in cold weather when the temperature of the room is too high, open the upper aperture, and through it the air will rapidly ascend,

which will reduce the temperature. Again: it facilitates the warming of a room. The heated air ascends from the stove or furnace to the ceiling, where, if the upper aperture of the exhausting tube be closed, it is confined, and pressing upon the colder stratum of air in the lower part of the room, it forces it through the lower aperture. This expulsion of the cold air tends to equalize the temperature throughout the room, and removes to a great extent, the difficulty ex-

perienced in keeping the feet warm. The arrangements for the introduction of fresh air should be such as to introduce an adequate amount and prevent a current from flowing upon the occupants of the room.

This may be affected in two ways. First, air may be introduced through 'an ternal air, and passing into the room near the ceiling and on that side of the room which is has, within a few weeks, opened this maradjusted registers, to regulate the ingress of the present high prices. We hope, for the right, and another unsuccessful attempt was the right of conscience !- Chillicothe Adverthe air and prevent a current from flowing benefit of consumers, that these predictions made to take the pits from the Russians. upon any of the inmates of the room.

be most easily and economically introduced in connection with a well constructed heating apparatus. When furnaces are used, a current of warm air passes steadily into out. We understand that Mr. Hall has found it the room, and this introduces all the air that

is necessary. 'Vhen stoves are used, beneath the stove construct an air chamber, having free access to the air of the room, and connect this air chamber with the external air by means of Let a series of tubes extend from the stove to this chamber for the purpose of warming inst. rush in to supply its place; and thus a current of pure air will constantly flow into the room. These admission tubes should always be connected with the pure external air, as that in cellars and beneath houses usually contains impurities which render it unfit for er localities where the air near the ground is ties, the air should be introduced through

Furnaces and stoves are frequently too small, and this is objectionable for two reasons: 1. A greater quantity of fuel is needed to heat a given amount of air when the stoves are small; and 2. the air is more vitiated in passing over a small and intensely heated surface than it is when warmed by passing over a surface that is large and more

Farmers' Prospects.

The New York Tribune and Philadelphia Bulletin, two of our most reliable and enterprising exchanges, are of opinion that the present exhauster prices of flour and grain, cannot possibly fall," and must almost infalliably rise, and urges our farming community to "sow all the grain they can." We do not expect our agricultural friends to realize all is at is anticipated by our cotemporaries; but shall be greatly disappointed if produce does not command an unusually high price for years to come. Most heartily do we therefore join in "saying sow all the grain you can." It will prove beneficial alike to

the farmer and the country. The Bulletin very appropriately remarks, that the wheat fields of the south of Russia are shut out from the access of commercial Europe.-Very probably they are less productive than usual owing to the heavy drafts of peasantry into military service. England and France are largely occupied in destroying men and property, and the waste of an enormous commissariat swells the amountof their annual consumption, while the drains upon their financial resources will do anything but encourage extension of agricultural enterprise. There is certainly no probability of their becoming large exporters of grain. The Baltic countries have been little affected by the war but their supply cannot probably be so greatly beyond its usual mark as to fill up the heavy gap which the other countries manifest.

Our own country promises no less to afford the farmer a better market than usual. The rush of emigrants has peopled our cities with a population almost resembling a soldiery in time of peace, in the comparative luctiveness of their first period of sojourn here. Their surplus of labor at these cated in the city to the constant disparage ment of the agricultural interest. The numerous rail-roads, always built with anticipations of the better market they will afford the farmers, not only fulfil those anticipations, but in fact contribute more to swell the extent of the market, by increasing the prosperity and population of the market towns, to a much greater degree than they make it accessible; so that the opening of one avenue makes it necessary to open two more in order to swell the gap created by the first .-What is scarcely less important is, that while hitherto the march of inhabitation has been through the bottoms of the Mississippi Valley, and constantly extending the supply of breadstuffs, it will now occupy the sheep walks of New Mexico, or the coal and iron beds of Kansas and Nebraska, subtracting from the army of agricultural laborers, and in time a grain market to the westward to compete, in some degree, with the eastern.

The Tribune says it is the duty and interes! of every man who owns a piece of land whereon he can sow a bushel of grain, not to allow the spring to slip by without doing it. We are at starvation prices in breadstuffs as well as in meat. We shall have a famine if we do not look out. The nations of Europe are engaged in the amiable business of butchering one another, and if the half dozen gentlemen at Vienna and their backers do not come to terms, this state of things will continue, and perhaps for half a dozen seasons. Under such circumstances, the drain upon us for foreign consumption is likely to be greater than it has ever been before. Our present reserves of breadstuffs must be very light, as the high prices of corn plainly denote. Our corn crop last year was wonderfully small, as was well established at harvest time without aid from the prices current. Entering upon the year with exhausted granaries at home, with a poor crop following, and an immense European demand, grave apprehension may-well be excited as to our circumstances a year hence. We have had a hard winter and enormously high prices throughout. But what is all we have seen to what we shall see, if we should chance to have a bad summay then see suffesing and starvation in earnest.-Harrisburg Telegraph.

High Prices.

ards the opinion that prices have reached their highest, and the next movement will be a retrogade one, although present prices may men entered Sebastopol. None of the Rusbe maintained two or three weeks. The sian batteries fired a shot to-day. The Rus-Courier bases its opinion on the fact that sians continue to throw up defences from the the voters in the ancient metropolis yesterthere are one million five hundred thousand barrels of flour to come forward before harvest the Belbek. To-day another body of Rus- from which they will not soon recover, by from thee Western States and the Canadas. which are awaiting the opening of the canals in that State. Fifty thousand bushels of potatoes are on their way to the New nayo and advanced upon Baidan. York market from Nova Scotia, under the readmission tube, communicating with the ex- ciprocity law. The crop of potatoes in Nova Scotia last year was very large. Free trade opposite to the exhausting tubes. This ad- ket to consumers, and the chances are that a a strong force of French, with six field-pieces, honor to the citizens of Chillicothe who promission tube should be furnished with well liberal supply will come forward, under may be realized. The highest prices of

When artificial heat is required, air may food affect many kinds of business injuri- and small arms, both parties withdrew - tween the "Kenooha know-nothings" and ously, as it takes nearly all the money the Three unsuccessful attacks were made by the the democracy, and resulted in the decepilaboring population can earn to find them. French ere morning. Their loss was about selves in food, which they cannot do with- 180. The British batteries, on the 18th,

> THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. The War in the Crimea .--- Severe Fighting before Sebastopol .--- Reported death of Omar Pasha.

The Nashville arrived at New York on Sunday last, with Liverpool dates to the 7th

Political affairs throughout Europe remain unaltered.

The Vienna Conference had adjourned over the holidays. The impression is daily be- and had taken command of the army.coming stronger that there is nothing left Prince Menschikoff it was reported, had died but to fight it out.

A despatch from Berlin dated Friday, the 6th, states that the Russian party is predomi respiration. In large towns and also in oth- nant there, and that Prussia will most likely throw herself into the arms of the Czar, in liable to be infected with any noxious quali- case of an unfavorable result of the Confer-

There has been a surcession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians the Russians were driven back with a loss of pefore Sebastopol, for the possession of the no fewer than 2,000 killed and wounded, the all well made and of good materials. Also, Rifle ambuscade pits, with varying success, but much loss.

The latest reported battle occurred on the night of the 23d, and in which 3000 men were killed and wounded; but no details have to Paris has been countermanded. and Col. been received.

both strengthening their positions preparato- | closed. ry to the opening of the Spring campaign. At a council of war, held by the the officers of the allied armies on the 12th of March. Omar Pasha desired assistance from the allies.

position at Eupatoria. Siege of Sebastopol.

Continued fighting for possession of the Rifle Pits—Great Sacrifice of Life.

has been a series of fierce sorties and assaults patches, which were kept back until the opbetween the Russians and French, for the portune moment for publishing them should possession of the rifle ambuscade in front of arrive. Great diversity of opinion prevailthe French position and under the Malakoff ed as to their tenor, some thinking them fatower. These rifle pits, which have led to vorable to the allies, and others the contrary. so considerable a sacrifice of life, are placed At two o'clock this afternoon great agitation in front and to the right and left of the tower, prevailed here, in consequence of a London and about six hundred yards from the Allied private despatch, which announced a great works. They are merely excavations in the battle at Eupatoria, the defeat of the Rusground, faced round with sand bags and sians, with a loss of 5,000 men, and the death banked with earth, loop holed for rifles. of Omar Pasha. Whether true or not, I can-They are six in number, and each contains not tell, but I doubt Omar Pasha being kilten men-60 in all. Gen. Bosquet considers led: it a point of honor to take and hold, or destroy these ambuscades. He has several times by night assaults, driven out the Russians, of the 29th of March. They describe the but as these pits are covered by the fire of the city batteries, the French have hitherto ror Alexander in giving an impulse to every found it impossible either to destroy or hold branch of the Administration, them. The importance of this position to both besieger and besieged is very great.

The Malakoff round tower is regarded as the the Russians in strengthening it. Consideramound, or hill now called the "Mamelon," of great strength. A little further in advance distant, is the eminence recently seized so skilfully by the Russians, and fortified with earth-works; it is now crowned by a square re-

Outside of these defences are the rifle pits. converge on the approaches in front of it. - ly breaks the morning! This explanation will convey an idea of the strength of the position which the French Statesman: nightly contest. Dates of the encounters are

as follows: a fierce affair. The Russians had advanced some riflemen in front of the French lines, that have just transpired. It was difficult to who caused considerble annoyance. When night sell, a demi-brigade of French went down and drove them out. All the city bat- result. Scarcely at any former period have Ginghams, a large lot of Lawns, and a great teries along the front immediately opened and continued a furious cannonade for half an hour, during which a stronger force of the last Monday, even in the strongholds of the led them to retire, with a loss of 65 men; party intended to supplant the whig party, vere. The Russians re-occupied the pits.

On the night of the 15th, the French reparatively little loss, in driving out the ene- much character to join such an order, and, on my's riflemen, and occupying the pits with the whole, they are much weaker than the their own. The French continued to hold old whig party they intended to supplant. those on the right, under a heavy fire, over

the 16th and 17th March. Night of the 17th, yet another encounter took place. At half past six o'clock in the will only tend to a rapid decline. evening, the French, who had retired before "Their strength last fall was the fire from the batteries, marched down to their being almost wholly unknown to the re-occupy the ambuscade, but found the Russians had anticipated them. A fierce and hence their power of evil was immense. conflict immediately commenced, but it was Now they are known, and you can point evident the Russians were in strong force, them out as they walk the street. Their

back by the weight of the fire. For four hours and a half they persevered in their attempts, and all that time a continuous roll of musketry rang out, broken only locks are thereby shorn; while many who by brief pauses in the advance. In these their men-and the tramp of feet and the Journal are lustily denying any connexion rush of men, followed; then a roll of musket- with the oath-bound party. The future will ry was heard, diminishing in volume to rapid file fighting. Then a Russian cheer—then more musketry-a few dropping shots, and the voices of the officers once more.

The Zouaves bore the brunt of the fight. and the action was somewhat peculiar as artillery took no part in it. The British 2d, mer, and the war goes on in Europe. We 3d. 4th, and light divisions were told off for action, and the entire British camp remained under arms until the French desisted from their attack; but as the gallant French make it a point of honor to take those pits The New York Courrier, after inquiries without aid, no assistance was offered. The tant or defeat inevitable, stay at home. In especting the present supply and quantity to French were 5000 strong, and they state their several townships no democratic nomina. come forward of agricultural products, haz- loss at 150 killed and wounded, besides a few

prisoners On the 18th a reinforcement of 15,000 ravines of lnkcrman to the sea-side south of sians, apparently about 15.000 strong was and were reported to have crossed the Tcher-

After some hours heavy firing of artillery

ly interrupted by the French and English batteries. The French persevere in working

continued to throw shot and shell into the

The Russians succeeded it holding the pits,

and are engaged in constructing a formida-

ble work on the mamelon, although frequent-

mamelon or new redoubt.

forward. Reinforcements were reported to be on their way from Russia, and the 9th Russian division had reached the vicinity of Eupatoria. The Russian position on the Tchernaya remained unaltered. Prince Gortschakoff had arrived at Rakschi Serai, on his way to Moscow.

Serious Engagement before the Malakoff Tower.

A telegraph from Paris mentions that a despatch has been received from General Canrobert, dated March 29th giving an account of a sortie made by the Russians, on the night of the 23d March. He states that allied loss being 600.

The Latest.

Gen. Weddell's return as Prussian Envoy Olberg, an attache of Prussia, has also been The Russians as well as the Allies, are recalled, indicating that the negotiations are

> Rumored Battle at Eupatoria and Death of Omar Pasha.

LIVERPOOL, April 7-2 P. M.-ln case vour telegraphic reporter in Liverpool should which could not be granted, and the Turks not have sent you any intelligence to the "la-are consequently only expected to hold their test moment," I write these few hasty lines to inform you that on the receipt of Canrobert's despatch, announcing a sortie of the Russians, by which they lost 2000 men, and the French some 600, Paris was full of rumors to the effect that the French govern-Since the date of previous advices there ment had received some very important desprivate despatch, which announced a great

A letter dated Hamburg, April 3, says-"The last advices, from St. Petersburg are remarkable activity displayed by the Empe-

"Everything goes through his hand, he exercises his own judgment, reads all reports, and signs everything himself. Like key of the defences, and hence the energy of his father, the new Emperor devotes particular attention to military affairs, and to the bly in advance of the tower is the elevated improvements of the troops. If we were to on which the besiged are erecting a battery king in Russia, peace would appear to be far

Know-Nothingism in the West.

The democrats of Madison, Indiana, nomdoubt, with sixteen guns visible on its three inated a full democratic ticket at the late solicit a continuance of the same. outward sides, but they have not yet opened election in that city, and overthrew the secret foe by an unusually large majority.

The Russian batteries at Inkerman, their forts even more significant. Cincinnati nobly led on the other sides of the Tchernayo and the the way, and the response is cheering from works of Malakoff cover this redoubt, and other parts of the State. Behold, how bright-

The veteran Medary says, in his Ohio

"The recent elections in Ohio .-- Our democratic friends who were so-badly bea-During the night of March 14th, there was ten last fall are surprised themselves at the results of the various town and city elections persuade many that an effort would be of any avail. But how different has been the the Russians loss being probably more se- and led by old disappointed office-hunters of democrats that ought to leave them at once: newed the attack and succeeded, with com- but they have lost a great many whigs of too

"This very evidence of weakness, exhibited at the recent elections, has thrown a gloom over these midnight assemblies that

"Their strength last fall was owing to and the French were again and again borne ability to impose on their neighbors is gone. Their word is no longer of any avail in politics. Their very oaths of submission to the order are upon the public records, and their first entered their dens are sick of the expelulls the British cauld distinctly hear the riment, and are daily leaving them. Even voices of the French officers cheering on the second-page editors of the Ohio State

> make still greater developmen's." The result of the election in the townships heard from indicates very strongly that the skies are brightening, and the democratic party are recovering from its defeat last fall. Had our friends in the several townships made half the effort the know-nothings did, there would not now be three townships efforts everywhere in the hope of strengthening their forces next fall, while many of the and shall be settled. democrats, deeming the election unimportions were made, which was the case in Mil-

ton, Baughman, and Wooster. Wayne County (Ohio) Democrat. We have this morning the pleasure of announcing to our readers that a majority of day gave the midnight conspirators a rebuke electing an anti-know-nothing candidate for observed to march to wards Mackenzie's farm, mayor, Wm. H. Skerrett, by some forty-nine majority. Three out of the four wards gave him a majority. Both parties exerted them-At four P. M. of the 18th, Gen. Conrobert, selves to their ntmost. We acknowledge with a small escort, passed down the Wor-onsow road, by the British right attack and the know-nothings last fall had over two carefully examined "the pits." At nightfall, hundred majority in the four wards. All was moved down on the left of their extreme ved themselves true to the constitution and

tiser, April 2.
On Monday last the battle was fought be-

tation of the chief's head. Robert B. Mitchel, esq, has been re-elected mayor.—Mt. Gilead Messenger.

The Cheap Corner Forever! SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. READY-MADE CLOTHING. &C.

DENJAMIN-JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of and retail prices. all kinds suitable for spring and summer, which I \(\begin{align*} \lambda \text{PIECI} \\ \ext{PIECI} \end{align*} will compare in quality and prices with any other brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

in part, Ginghams, Lawns, Printed and Plain Bareges, Prints of all kinds. Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town. Also, an extensive assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

of all sizes. Also, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE. equal to any in town; and many articles too numerous to mention.

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county. All kinds of country produce taken in ex-change for Goods at the highest market prices Huntingdon, Apl, 3, 1855.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. AT THE OLD STAND.

GEO. GWIN,

IIAS just received from Philadelphia and is now opening at the old stand in Market Square, the largest and prettiest assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ever brought to the borough of Huntingdon.

My stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimers, black and fancy Satinetts. Tweeds, and a large variety of Goods of all kinds.

Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods, of the latest styles and best quality. A large

assortment of Undersleeves, Collars and Spencers, black and figured Silks, a great variety of Prints and Chinees, Lawns, Barze Delains, De- a magnificent assortment and at exceedingly low lains figured, plain and barred, Edging Lace, prices. Ribbons, fancy and black Gimp, Silk Lace, colored Kid Gloves, Gents' black do., Linen and Silk Hdkfs., black Italian Cravats, Hosiery.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, and a fine assortment of STRAW GOODS. A good supply of FRESH GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE AND CEDARWARE. My stock has been selected with the greatest care in regard to quality and price, and I flatter judge by the great military preparations ma- myself that I can offer inducements to purchasers not to be found elsewhere. Call and see my Goods and examine for your-

> Thankful for the patronage of the past by my friends and the public generally, I respectfully Huntingdon Apl., 3d 1855,

In Ohio the results of the late contests are If you want to get the worth of your

money, CALL AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

I have opened the largest and prettiest assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS ever brought to this place, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vesting, K. Jeans, Cotton Stripes, Linens, Velvet Cords, Muslins, &c., &c.,

LADIES DRESS GOODS. Plain and Fancy Silks, plain and figured Chal li, Spring Delains, Berege Delains, Plain Ber-

variety of Prints, &c., HOSIERY. - Hosiery of all kinds. Gloves, kid and silk finish; Lisle Thread, Mitts, long | are hereby notified to pay up immediately, and enemy advanced on the French and compellate whig party. The know-nothings, a and short Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazets, Stamped Collars and Undersleeves, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Head Dresses, Ladies' that party, have stolen from us a good many Caps, Ribbons, Colored Crapes,, Florrence Silks, Gents' Fancy Hckis, plain black Dress Trim. mings, French Working Cotton, Linen Floss, and a variety of Goods too numerous to men

> Also a large assortment of Bonnets, Flats, Hats, and Shoes, Oil Cloths, Codar Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c., &c.,
> Also, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE.
> HARDWARE AND SALT.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods, as I can and will sell cheap er than the cheapest. All kinds of country produce taken in ex-change for Good at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, Apl. 3, 1855

Executor's Notice. ETTERS testamentary having been granted

I 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, Shirley tp. March 13, 1855.

WAR AT HARRISBURG.

THOSE knowing themselves to have unsettled accounts in the books of the subscriber, are respectfully requested to call and settce. Money or no money call and settle and have your accounts standing for four years closed, and acagainst us. The opposition made desperate | cording to the old saying one stitch in time will save nine. Face those old accounts they must

R. C. McGILL. Huntingdon Foundry, Feb. 20, 1855. Dissolution of Partnership.

ME 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 col-

F. SCHNEIDER,

C. SCHNEIDER.

March 12, 1855.

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

JOHN FRISCH. WATCH MAKER, Can be found at E. SNARE'S Jewelry Store. mh 13, '55.

Books! Books!!

25,000 VOLUMES of new and popular books -embracing every variety to be had in Boston, New York and Philadelphiathe subscriber has just received and offers for sale extremely low. His stock of STATION-ARY is of great variety and superior quality, as follows :- Foolscap, Letter, Note and Wrap. ping Paper. Envelopes of every kind, Gold and Steel Pens also, Portmonies, Pocket Books Pen Knives, Pccket Knives, &c. School Books county of Huntingdon generally, that he has of every kind used in the country, at wholesae

PIECES WALL PAPER of the latest and prettiest styles, just received and for sale at Philadelphia retail prices.

All the above stock the public will find it to be to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction to every customer. Store opposite Whittaker's Hotel, Railroad street. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1855.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. SERASTOPOL NOT TAKEN !

J. & W. SAXTON,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia the handsomest assortment af Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, and at lower prices than can be got at any other house, consisting as follows :--

DRESS GOODS, such as Summer Silks, Challeys, Berages,

Lawns, &c., &c.

FOR THE LADIES, Callicos, Chimazetts, Under-sleeves, Lacos and he greatest variety of dress Trimmings in town.

BOOTS AND SHOES of overy variety such as fine Boots, Ladies' Gaitors, Misses' Gairors and Slippers, Ladies' Buskins, and a great variety of Children's Boots

HATS AND CAPS,

such as white Silk, black Silk. Kossuth Hats of every variety. Panama and Straw Hats, and a beautiful assortment of Bonnets, English, Straw, Brade, Silk and Crape Bonnets, Bloomer Hats and Flats for children,

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE, of every variety and at lower prices than ever. Cloths, Cassimers and Summer Goods of every variety and color.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTHS.

GROCERIES of every variety, and of good quality.

We are determined to sell our old stock off at educed prices. We have on hand every variety of Goods usually kept in a country store. April 3, 1855.

MILL OWNERS TAKE NOTICE.

I HAT the subscriber has made every important improvement in Direct Action Water Wheels, and has several of them in successful sne in Centre and Mifflin counties to drive Grist and Saw Mills, and have given general satisfaction in every instance. They are recommendable for their simplicity, cheapness and durability. being made of iron and casting at from ten to fifteen dollars, and for power and speed their economy of water cannot be excelled by any other and grist mills without much cost for timber &c. Being constantly engaged in the mill wright business with a force of hands always at hand I can put in one most any time. or do any other work in that line in the most modern improved style at very reasonable rates.

Price for putting in wheels at saw or grist mills. \$75, and board, timber and casting found. All other jobs of millwrighting done to order at short notice,-having had eighteen years practice and the best of reference given if required. JOHN TODD.

Potter's Mills, Centre co., Pa. Apl. 3, 1855-3m4

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned for Advertising and Job Work done during the time he was editor of the fluntingdon Journal, 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 Brewster 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.

Shirleysburg, March 13, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ETTERS of Administration on the estate 1 of J. McCartney Sankey, late of Hender. son 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 set-ALEX. PORT, tlement. March 27, 1855. Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice,

ETTERS of Administration have been grant. I ed to me upon the estate of Captain Wiliam Johnston, late of Barrce township, dec'd. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them, to me for settlement. ROBERT JOHNSTON Jackson tp. Mach 20, 1855.* Admr.

NOTICE.

LL persons having unsettled accounts in

the books of the subscriber, are informed that such accounts have been left with William Dorris, Jr., Esq. All interested will please call and make settlement at as early a day as possi-M. A. HENDERSON, Huntingdon, March 21, 1855.*

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!! A full assortment for sale at the "Globe" Of

DEEDS, SUMMONS', Ex's. AND TRUS. DEEDS, EXECUTIONS, MORTGAGES, SUBPŒNAS, Bonds, with and without waiver, WARRANTS, LEASES. ATTACHMENTS COMMITTMENTS, AGREEMENTS for the sale of Real Estate, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemp-

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Mary Flemming, deceased.

Estate of Martha Robison, deceased. OTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration of the estates of said dece. dents, 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, and all persons knowing themselves

indebted will make payment to SAMUEL FLEMMING. Barree township, March 10, 1855.*