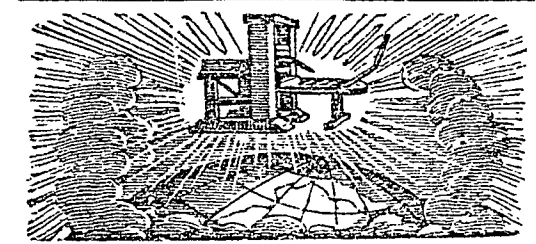


THE GLOBE.



Circulation—the largest in the County

HUNTINGDON PA

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1855.

See New Advertisements.

✓ Sale of valuable Real Estate, in Barre township.

✓ Dissolution of Partnership, Daniel D. Wood and Nathaniel Watkins.

✓ Agents wanted.

✓ Three Good Horses for sale.

✓ Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees.

✓ Auditor's Notice, Estate of Margaret Entekin, dec'd.

Sale of Farm Stock and Household Furniture.

In West township, at the late residence of Joseph Reed, dec'd., on the 5th Dec.

In Jackson township, at the late residence of Wm. Cummins, dec'd., on the 6th Dec.

In Henderson township, on the Allison Farm, on the 20th Dec.

For particulars see bills printed at the "Globe" Job Office.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—Mr. George Couch, is selling off his stock of Goods at cost. See bills.

Wanted,

We want immediately, two or three tons of good cornfodder, three or six bushels of clean buckwheat, two or three bags of oats—and about the 20th of December, three or four fat hogs, each to weigh from two to three hundred pounds—for all of which the cash will be paid on delivery.

The Liquor Law in Lancaster.

The Grand Jury of Lancaster county have refused to find bills of indictment against the persons charged with the violation of the new Liquor Law, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional, and have directed the prosecutors to pay the costs. The number of cases thus disposed of is 84.

The Penn'a. Farm Journal.

A new volume of this valuable publication, commences on the 1st of January next.—Send in your names in time to secure the first number, \$1 per year in advance. Address J. L. DARLINGTON, Editor, Phila.

Taylor and Cremer's Nurseries.

These gentlemen are now prepared to supply a heavy demand for Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, &c. Their assortment includes all the choicest varieties, and we would advise persons wishing to make their property more valuable, either to give them a call or forward orders in time.

THE COUNTY NEWSPAPER.—We agree with the Bucks County *Intelligencer* that at this season, and during a time when Teacher's Institutes and the subject of education are being discussed by almost every parent and teacher in our community, is a very suitable occasion to advert to the advantage of newspaper reading, and to children especially. The boy or girl who has access to a newspaper and regularly reads the contents of its columns, is far superior in general knowledge to that child deprived of these advantages, and is better fitted to take his or her place in the great battle of life, after arriving at years of maturity. The contents of a well conducted newspaper are indispensable to the education of a family of children and this kind of reading should be encouraged; because it presents to them a condensation, weekly, of the news of the whole world, arouses and keeps alive a spirit of inquiry and thirst after knowledge, and besides, it produces well informed men and women. We plead for their children if parents cannot see the benefit of newspaper reading to themselves. Take papers for your children's sake if for no other reason. We more particularly allude to this subject, because we know that even in this county, a false notion, of economy prevails among many persons, and for the sake of saving a dollar and a half a year, refuse to subscribe for a paper—others again, have no time to read during the summer. Their children must forget all they learned during the two or three months of the winter. Parents, your children were not intended merely for machines of labor,—to work, eat and sleep, and to allow the immortal mind to grow up in ignorance and surrounded by weeds.

The Latest Foreign News.

The English papers are still discussing the threatened rupture with the United States; the London *Times* indulging in its usual abuse of the administration at Washington, and reading lectures on international laws to the United States, entirely overlooking the flagrant violation of the laws of the United States by the British Minister.

✓ We learn this morning that our young friend Latimer B. Bisbee, fell from the false works at the Stonerstown bridge on yesterday and broke both of his legs. It is believed he is not otherwise injured.

✓ The parents of the boys who are in the habit of tearing down bills will find them boarding on Greenland's icy mountain sooner than they expect.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND—CONSEQUENCES OF A WAR

A late Liverpool journal ridicules the idea of a war between England and the United States, and says it would be a "grand act of national insanity." The same paper thus speaks of some of the consequences of a war between the two nations:

"England is at present engaged in a war which costs her thirty to forty millions a year, and is adding about twenty millions a year to her already enormous national debt. A war with the United States would double her expenses, and leave her, at the end of it, with a national debt of a thousand to twelve hundred millions of pounds sterling.

"England has already an urgent necessity for every soldier whom she can raise for service in the Crimea; but, if she goes to war with the United States she must find 50,000 to 60,000 additional soldiers, or abandon her possessions in America; for, loyal as are the people of Canada and of the British West Indies, it is not to be supposed that they will either be able or willing to resist the whole military force of the United States, year after year, during a long and desperate war, without the aid of a powerful English army.

"England is at present dependent on the United States for three-fourths of the cotton which employs her manufacturing population; and, if any considerable quantity of grain or flour is to be obtained from anywhere, this year, it will be from the United States and from Canada. A war with America, therefore, means bread at starvation prices, and half our manufacturing population starving and rioting in our streets.

"England, at present every year sends abroad manufactured goods, and other products of British industry, of the value of a hundred million sterling, and receives an equal amount of products of foreign industry in return. All this prodigious amount of national wealth, with the ships which convey it, will become lawful prize to a swarm of American privateers from the day on which war is declared.

"In addition to the miseries and the crimes which such a war will produce during its continuance, it will leave behind it the most deadly hate between the people of England and a people of a kindred race, who will, in a few years, form a great community, of a hundred millions of souls, stretching across the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

The writer, however, draws some consolation from the supposed fact that, in case of war, the United States would have to fight not only England, but France, Spain, Turkey, Denmark and Austria; that we should be borne down by heavy taxation, harassed by privateers, and be in danger from the slave population. He concludes, therefore, that both countries, would lose by a war, and that the people had better see to it, "that no such fratricidal conflict shall take place."

From the St. Louis Republican.
The Future of the Keystone State—New York and Pennsylvania.

New York is and long has been, the Empire State of our confederacy; but there are causes at work which are likely to reduce her from her present proud eminence, and elevate a sister State to the imperial position and character she has heretofore enjoyed. Pennsylvania is the towering rival, whose portentous crest is looming up out of the shadow cast by her neighbor, and reaching forth to snatch the sceptre which that neighbor thought would always be her own.

New Yorkers are a demonstrative people; Pennsylvanians are the reverse. The former are always in commotion—holding meetings, passing resolves, writing, speaking, talking, trading and working noisily, and thereby impressing on their neighbors and the world a bewildering sense of their superior activity, energy and enterprise. The Pennsylvanians seem slow and steady-going; yet they are generally earnestly and perseveringly at work for the accomplishment of some great work, none the less important for being less talked of. New York has greater population, and more votes in Congress than Pennsylvania; but this order of things will be reversed in a few years. Pennsylvania will be the first, and New York the second star in the political firmament; Pennsylvania will rise, and New York descend one step, thereby reversing their present relative positions. Does any one ask how this will be, and is being brought about? The answer is easy.

New York has been building railroads from her centre—her chief city—towards the West. Instead of having to cut through, or go over mountains, as Pennsylvania did, she could go round them. Her huge canal and gigantic lines of rail, converging at Manhattan Island, radiated towards the lakes on the north, and the opening between the lakes and the mountains on the West. The enormous trade of nearly the whole West rolled along the Erie and Central Railroads, or floated along the Erie Canal, to be deposited for distribution in the warehouses and on the quays of her chief city.

But while these railroads and this canal carried this foreign wealth through the State, they also bore home wealth out of it. The high prices paid within the last few years for the very western produce which sought a market at New York city, together with the facility which the railroads of the State offered to emigrants going West, has induced a heavy emigration from the Empire State to the cheap farming lands of the Northwest. The consequence is, that while the stream of trade from the West has swollen the dimensions of New York city, the stream of trade to the West is depleting New York State. The former has been built up to its present imposing proportions, at such a fabulous rapidity, at the expense of the latter. In short, the internal improvements of New York State were built with an eye to commerce alone, and not with a view to the development of her hidden elements of wealth. The business they do is enormous, but it is a *through business*, whose benefits are not scattered by the wayside, but deposited in a lump in the coffers of the merchant princes and ship owners of glorious Gotham.

Pennsylvania, with all the old-fogyism charged on her, has pursued a wiser and more discreet policy. The Alleghenies long lay as an almost insurmountable barrier between her and the West. The building of tunnels through, and roads over, them was the work of years. She could not run over the Alleghenies, to the West, as nimbly and quickly as her rival could around them. She had, therefore, to give up the West, measurably, to New York, and look to a less remote source for wealth. She turned her eyes homeward, and saw coal veins and iron beds inviting labor, and promising riches to those who would turn them up. She built mills,

factories and furnaces, and filled them with the workers whom New York sent abroad. She built farming towns in her valleys, and manufacturing towns among her coal and iron hills, and connected the two by railroads that the farms might supply the mills with food, while the mills supplied the farmer with manufactures. In short, Pennsylvania built roads to serve as channels for the reciprocal trade of her own citizens, as well as for the transportation of foreign through trade. Her industry was therefore diversified, enlarged, and enhanced. She kept her citizens at home by giving them work. No one can fail to remark the paucity of Pennsylvanians to be found living out of their native State, as compared with the number of New Yorkers to be found scattered throughout the West. The results of these causes are what we might naturally suppose they would be.

At the last census, New York lost two Representatives in Congress, while Pennsylvania gained two. The causes which led to this disparity are still at work, and will produce more palpable relative changes in the future. Pennsylvania is not now equal in population or importance to her sister State; but she is marching to physical power and political importance with surer and steadier strides than her neighbor. She is increasing more rapidly in proportion, and even the next census may show that she has achieved the same level with New York, from whence her elevation to a superiority is inevitable.

In 1860, the Keystone will be also the Empire State of the Union, first in the developed elements of physical wealth, first in commercial and political importance, and first in capacity to influence the destiny of the nation. We have no regrets to express at the prospect. Pennsylvania is eminent for the conservatism of her political tendencies, the soundness of her economy, and the sagacity of her statesmen. Her elevation to the post of Empire State would insure stability and consistency to the nation.

The Purchase of Cuba.

The writers of the public press have much to answer for if at this crisis they do not place before the people of both nations the various positions of the points at issue between the two Governments. Take it for granted that the principal bone of contention is Cuba. The United States want it—France and England are determined that it shall not forcibly be taken from Spain. The solution of the matter is simple. Buy it. Powerful as the Cabinets of the Emperor and her Majesty are, they rely upon public opinion, and they must bow before the Bourse and the Royal Exchange. Money is the greatest power. It is a fine thing for Lord Palmerston to talk of the necessity of preserving Cuba to Spain, lest the United States acquire undue preponderance in the West Indies—he talks to the winds. If the United States will give two hundred millions of dollars of Four per Cent. Stock, one half to be applied to the liquidation of the foreign debt of Spain, and the other half to the liquidation of the home debt, his Lordship's objections go for nothing.

About three years ago, Spain decreed, without in any way consulting her Bondholders, that as she had not paid any interest for many years, that she would not pay it, except by reducing the interest on the capital from five per cent. down to three per cent., and by funding the arrears into a passive debt to become active in process of time. It now is represented thus: £9,000,000 Active Three per Cents, £30,000,000 Passive, £52,000,000 Deferred, \$7,000,000 Certificates.—The whole of this £100,000,000 sterling of Spanish indebtedness, the owners would gladly exchange for the same amount in dollars, say \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent. United States Stock; and as this stock, though in British currency, is largely held by Dutch, French and Germans it follows that the owners would become missionaries of peace urging on their governments to compel Spain to sell Cuba. It was a sad, sad mistake, when the United States bought the large slices from the Mexican territory, that they did not stipulate that a portion of the payment should be in Mexican stock. Had they done so, the capitalists would have been only too anxious for the United States to have bought this lot of Cuba, and would have looked anxiously forward to the time when New Grenada, including Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Guatemala, would have been purchased and absorbed into the Union.

If we could believe the reports of the Spaniards themselves, the Minister in Madrid who would mention the sale of Cuba would be assassinated; but the question widely alters if he adds that the money will not only release Spain from the incubus of a foreign debt, but also give in cash to every holder of the home debt half his claim, and pay off the whole of the current liabilities of the treasury.—*London Correspondence of the N. Y. Enquirer.*

From the Louisville Courier.
FALLING OFF IN IMMIGRATION.

The leading journals of the German press, which, previous to the rise and progress of know-nothingism, were strong advocates of emigration to the United States, are now, with one accord, as strenuous in their advice to their countrymen not to quit their homes to settle in a land where religion and foreign birth incapacitate them from the possession of social and political rights.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the paper which, next to the London *Times*, has the largest and widest circulation in the Old World, despite its absolutist tendencies, used formerly to contain articles on this country describing our institutions and our laws in the most eulogistic terms, and advising all those contemplating emigration to settle in America. This is quite changed. Their correspondent in New York, whose letters used to describe us as living "in the sunshine of freedom," (*wer leben im sonnenschein der Freiheit*), and our population as "the people of the good example," (*das Volk des guten Beispiels*), writes no more, and his successor here, as well as the other correspondents of this journal throughout the Union—men long established in this country, of high literary standing and republican opinions—now warn their countrymen against settling here, alleging as their reason the crusade waged against all foreigners by the know-nothing party. This paper also devoted two columns, in two of its numbers, to a description of the election riots in this city, in which the full particulars of these disgraceful proceedings were given, with remarks the more wounding to our national pride as they were undeniably and literally true. The *Ausland*, another paper of very great influence, founded specially for the diffusion of information in Germany concerning foreign countries, contains the fiercest attacks upon our country and its system of government, and not only seeks to dissuade migrants from coming amongst us, but endeavors to create a distrust of American securities

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, (daily circulation 20,000,) which used to regard every one as a dolt or a criminal who ventured not to agree with it in its enthusiastic laudation of the United States, has also changed its tone completely, and is as violent as the rest of its contemporaries in its denunciation of the know-nothings and of know-nothingism.

The *National Zeitung*, too, a very influential daily newspaper in Berlin, the organ more particularly of the middle classes in Prussia, and more democratic in its opinions and tendencies than the *Kölnische*, now advocates the same opinions concerning the know-nothing movement and the emigration question, although in other respects it approves and admires the principle of self-government as practised in the United States.—These journals are sustained again in their views of the above question by publication such as the *Atlantische Studien*, a periodical published since 1853 in Germany, written by Germans resident in the United States, and highly valued as a calm and sensible exposition of American affairs.

In the grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, whence, notwithstanding the most active exertion of the government to prevent it, numbers used to emigrate every year; since the riot in Louisville and Cincinnati have been made known there, emigration has almost entirely ceased; and throughout the country panoramas are exhibited by showmen in the streets—by express instigation of the government—representing the slaughter of the Germans by the know-nothings. These exhibitions, accompanied by the most inflated and exaggerated description of the horrors they purport to represent, naturally have a very great influence on the minds of the peasantry, and deter them from taking their means and their labor to a country where they are told that their brethren are oppressed and ill-treated, if not murdered, because they are foreigners.

The consequences of this are obvious: they are exhibited in the great falling off in the number of German immigrants during the last year. The loss of labor and capital is easily calculated, and we ask, is it compensated by the advantages which the know-nothings promise to confer upon us? We distinctly answer no. The damage which the anti-foreign party has already done and will yet do to the vital, material interests of our country, by the check given to the tide of foreign immigration, is palpable, and may be computed; while the benefit to be derived from the triumph of know-nothingism is mere matter of conjecture.

From the Phila. Evening Argus.
Pardon of Dr. Beale.

The State Executive has granted a pardon to Dr. Stephen T. Beale, who was sentenced in November last for four years and six months imprisonment for an alleged outrage upon Miss Mudge. The case was peculiar in many of its aspects, and there has been from the first in public mind great doubt as to Dr. Beale's guilt, and this sentiment has induced constant and persevering effort to secure his liberation. The Governor in granting the pardon states his reasons for so doing at considerable length. He had received communications from about one hundred and forty dentists, twenty-three physicians of this city and country, stating their belief that testimony as to matters transpiring under the influence of ether is unsafe and unreliable; from a number of other physicians named, that they believe him innocent; from a large number of the bar, and citizens of various States, including the names of Governors, Attorney General, &c., that they believe he was convicted on insufficient testimony; from a number of Clergymen, that they believe him innocent; from the Mayor of Philadelphia, and fifty members of the Philadelphia City Councils; from members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court, editors of Philadelphia newspapers, and five thousand other citizens of Pennsylvania and New York with five of the jury on the trial, all asking for his pardon. After enumerating all these facts, the Governor says:—

And Whereas, The Board of Inspectors of the said Philadelphia County Prison, (as appears by their communication on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, have unanimously recommended the pardon of the said Dr. Stephen T. Beale, because, in their opinion, the end contemplated by the law in the moral reform of the prisoner has been attained—because full and ample satisfaction has been rendered to public sentiment by the imprisonment he has already undergone—because his health is undoubtedly breaking down under the sufferings of body and mind, which he has already endured, and because the destitute condition of his aged parents and bereaved and sorrowing wife and children imperatively demand the presence and support of their son, husband and father.

And whereas, after a full and careful examination of the facts and evidence in the case, aided by the scientific discussions to which it has given rise, (without any intention to reflect upon the prosecution, who no doubt testified to what she believed did occur nor to impugn the integrity of the learned Judge who tried the case, nor the honesty of the jury who convicted the prisoner,) I am now satisfied that the defendant, Dr. Stephen T. Beale, is not guilty of the crime whereof he stands charged, and was convicted upon evidence unreliable in its character and insufficient in amount.

I do, therefore, in consideration of the premises, pardon the said Dr. Stephen T. Beale of the crime whereof he is convicted as aforesaid, and he is hereby fully pardoned accordingly.

The pardon was brought to the city on Wednesday evening, and Dr. Beale immediately released from prison. He had served out about one year of his term of imprisonment.

✓ The opposition papers are commenting on the release of Passmore Williamson as a victory over Judge Kane. On this subject the Philadelphia Ledger, an independent paper, comments as follows:

"The efforts made to mislead the public in reference to this case, were as injurious to the supremacy of the law, as they were fatal to the prisoner himself. It was Passmore Williamson's misfortune to be made the tool of politicians, who clamored in his behalf for their own purposes, but who never cared for his sufferings, and who now that their ends are served, at last advised him to do just what he should have done when first committed.

if the case had nothing to do with slavery, there would be a universal agreement that Mr. W. was in the wrong. In any other case, if a respondent had defied or evaded the writ of the Court, his commitment for contempt would have been regarded, by all, as simply a necessary vindication of the law."

MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—The Pittsburgh Journal gives the following particulars of a shocking murder committed on the 4th instant near Guffy's landing, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad:

"The murdered girl was Mary Madden; the murderer a young man named Linehan. Mr. Madden, the father of the deceased, keeps a grocery shanty. On Sunday afternoon Linehan visited Madden's shanty and asked for liquor, which was refused him. He became enraged, and angry words passed from both sides, when Linehan left, but returned some time afterwards and forcibly entered Madden's shanty with a loaded pistol in his hand, and avowing his determination to shoot Madden if he did not give him whiskey. Miss Madden, seeing Linehan raising his hands to shoot her father, rushed in between them imploring him not to shoot her father. Linehan fired, and the girl received the contents of the pistol, the ball passing through her hand and thence through her abdomen. The unfortunate girl survived but a few hours. The murderer escaped."

KNOCKED DOWN.—The Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury* tell a good story of a fellow in that city, who, a few days since, stole a firkin of butter from a grocery store, and ran off with it on his shoulder. When the butter was missed, the thief was of course pursued by the owner and a crowd of men and boys, crying, "stop thief!" Being fleet of foot, the rogue had every prospect of escaping; but, in an unlucky moment, he attempted to shift his load from one shoulder to the other, and in doing so, passed it under his nose, when (as he himself declared in the Mayor's office) the scent of the butter was so powerful that it immediately knocked him down! This, of course, enabled the crowd to overtake and capture him.

SAD EFFECTS OF ADULTERATED LIQUOR.

Coroner's inquests were held, on Sunday, on the bodies of two men, whose lives have been brought to an untimely end, under peculiarly painful circumstances, by the use of spurious liquor, which is evidently sold by the small measure in many parts of the city—in secret, if not in open defiance of the law, and to the imminent peril of the drinkers' lives, to say nothing of the disturbed peace and good order of the community. One case, held by Coroner Baldwin, especially betrays a progress in this criminal traffic which is truly startling. The body of a man was found, Sunday afternoon, lying dead under a shed in Lock street, and on examination of the case by Dr. G. Grant, indicated that the death was caused by a powerful narcotic poison.—If appeared, moreover, by further investigation that he had indulged too freely in a compound called "Cat," which is supposed to be a mixture of ether, spirits turpentine sulphuric acid and tobacco juice, and it is said to be sold in all the low grogeries of that vicinity to boatmen and others. The Coroner returned a verdict of death by poison. He leaves a wife and family, who reside in Academy street. When found he had a bottle in his pocket containing some of poison.—*Newark (N. J.) Adv.*

WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR FARMERS.—The following paragraph from the Athens (Tenn.) Post shows what railways do for farmers. The farmers of the three counties named derive a clear profit this year alone on the single article of wheat of more than \$200,000, from the railway. Their 400,000 bushels of wheat sell for more than it would have realized if there had been no railway to take it off:

WHEAT.—The price continues at \$1. One hundred and nineteen wagons unloaded at the depot here on Thursday, the 16th. This county will export of the late yield of the harvest, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels. Other counties along the line of the railroad will perhaps do as well. The three counties of Brady, McMinn and Monroe, from the information now in our possession, we have no doubt will sell for export over 400,000 bushels at an average of \$1 per bushel. Here then is the snug sum of between four and five hundred thousand dollars diffused among the people of these counties for the single article of wheat alone, the product of a single harvest. How much wheat did these same counties export before the railroad was built, and at what price? Not from than twenty-five thousand bushels, and that small amount was sold at an average of fifty cents per bushel. In the mean while lands have quadrupled in value, and the owners have actually become rich by the enhancement, almost without an effort of their own."

A CRUCIFIXION IN CHINA.—An American, writing from China to the New York Times after giving an account of the numerous executions of the rebels, says:

Two weeks since, to vary the scene, they had a crucifixion. A woman was sentenced to be crucified for the crime of having given birth to one of the rebel chiefs. If a father is a rebel, his family is considered the same, and the whole family, from the old man of four-score to the child of four years share the same fate. The poor woman was nailed to the cross while living, a gash made across the forehead to the bone, and the skin peeled down so as to hang over the eyes; after which the breasts were cut off; they then proceeded to break every bone in her body; a large knife was next thrust into the throat and passed downward, cutting the chest open. The ex-

eutioner then thrust in his hand, and grasping the heart, tore it from its socket, and laid it beating and reeking before the judge. At Shanghai they draw them by dozens.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.—According to the Chicago Journal there has been shipped, since the opening of navigation to the present time, thirteen millions one hundred and sixty-two bushels of grain. This does not include shipments by railroad. Over seven and a half millions of the above amount consisted of corn, and upwards of four and a half millions of wheat.

Philadelphia Markets.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24. P. M.—The receipts and stocks of Flour continue small, and holders are firm at the advance noted yesterday. Sales of 2500x3000 barrels at \$9.25 per barrel for standard and good brands, part for future delivery, including 1300 barrels extra at \$9.75x9.81½. There is a moderate inquiry for the supply of the retailers and bakers at \$9.50 up to \$10.75 for common and fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are in better demand—sales of 500 barrels of the former at \$6.50, and 1100 barrels of the latter at \$4 per barrel.

GRAIN.—There is an active inquiry for Wheat for milling, but the limited amount coming forward and advanced rates demanded by holders, materially restricts operations. Sales of 500 bushels fair and good Pennsylvania red at \$2.12½x2.15 per bushel; 800 bushels fair and prime white at \$2.25x2.30, and 800 bushels poor white at \$1.95. Rye is unchanged—1000 bushels Western sold at \$1.19, and some Delaware at \$1.12½x1.15. Corn continues in good demand—sales of 6x7000 bushels at 70 cents for new; 9x400 cents for mixed, and \$1 for old yellow. Oats are in better demand, and 2000 good Delaware sold at 11x43 cents per bushel.

✓ Three removes are as bad as a fire.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of December, next, by public vendue or outcry, the following Real Estate of Capt. Wm. Johnson, late of Barre township, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND

Situate in Barre township aforesaid, on which said deceased resided in his lifetime, adjoining lands of George Hutchison, Wm. Oaks, George Scott, Wm. Bell, and others, containing

126 ACRES, and allowance, to be sold at a certain sum per acre, neat measure; about 110 acres of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a good two-story log house, log barn and other improvements.

Information respecting the property can be had by calling on the widow of said deceased, on the premises, or on the subscriber at his residence.

Terms of Sale.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Admr.
November 27, 1855.

FRUIT, SHADE, AND

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & CREMER have a large assortment of Trees for sale at their Nurseries at Huntingdon.

Apple, Cherry, Dwarf Cherry, Peach, Apricote, Silver Maple, Pear, Almond, Balsam Pine, Plum, Dwarf Apple, Arbor Vita, Nectarine, Dwarf Pear, Grape Vines, &c. Their fruit trees are of the choicest varieties. All orders will be filled at the usual nursery prices. Terms cash. Nov. 27, 1855.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartner-ship heretofore existing between Daniel D. Wood and Nathaniel Watkins, Iron Founders in the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., was dissolved on the 24th November inst. The books of the firm are in the hands of the subscriber for settlement.

DANIEL D. WOOD.
Nov. 27, 1855.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

PERSONS accustomed to procure subscribers for Books, Magazines &c., or get up clubs for newspapers, are requested to send us their names and address, and we will forward them, free of charge, a specimen number of a publication for which they will find ready sale; and we will allow them a commission of 50 per cent. for their services.

J. BRADFORD & BROTHER,
No. 3 Courtland st., New York.
Nov. 27th, 1855.

Estate of Margaret Entekin, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, to make distribution of the balance on the account of Thomas Enyo-et Esq. (now deceased as filed by his Administrators) one of the Executors of the estate of Margaret Entekin, late of Penn township, deceased, and of the balance on the account of John B. Given surviving Executor of said Margaret Entekin, dec'd., and to among those entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the Register's office in Huntingdon on Saturday the 22nd day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said balances are required to present the same or be debarred from coming upon said funds.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Auditor.
Nov. 27th, 1855.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Three good farm horses for sale by THEO. H. CREMER, Huntingdon, Nov. 27, 1855.

THE PEOPLE

In Town from the Country
Should Call at

ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
A full assortment of winter clothing now on hand.