

Educational Department.

BY R. M' DIVITT.

Monthly Decisions, Explanations and Instructions by the State Superintendent.

1. Directors not to be contractors: It is a violation of the school law and sound policy, for a Board of Directors to enter into a contract with one of their own number for the erection of school houses.

2. Directors not to be teachers: No person can serve as Directors and Teacher at the same time. One office or the other must be surrendered.

3. Houses built by adjoining districts: Under the 23d section, division IX of the School law, it is the duty of the directors of adjoining districts to provide school houses, as well as tuition, for pupils who cannot be otherwise properly provided for in their own district.

4. A person paying tax in two districts can only send his children to the schools of that in which he resides: A person residing in one district, and paying school tax on property in another, does not thereby acquire the right to send his children to the schools of any district, except that in which he resides.

5. Power of teachers over pupils out of school: The authority of teachers over pupils out of the school house, is a question over which the Department has, under the law, only advisory, and not absolute, power; and deference to former decisions on the subject, has delayed instructions thus far on this point.

6. County Commissioners to furnish information as to taxable property: When Directors are at a loss to know what are proper subjects of taxation for school purposes, they should, under the 29th section of the school law, call on the County Commissioners for the desired information.

7. Maximum of Assessment: The highest assessment that can be made upon taxable property for school purposes, is thirteen mills on the dollar.

8. Amount of tax on persons, trades and occupations: If the assessed value of person's trade or occupation be less than \$200, it is not taxable at all for school purposes. If it be valued at from \$200 to \$250, the tax should be 50 cents. If it be valued at more than \$250, the tax should be 50 cents, and then in addition to the 50 cents, one per cent, on every dollar of the valuation above \$250; and this is the highest limit which the law authorizes in this particular.

9. Farmers are exempted from an "occupation" tax, by the 32d section of the Act of 29th April, 1844, (pamphlet laws, 1844, page 497), and the Superintendent has no control over the subject.

10. What single freemen are taxable: It will be seen by the III. Act of 15th April, 1844, (pamphlet laws 1844, page 512), that the poll tax on "single freemen" is only applicable to such single freemen, above the age of 21 years, as shall not follow any occupation or calling; and not to unmarried men generally.

From the Phila. Daily News. The Anti-License Law.

The singular and ridiculous character of the Act recently passed by the Legislature, for the purpose of restraining the sale of spirituous liquors, is attracting marked attention throughout the State, and we notice in a Reading cotemporary, the following opinion in reference to the Constitutionality of the law from the Hon. Jacob Hoffman, of that city. The inconsistencies of the law are well developed by the letter of Mr. H.:

Legal Opinion on its Constitutionality.

READING APRIL, 19th, 1855. GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiry of yesterday, as to the constitutionality of the late act of assembly, entitled "an act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," and what remedy, if any, the people have against its enforcement, I can only say that I do not think its provisions are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or that of Pennsylvania.

It respects and protects all persons having paid for and received a license during the time for which it is to continue. And if even the act had gone into effect immediately after its passage, and had annulled all existing licenses, it could not have been declared void under any constitutional provision, as the power to repeal and annul grants of that nature by general laws, is inherent and must of necessity exist in the Legislature. It comes under the head of sovereign power and police regulation.

But, its absence of a direct and positive conflict with the letter of the constitution, does not therefore, render it less odious, harsh and unjust in its operation, and effect upon that portion of our citizens who are the owners and keepers of Hotels and Taverns, and who, upon the faith of laws in existence ever since the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, have invested probably over twenty millions of dollars. Investments, which, by the passage of this law, are in a great measure, rendered valueless, without even attempting to suppress or prohibit the sale of and traffic in intoxicating liquors.—This law prohibits, on the one hand, one class from selling, while, on the other, it in vites and protects another portion of the community to do the same thing on a larger scale.

So long as the States sell for money the privilege of making and selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, there can be no good reason for denying the privilege to proprietors of well-regulated hotels and taverns, especially when such legislation involves the

destruction of their property, without compensating or improving the morals of the community, or increasing the revenues of the State.

This act, (unlike the Main law, which prohibits the making, selling, or drinking of intoxicating liquors,) neither involves nor promulgates a principle, because it allows the same evil to be practised by one set of men which it professes to suppress in another portion of the community. Hence, there is no justification in the sacrifice and destruction of so large an amount of individual property as is contemplated by the enactment of this law. No portion of the community petitioned or asked for the passage of this or any similar law.

Judging by the result of the last election, the people of Pennsylvania are very nearly equally divided upon the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors. One portion is for and the other against prohibition. This law is in accordance with the views and feelings of neither party. And, yet, strange and inconsistent as it may appear, it actually prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors by one section, and by another legalizes it. Its provisions are thus at once rendered anomalous as well as absurd. It is neither "flesh nor fish."

It is difficult to determine whether its general scope or its details are the most objectionable. It prohibits Tavern keepers from selling or suffering liquor to be drank in their houses, and confers upon the Courts the power to grant or withhold license from the liquor dealers. Thus, enabling the Courts to create a monopoly for the benefit of favorites, and those perhaps, the most unworthy among the great number of applicants. Its tendency is to encourage rather than to diminish intemperance, by closing the spigot and opening the bung. It denies the weary and exhausted traveller, who is compelled to stop at public houses, the right of buying it from the landlord, or of drinking it upon the premises, while it affords every facility to the resident population to obtain and drink it at pleasure. It tends to increase the rate of charges against those who are compelled to stop at Hotels, by depriving the keepers of the profits arising from the sale—while, at the same time, it transfers it to the liquor dealers, who neither entertain nor contribute to the comfort of the travelling and business community. Its title, which should indicate and explain the context of the act, is a cheat and deception upon the public. It purports to be "an act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors." This, is true, as far as it goes, but it does not embrace the whole of the act. To give the whole contents of the act by its title it should read thus—"an act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, by less measure than a quart, and to encourage and promote intemperance by wholesale."

For these and other reasons, this act should not have been passed by the Legislature, especially after the decision of the people against it at the last election; and should therefore, be repealed by the next legislature. And that, in my opinion, is the proper and only remedy left for the people against its force and operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. HOFFMAN. To William DeBorbon, Conrad Beidler, Daniel Housum and others.

War With Spain.

The repeated insults that our citizens receive daily from the minions of the Spanish Government, and the searching and firing into our mercantile marine, by Spanish cruisers, has caused a sensation of hatred to beat in the breasts of the American public, against that nation, that a war to chastise their insolence, outrageous and unchristian-like proceedings, would not meet with much opposition. We are opposed to war, and deplore it as a great curse and evil—but we have an honor to maintain; and it must be maintained at all hazards. The Washington Union of last Saturday has a long article on the state of our affairs with Spain. It states that the President regards the recent bringing to and examination of American vessels as violations of international law; indignities to our flag, and aggressions upon our right which will not be tolerated.

Commodore McCauley is not to argue with the Spanish cruisers as to the right of search or visitation, but say to them: "You can claim no right of search, visitation, or examination, of any vessel rightfully bearing our flag upon the high seas, under any guise or pretext, in my presence or within my reach. If you attempt it, the act will be done at your peril." The Union further says, the Spanish Government have the issue of peace or war in their own hands. If they persist in their aggressions war is inevitable.—Phila. Saturday Mail.

From the Dover (Delaware) State Reporter. Our Difficulties With Spain.—Who Constitute the American Party now.

In common with the democratic press of the United States, we have frequently portrayed the blessings of peace, and recommended a pacific adjudication of international questions when the honor of our country could be thus preserved. A crisis, however, in our relations with Spain, has at last been reached; and the government of the United States is now imperatively called upon to put a stop to insults and injuries her coasting trade has lately been subjected to by the impudence and arrogance of Spanish officers upon the coast of Cuba, if not avenge the aggressions they have already made. The history of no nation, either of ancient or modern times, shows as many acts of forbearance towards a nominally friendly power as does the course of the present national administration towards Spain. The President has labored, but labored in vain, to induce her "ancient friend" to change her line of policy. The most conciliatory diplomatic notes have either passed unheeded by the ministers of the court at Madrid, or been responded to by promises which were scarcely received before they were disregarded or broken. The Black Warrior case, fresh in the memory of our readers, was one which would have justified retaliatory measures on the part of the United States; but another and pacific course was adopted by the President, for the express purpose, as we believe, of holding it as a kind of pledge for the future, and maintaining friendly relations with all the maritime powers of the world. In this respect he was mistaken. But a few months roll around before the large steamer El Dorado, while off Cape St. Antonio, and two hundred miles from Havana, is fired at by a Spaniard man-of-war, and one ball passed within a few feet of the top of her wheel-house. Again, and but last week, we receive intelligence of the American brig P. R. Hickman being "brought to," while on her regular course, by the Spaniards firing shot around her. Such proceedings are unwarranted, and cannot be justified by any notion which will continue to command respect. The causes of our late war with Great

Britain were nothing in comparison with the weakness of Spain in order to possess Cuba. In 1812 England wanted sailors, and claimed a right on her own citizens. For this, and other reasons, our commerce was somewhat interfered with, and Congress, after but little delay, openly declared war.—In 1855 time has become the greatest consideration in commercial affairs; and the fact that the Captain General of Cuba is in constant fear of a revolution on the island, which may possibly cost him his head, is no ground to justify him for delaying our steamers while on their usual route to the South.

We are not disposed to take advantage of the weakness of Spain in order to possess Cuba. This beautiful gem of the sea naturally belongs to the United States, and must inevitably form another star in our noble galaxy of independent States. But we wish to possess her honorably, hold her fairly, and protect her boldly. This we know to be the policy of President Pierce. If any other had been adopted by him, the American flag would now be waving over the Moro Castle, and the decrees of the Real Audiencia (Royal Court) would be superseded by the verdicts of twelve honest men.

Cuba would belong to the United States if our government possessed any of that rapacity which has induced Great Britain and France to add to their territories a command the entrance to most of the seas of the world. Look at Gibraltar, Malta, &c., and say what is the object of "the allies," in their defence of Turkey, except it be the division of the principalities, and the control of the Bosphorus. It is true, we have enlarged our territory, but we have done it honorably, and to the satisfaction of all the parties involved. England and France cannot boast of this; and Spain should be carefullest, by provoking the aid of these two powers, she, as Turkey will, should the Russians unfortunately be conquered, see her richest possession pass away. We know there are many politicians in this country, as well as editors, who would willingly see foreign powers interfere to sustain Spanish rule in Cuba, but such men are only "Americans" by name, not in feeling.

The Secretary of State under President Taylor evinced his love for protectors, and we have no doubt he is ready again to throw the weight of his political influence in favor of a joint protectorate over Cuba.

The course of England and France in 1852, and subsequently, when the United States refused to enter into a convention tripartite for guarantying Spanish dominion over Cuba, was very acceptable, and shall be noticed by us again when upon this subject. Our object in this article has been merely to show the precise condition our country occupies, and the necessity for preparing the navy for early duty. With the cruelty and inhuman butchery of Pinto and Estrampes we have nothing to do, unless it be proven that the latter, by leaving Cuba for a short period and residing in the United States, lost the quality of a Spanish subject. In this event without denying to Spain the power to punish all who violate her laws within her jurisdiction, we should insist that under the treaty of 1795 Estrampes was entitled to a trial according to the ordinary course of proceeding in law, and not be garoted upon the decision of a drum-head court-martial. Such we know to be the views of the democratic press, and considered the principles of all TRUE AMERICANS. The opposite course is taken by the know-nothing papers and "American" (!) speakers, but that party in Delaware will soon appear as ridiculous in its new clothes as did the majority when they wore the ludicrous garment of "democratic whigs."

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

The Latest Foreign News.

New York, May 4.—The steamer Atlantic arrived to-day. Her news is highly important. The Vienna Conference is broken off. Russia rejects the demands of the Allies. Sebastopol has been bombarded since the 9th. The result is doubtful.

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress, has been for a week in England, and they have been immensely glorified.

The British Loan of \$16,000,000 had been taken by the Rothschilds. The taxes are to be increased on incomes, tea, coffee, sugar, &c.

England assents to Louis Napoleon taking the command of the Army at the Crimea. The Vienna Conference has been broken off, after the 12th session.

There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia.

The bombardment of Sebastopol, of 500 guns, commenced on the 7th and continued incessantly to the 15th. An assault is not practicable. It is the intention to storm if possible.

Wheat and flour lower and quiet. Corn slightly advanced.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia are at an end for the present.

From the seat of war we learn that during the first two days of the bombardment of the besiegers it was superior to that of the city, and much damage had been done to the Russian works. During the night of the 13th the left attack of the Allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians, who were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enabled them to fortify the summit of the ravine, which is of great importance. Since the Russian fleet have died or been killed. Gortschakoff, which states that matters look more encouraging to the besieged.

Serious trouble had been created at Krojova by the brutal conduct of the Austrian officers. The people attacked the Austrians and drove them from the city. The official statements return 249 killed on both sides.—The excitement continues, and a deputation has been sent to the Sultan to demand justice.

Operations for strengthening the Russian forts in the Baltic are going forward with great activity, and 120,000 troops will concentrate in the Baltic provinces.

LATEST. LONDON, 23d, 1st past 1 o'clock.—Conrobert telegraphs to the 17th that the fire continues unabated, chiefly by the artillery, but the engineers are operating and have established us much nearer to the place. Another report says the loss of life on both sides will be very great. A council of war was held and it is decided that the fire will be continued one week longer; then the assault.

Job Printing.

Of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the Globe Office.

From the Pennsylvania. The Next Governor.

The Pittsburg Daily Union publishes a letter from its Harrisburg correspondent, which does no more than justice to the high-minded, but unassuming gentleman, who represents the faithful "Tenth Legion" in the next Congress. He will stand on the floor of the House with a larger majority than any other democrat elected. Judge Packer's antecedents will compare with any democrat in the State. His history illustrates the glorious advantages of our system of government, inasmuch as some twenty years ago, he entered Mauch Chunk from Susquehanna county, with his plane and saw upon his back, having walked that day over forty miles without a shilling in his pocket. He is now one of the most honored democrats in this State, and has also acquired a wealthy position by his own industry. If the eastern portion of the Commonwealth is to have the next Governor, Judge Packer, if he consents to be a candidate, will make a very formidable one.

Among the many visitors of the State capital, at present, I notice the Hon. Asa Packer of the thirteenth congressional district, than whom there is not a truer democrat, or more thorough gentleman in the Commonwealth. Judge Packer is one of the four good and true democrats who were elected to the next Congress, against the combined cohorts of old blue-light federalism, and cut-throat know-nothingism, and his district is the only one in the State that was not swung from its moorings by the dark simon of Hindooism. He represents the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Pike, Monroe and Wayne—a district that held its own amidst the tornado of last autumn.

I like to refer to the antecedents of such men as Judge Packer, because they are in themselves the best illustrations of a pure republican government. But a few years ago Judge Packer was boating on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal; but in consequence of his superior intelligence, and fine business qualifications, he has in a few years made for himself a competence. As a man he is universally beloved and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

I know not whether it ever entered into the head of the Judge himself, that he might be the future Governor of Pennsylvania, but I can say this—that it is strongly bruited about here that he is the very man the democracy would delight to honor. I do not know a more worthy or deserving man in the Commonwealth, nor one who would come up to the standard of Jefferson more fully than Judge Packer. He is both "honest and capable." If it meets the views of the democracy in other quarters, let the watchword be Packer and the democracy, against all opposition, and against the entire legion of isms."

The above notice does but simple justice to a prominent and worthy member of the democratic party. Other distinguished democrats have also been named in the same connection. As the misrule of fanaticism must of necessity be short in an intelligent Commonwealth, the staid democracy should canvass in season the merits of deserving members of the party in order that a candidate may be selected, at the proper time, competent to discharge faithfully the highly responsible duties of governor. Among the names already suggested we have observed those of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Wm. Strong, Gen. John M. Bieckel, Gen. Wm. F. Packer, Gen. Henry D. Foster, Hon. John L. Dawson, Hon. James Thompson, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Col. Samuel W. Black, all good men, experienced in affairs of state and justly enjoying the confidence of the people. In urging the respective claims of the many excellent and well tried men of the party, harmony should prevail to secure united support after the nomination. In union and with a strong candidate, at the next election, there will not only be strength, but certain success.—Harrisburg Keystone.

Terrible Tragedy in Beloit, Wis. From a private letter at Beloit, we learn the following particulars of a dreadful tragedy which occurred in that place on the morning of the 23d inst.

The wife of a citizen of that town was awakened from her sleep on the morning of the 23d, by a noise which she heard in an adjoining apartment. In a moment more she saw a gleam from a dark lantern, held by a man in that room, and screaming with affright awoke her husband, who was sleeping at her side. As he sprang from the bed the intruder fired at him with a pistol, the ball just missing his head and burying itself in the pillow. Scatching a double barreled gun from the wall he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of one barrel entered the man's head and the other his body, killing him instantly. Leaving the wife where it fell, the gentleman and his wife proceeded to the nearest neighbor, told him what had happened, and induced him to return with them to his house. But imagine the feelings of the neighbor, himself a man universally esteemed and respected, to recognize in the mangled body of the dead robber, his own son!

Upon returning to his house, the father found his son's room unoccupied, the window opened, and a rope ladder extending from the window to the ground.

The gentleman who shot the robber had suffered the loss of two gold watches some time before, in a mysterious manner, and now attributes their theft to this person.—Chicago Tribune of Friday.

YOUR COUNTY PAPER.—The following extract from Fowler & Wells' "Life Illustrated," is so good and to the point, that we recommend it to our friends without further comment: We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express an intention to stop their county or village paper, and take one of our publications instead. We always regret to receive such intimations. We think a man ought to support his own paper first, and then if he can afford to take a paper from a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to furnish him with "Life Illustrated."

The country press, in our opinion, is the most important in its effect on the enlightenment of the nation. It conveys in ten thousand rills, intelligence to nearly every home in the country. The country press ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that the people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promptly, advertise liberally, recommend warmly, and in every way stand by the editor as long as they conscientiously can."

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.

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Chopping Mill, and Saw Mill, FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell his property at private sale, consisting of a farm of 107 ACRES, forty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in timber, and capable of being cleared and cultivated; situated four miles from Mill Creek in Kishacoquillas Valley, Huntingdon county, upon which are erected one dwelling house, one new frame bank barn, one saw mill, one chopping mill, with a good water power to drive the same. The chopping mill is geared so that burrs may be attached for grinding wheat. The property is in the midst of a good settlement. There is also a good running distillery connected with said property, which will be sold along with said property, either with or without the distillery machinery and vessels, as the purchaser may desire. The above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers and possession given at any time. JAMES McDONALD, Jr. Brady township, May 1, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been filed in this day granted to the undersigned, by the Register &c., of Huntingdon county on the estate of Ezekiel Corbin, late of Union township, dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, and those indebted will make payment to M. F. CAMPBELL, Adm'r. Union tp., May 1, 1855.

BROAD-TOP DEPOT. LAST ARRIVAL OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening at the old stand of Josiah Cunningham & Son at the head of the Broad Top basin, a splendid assortment of new Goods, consisting of DRY-GOODS GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, Also—BACON, SALT, FISH & PLASTER.

And in short everything that is usually kept in a country store. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in town.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of merchandise, produce &c. Huntingdon, April 25, 1855.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS. THE undersigned will offer at public sale on Thursday the 31st day of May next, 100 LOTS OF GROUND,

in the Village of COFFEE RUN in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county. This Village will be directly on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, north of the Bridge over Coffee Run, and the lots offered for sale will lie on both sides of the Railroad, where the public road from Entrikers to the Woodcock Valley road by John Deavers, crosses the Railroad at grade. All the trade and travel leading to the Broad Top Railroad from the rich valleys of Trough Creek and Plank Cabin, through Saturday's gap, will arrive at the Railroad at this point; and on the other side, the trade and travel from Morrison's Cove, by the public road from Martinsburg to Plummers, will reach the Railroad at this same point. A handsome quarry of excellent building stone and a good saw mill are within half a mile of the place, and plenty of timber in the neighborhood.

A plan of the town will be exhibited, and the terms of sale made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, on the premises. DAVID BLAIR. April 18, 1855.

LIME! LIME! LIME!!

THE subscriber informs the public generally that he has now on hand and for sale, at his kiln at Petersburg, superior burned Lime for building, plastering, &c., &c., which he will sell by the bushel or larger quantity. A good supply will always be kept on hand. B. ATHERTON. Petersburg, April 17, 1855.

MILL OWNERS TAKE NOTICE.

HAT the subscriber has made every important improvement in Direct Action Water Wheels and has several of them in successful use in Centre and Mifflin counties to drive Grist and Saw Mills, and have given a great satisfaction in every instance. They are recommended 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 wheel of the kind, and can be put to saw mills and grist mills without much cost for timber &c. Being constantly engaged in the millwright business with a force of hands always at hand I can put in one more 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 ca-ting 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, 1855-3m.

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GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & CREMER, will dispose of some of their genuine CATAWBA and ISABELLA vines at the usual Nursery prices. The vines are vigorous, have good roots, and will bear in one or two years. Being the hardiest and most productive native varieties, they will require no other attention than planting and pruning. One or two dollars worth of vines will supply any ordinary family with the most agreeable and healthy fruit, which, with a little care, can be kept from September till March. Huntingdon, April 11, 1855.

For the People! SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON. Mineral Water & Sarsaparilla.

Juniata Bottling Establishment, HUNTINGDON, PA.

FREDERICK LIST respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, that he has commenced the business of bottling MINERAL WATER and SARSAPARILLA, and is prepared to supply all who wish to deal in the articles, at reasonable wholesale prices.

His establishment is on Railroad street, one door east of Jackson's Hotel, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Orders by mail will receive his early attention. Huntingdon April 11, 1855.

1000 Book Agents Wanted.

AGENTS wanted in every County of the United States, to sell one of the most saleable books ever published, entitled, "THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE INDIANS," comprising the most remarkable personal narratives of events in the early Indian Wars, as well as of incidents in the recent Indian hostilities in Mexico and Texas. By John Frost, L. L. D., author of "Pictorial History of the United States," "Pictorial History of the World," &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous engravings, from designs by W. Croome, and other distinguished artists.

This book contains over 500 octavo pages, bound in embossed morocco, full gilt back, and is sold at the low price of \$1.75 per copy. Over 30,000 copies have been sold within a short time, and the sale is still increasing.

We pay the largest commission to agents, who can be supplied with a specimen copy, sent by mail, post paid, on sending us the price, \$1.75 with full particulars of the agency. Address, J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, 48 North FOURTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—On receipt of two dollars, we send (post paid,) a copy of the above book and a copy of the "Fireside Angel," by T. S. Arthur.

BALTIMORE CARD.

CARR, GIESE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF FLOUR, GRAIN AND LUMBER.

SPEARS' WHARF, BALTIMORE. Agents for Newark and Rosedale 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.

TRACT OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of John Wakefield, dec'd., will offer at private sale, all that certain tract of LAND, situate in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., late the residence of the said John Wakefield dec'd., containing 330 ACRES, more or less, 190 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered—sufficient to support and sustain thereon to fence the whole farm, with an abundance of Rock oak, Poplar &c. There is a good water power and a site for a Grist or Saw Mill. There is erected on the premises a good two story frame house and bank barn, also another farm house and log barn—also, two tenant houses, four apple orchards, two of graced fruit, beginning to bear, ten never failing springs, so that every field can be supplied with water.—From 40 to 50 acres suitable for meadow.

The above property situated in the heart of one of the best wheat growing valleys in Centre and Mifflin counties, is of the best quality of lime stone and red sandstone. It is convenient to market, being but five miles from the Penna. Railroad and Canal, and three miles from Shirlersburg, and is a desirable situation for those wishing to purchase. For a wheat or stock farm it is not surpassed in this part of the State.

N. B.—If not sold before the 15th of August next, it will be offered on that day at public outcry, on the premises.

For particulars address George P. Wakefield on the premises, or John R. Hunter, Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

GEO. P. WAKEFIELD, Executors. JNO. R. HUNTER, April 11, 1855.—ts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOSE 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 Brew