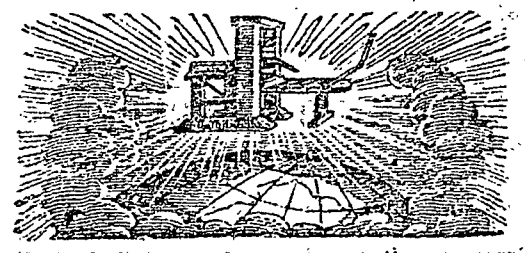


THE GLOBE.



Circulation—the largest in the County

HUNTINGDON PA. Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

- See New Advertisements. Excursion on Broad Top R.R. Norcross Rotary Planting Machine. Rural Publications. Farmer's High School of Pa. Estate notice of John Stryker, dec'd. To builders and others.

A PRESENT FROM THE WEST.—Last week we received from our friend JOHN PORTER, now a citizen of Mercer county, Illinois, a large fat Prairie Hen. For beauty it knocks the spots off our corner shanghais, and its meat we shall know more about when we get it upon the table. Mr. P. will please accept our thanks for the handsome present.

The Democratic National Convention. The Democratic National Committee met in the City of Washington on the 8th inst., and unanimously ordered that the Democratic National Convention for 1856, to nominate a President and Vice President, be held in the City of Cincinnati, on the first Monday of June next.

Col. John Cresswell, Dr. Wintrade and Thomas A. Maguire, have our thanks for papers and documents.

The late Foreign News. Nothing important. The peace negotiations remain stationary. Nothing from the seat of war except details of the capture of Kars.

The municipal elections in Pittsburg and Allegheny City, resulted, in the former, in the success of the K. N. candidate for mayor, and a large majority of Democratic acquiescence. There was no difficulty electing the K. N. candidate, with four others opposed to Know Nothingism in the field against him. In Allegheny City, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected.

The hog drovers suffered heavy losses last week. We have been informed that at several stations along the Central road, from 10 to 20 fat hogs, frozen to death, were thrown off the cars.

There will be a great time at the town of Saxton on Tuesday next. Excursion tickets will be issued to all who may wish to pass over the Broad Top Road on that day, and the Saxton Improvement Company will feed all free of charge at their Junction House in the town of Saxton. Who went go?

Election of United States Senator. The two houses met in Convention at 12 o'clock on Monday last, and proceeded to elect a U. S. Senator to serve for six years.—Hon. Wm. Bigler received 82 votes, and was declared duly elected.

United States Senator. The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus at Harrisburg on Friday evening last, to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. James Cooper, whose term expired on the 4th of March, 1856. The first ballot stood—Wm. Bigler, 18; John Robinson, 15; H. D. Foster, 13; C. A. Buckalew, 6; David R. Porter, 7; J. Glancy Jones, 8; Wilson McCandless, 6; Scattergood, 3.—The whole number of members in attendance was 82, making 42 necessary to nominate. The caucus continued balloting until a late hour, when on the sixteenth ballot the Hon. William Bigler received forty-three votes, and was declared the nominee of the party for U. S. Senator. The vote stood:—Wm. Bigler 43, H. D. Foster 18; C. A. Buckalew 11; J. Glancy Jones 7; John Robinson 13.

The best feeling prevailed in the caucus, and on motion the nomination was unanimously ratified. The selection of Gov. Bigler for the high and responsible position of U. S. Senator, will give general satisfaction to the Democracy of the Old Keystone, and of the whole country. He will enter the National Councils supported by the confidence of the whole people, of his ability, foresight, and unimpeachable integrity; while his intimate acquaintance with all the wants of the State, and the bold and manly bearing of his Democratic constituency, will enable him to act with wisdom and independence, and with large advantage to all the great and diversified interests of our people. He has also a national reputation, for his bold and manly defence of Democratic principles, and with large experience in public affairs, and enlightened views of the principles and policy of the government, few if any have ever entered the United States Senate surrounded by circumstances so full of promise.

The nomination of Gov. Bigler, moreover, has another highly gratifying aspect. It attests the truth of the Democracy of the Old Keystone, and their unyielding devotion to principles. Gov. Bigler, a year and a half ago, was struck down by the fell spirit of fanaticism and bigotry, while defending with true heroism the great issues presented by the Democracy; and now, when reflection and dispassionate judgement have placed the Democracy again in the ascendant, it is at once a gratifying testimony to his devotion and integrity, and an index of the fidelity of the party, that he is selected for the highest and most responsible position in the gift of those whose chosen champion he was, but who, in defeat, retained for him all their respect and confidence. The fact is full of encouragement, and will strengthen his hands in all the duties of his new position.—Evening Argus.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1856. SENATE.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the resolution confining the debate to ten minute speeches, be suspended till Wednesday, unless otherwise ordered.

The reason he gave for this motion was that the candidates for the Speakership will find it impossible to define their positions in accordance with Mr. Zollicoffer's resolution, adopted yesterday, within so short a space. He offered for the use of candidates a scrap-book, containing all the party platforms for the last twenty years; also the ancient platforms, the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. He would also present them the Bible, had it not been removed from the Congressional library in order to make room for the works of Eugene Sue. [Laughter.] A debate ensued, in which several members expressed their opposition to turning the House into a debating society, and opening a boundless sea of debate.

Mr. Richardson thought he could get through his part of the performance under the minute rule, and Mr. Campbell, at his request, withdrew his motion to rescind it. Mr. Humphrey Marshall suggested that the batches of interrogatories to the candidates be filed, and that the candidates should reply in printed publications at their leisure.

Mr. Richardson replied to the series of written interrogatories propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer, and commanded the marked attention of the members and of the audience thronging the galleries.

Mr. Richardson said that in voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he intended the people of the territories to be asked the question of slavery themselves, and he would admit them as States with or without slavery. He had said that slavery would not go there, but he never urged that as a reason why he voted for the bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, he voted for the principle applicable to the Mexican acquisition, in a spirit of compromise, but it would be unjust to incorporate it in a territorial bill. In his judgment, the constitution does not carry slavery into the territories, but it protects both sections of the country alike, so as to enable the people of the territories to decide for themselves, and it was finally decided that all the candidates should answer Mr. Zollicoffer's queries before others were propounded.

Mr. Banks was then called out, and members drew up their chairs around him. He did not feel obliged, he said, to answer the questions. He had not solicited the support of any. He said of his friends as Othello said of his wife, "They had eyes and they chose me." He distinctly remarked that he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of Free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso; but did not believe that the constitution carried slavery into the territories. He recognized the right of the protection of property at the North and South alike—but not property in man. He believed the constitution an instrument of freedom, and Congress wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise. [Applause from the Republicans, and confusion with cries for Mr. Fuller.]

Mr. Fuller said he was ready at any time to retire from this field of protracted contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of either Free or slave States, and had never advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso. Slavery exists independently of the constitution. Congress, therefore, had no right to legislate slavery into or out of the territories, and only the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. Pennington was then called for. He said he had no idea so obscure and unpromising a candidate as himself would be required to define his position. He was on the side of the people. [Laughter.] He had respectfully declined to make a reply, but would do so when the House seriously intended to use his name in connection with the Speakership. It was of no consequence what were the individual opinions of the presiding officer.

Impatient cries from all quarters of "Call the roll." "Vote," &c. Mr. Barksdale asked Mr. Banks, "Are you now a member of the Know Nothing party? Are you in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Do you wish to promote an equality of legislation? Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office? Are you in favor of the modification of the tariff, as you were last session?"

Mr. Kennet—should like to know whether or not the candidates believe in a future state; and, provided each to answer in the affirmative, desire to know whether in a free or slave State? [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Barksdale, advancing towards Mr. Kennet excitedly, inquired—Do you intend to cast a reflection on me? I hurt it back with scorn and contempt.

Defaming—calls of "Order," nearly all the member on their feet and various unsuccessful motions to adjourn.

Mr. Kennet—No difficulty, in or out of the Hall, shall intimidate me. I say to the House, that my suggestion was merely jocular.

Mr. Barksdale—I treat it with scorn and contempt, sir.

Order was finally restored. Mr. Barksdale's queries, excepting the last. Mr. Banks, in answering Mr. Barksdale's interrogatories, preferred doing so in his own way, leaving gentlemen to draw their own inferences. He was nominated by Democrats and Americans, (the latter being the larger portion in his district), and by them elected. He referred to the records of last year for his views on the Tariff. He had adopted the maxim of Junius—"It is unfortunate for a man to spend any considerable portion of his time in commenting on his own work." [Laughter.] As to the equality of the white and black races, he believed, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal. He had adopted the idea that the weaker race will be absorbed in the stronger—that was universal law; but whether the white or the black race was superior, he would wait for the full development of the future. [Laughter, and cries of "yeo!"] As to the other questions propounded, they were subordinate to that of prohibiting slavery in Kansas. He would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would unite with all to interdict slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Fuller answered that he was not in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He did not believe in the equality of the white and black races. He thought with Washington, that

the best policy of the government was, to appoint native-born citizens to office in preference to those of foreign birth. He would prescribe no man for his religion, but would accord to all the largest liberty of opinion.—He did not desire to exclude foreigners from coming hither, and would invite them to settle on public territory, but he would not give themselves homes, but in all matters of legislation and administration, Americans should govern America. [Applause from the Americans.]

Mr. Richardson answered various questions on the subject of slavery, propounded by Mr. Bingham. Each party appeared to be entirely satisfied with the responses of its candidate. The House then proceeded to another vote for Speaker, which resulted as follows: Banks, 94; Fuller, 34; Richardson, 99; Pennington, 37; And Messrs. Williams, Henry, Bennett and Porter, each one.

Necessary to a choice, 104. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1856. The Senate merely met at noon, and adjourned over till Thursday. Housen.—Mr. Trafton corrected the mistake into which Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, had inadvertently fallen on Saturday, in stating that no copy of the Bible was to be found in the Congressional Library. On the contrary, there were many editions of that Holy book there.

The balloting for Speaker was then resumed. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH BALLOT. Banks, 95; Fuller, 34; Richardson, 66; Pennington, 8; Scatterling, 8. Necessary to a choice, 106.

Shall we have War.

Notwithstanding the people of this country and Great Britain are decidedly averse to war, and dread it as a great calamity, we cannot disguise the fact that the relations subsisting between the two countries at present are of such a delicate and complicated character that nothing but a very speedy settlement of the difficulties can prevent a rupture. Disasters as war would be to the commercial interests of the United States, and horrible and christianian as it is under almost any circumstances, yet our human nature is such that we cannot endure much longer the wrongs and insults, the threats and gibes of England. The news from Washington is that our government has determined to dismiss the British minister, if he should not be recalled—and that the British government has determined, in that case, to refuse all diplomatic intercourse with us. If this news be reliable, though not in itself a cause of war, it is certainly a long step towards it—and we trust that our government is making every preparation it can to meet such an emergency. It is a sad circumstance, that the two nations are already engaged in a third war, with our ancient adversary; all the energies of the nation should be put forth to meet it; and it should never close until the supremacy of one or the other power is settled beyond dispute.—until our ability to maintain the Monroe doctrine by arms is made manifest to the world.

Great Britain has a powerful fleet. What of it? We have the means to build one.—She might, at the commencement, bombard some of our Atlantic cities—in the end might we not return on Liverpool, Southampton and other cities, and then we would be an old and rich nation, yet our war debt, our debt. We are young, vigorous and rich.—In these respects we are superior to her—in all others we are, at least, her equal. In such a war justice would be on our side, and we should have nothing to fear. Let us avoid it, if we can do so with honor; but if we are forced into it, let not the sword be sheathed until every vestige of Great Britain's power in North and Central America shall be swept away.

We believe—supposing both governments to meet on equal terms—that the danger of war is imminent; and we trust that when the storm does burst upon us, we shall be prepared to meet it, and to show Great Britain—or Great Britain and France combined, if the alliance should hold in our case—that in a contest for right we are able to meet and beat back not only the armies of the alliance, but of all Europe combined.—Patriot & Union.

Farmers' High School.

We are happy to learn that at a meeting of the Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, held on Friday last, a plan for the erection of a College to be erected in Centre county, was adopted, a building committee appointed, and a Treasurer elected who was authorized to receive the ten thousand dollars appropriated for the school by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. WILLIAM G. WARING, Esq., of Centre county, a distinguished horticulturist, was appointed to lay out the farm, plant fruit trees, and superintend the horticultural department generally. There was also a committee chosen to solicit an appropriation from the present Legislature to aid in the establishment of the institution.

With the subscription of ten thousand dollars, guaranteed by the citizens of Centre county, and the five thousand dollars bequeathed by the late ELLICOTT CRESSON, of Philadelphia, the trustees will have the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to begin with; and should the Legislature make a liberal appropriation, which we have no doubt it will, the institution will soon be established, and a system of education commenced which cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the interests of agriculture in the State. Indeed, if the Legislature is at all ambitious of signaling this session, by a wise and popular act, they have only to set apart a portion of the public revenue for the purpose of completing and setting in motion the Farmers' High School.—Patriot & Union.

The raising of the pay of witnesses and jurors, we see agitated throughout the State. The prices of everything have been doubled since the existing rates were established, and produce must go down, or wages of all kinds must go up. Whether labor is sold or not sold, makes no difference.—Evening Paper.

In addition to this, the pay of constables should be increased to double the present rates. At present, it is impossible to carry prisoners to jail upon the legal fees allowed in such cases, from remote parts of the county, and as a consequence, many rascals go at large.

EMIGRANT STATISTICS.—From the Philadelphia Evening Argus we learn that the arrivals at that port for 1855 were as follows: Males, 3,929; Females, 3,672. Of this number of persons who arrived there, 360

were farmers, 273 mechanics, 37 mariners, 122 merchants, 74 manufacturers, 1459 laborers, 686 servants, 161 miners, 17 seamstresses and milliners, 104 of other occupation, and 3955 of no occupation. The 686 servants were females. Of those recorded as having no occupation, 940 were males, and the remaining 3018 of the other sex. The laborers were principally from Ireland; the farmers and mechanics from England and Germany.

A LETTER FROM THE WEST.

MADISON, Wisconsin, Jan. 5th, 1856.

As this is an extremely cold day—too cold to attend to our door business, we have concluded to spend our time in writing letters. Among others we have concluded to drop a few lines to our old friend the Globe. It is now about three months since we left the Old Keystone State, for the purpose of trying our fortune in the west. During that time we have traveled considerable, in the several States of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and are now engaged in making a short tour through Wisconsin. The weather has been beautiful throughout the western States during the fall and winter, with the exception of the last ten days, during that time it has been extremely cold in this State, the thermometer has been ranging at from 15 to 22 degrees below Zero, excepting New Years day which was quite pleasant. Frozen ears, noses, and fingers are quite numerous here, and we have heard of several cases of persons being frozen to death. We have about six inches of snow here which makes fine sleighing. The snow is said to be two feet deep fifty miles north of this.

We are informed that it has been unusually healthy in the West, this fall and winter, but it is very difficult to get at the truth on the subject, the inhabitants of every town or neighborhood we have been in represent themselves as 'the healthiest, and they are very ready to tell how unhealthy it is in other places. We have concluded that the only way to ascertain the truth, is to remain in a place long enough to decide from actual observation. Persons coming to the west from the eastern or middle States are almost certain to be afflicted with some one of the ills peculiar to the Western country, until they become acclimated, of this we are satisfied both from inquiry and actual experience.

We were taken sick with a western malady, the Chill Fever, about a month since at Dixon, Illinois; we thought it a pretty 'hard road to travel,' but by care we got over it in about a fortnight and are now enjoying as good health as usual.

All kinds of provisions and feed are very high here. Wheat is selling at from \$1.25 to 1.40 per bushel. Corn, 50 cents; Oats, 40 cents; Pork 5 cts. per lb; all of the products of the farm are equally high. It is astonishing to see the immense quantity of pork that is brought into market, the streets of every town and city, that we have been in for the last month have been fairly blockaded from morning to night with wagons loaded with pork, and buyers are busily engaged buying and forwarding to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c. They do not take time to pack it, but load the "whole hog" into the cars and forward them just as they take them from the farmers' wagon. This is "a fast country." We mean the "West." Speculation runs high, every one seems to be doing his best to make money, and all seem to be succeeding admirably, and we presume will continue to do so as long as the farmer gets the present high prices for everything he can raise, and the tide immigration continues to flow from the east as it has done up to this time. Property is advancing in value very fast, from five to one hundred dollars per foot front is the common price for lots in towns of from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, especially if they have prospects of a rail road some day; we should have said "cities," for every town in the west that can muster up one thousand inhabitants is called a city, and most of them have city charters. Farm land is advancing in value also, many of the old settlers in southern Wisconsin and Illinois, are selling out and going back where land is cheap. The dinner bell has rung and we must close by asking the reader to pardon the imperfection of this hastily written epistle.

For the Globe.

In looking over the columns of the Globe of December 27th, I saw the meeting of the school directors and citizens, headed by His Excellency the County Superintendent, held in old Tell. Now, Mr. Editor, there is scarcely a word of truth in that publication. The truth when all told is about thus: On the evening in question, a few of the school directors and citizens met at the Goshorn school house—the evening being wet but very few turned out. The County Superintendent was expected to pass upon our teachers, and this drew our attention. The meeting was organized as follows: Mr. Barr made that the President of the school directors be President of the meeting—on calling for the vote there was but one vote could be raised. Mr. Barr then moved that the Secretary of the school directors be Secretary of the meeting—the vote stood one for and one against. The meeting now considered organized, Mr. Barr proceeded to pass upon our teachers, and as it was all the same cost several of our young friends who had no notion of teaching, and made no pretension to learning, concluded they would try it, and passed epistle. The meeting adjourned to meet again after night. At the night meeting Mr. Barr took the floor and spoke at some length on the great advantages Superintendent were to the school system, and that if his wages were raised the advantages would be much greater to the schools, &c., and that we were such intelligent clever people, full of hospitality, &c.—Having thus set forth the glories of his office, and having shown near about how much more money his pockets would hold, Mr. B. took his seat. There were a few scattering remarks made by different individuals, such as Mr. B.'s remarks were calculated to draw from some men. The vote of the meeting was then called for whether they would give Mr. Barr more money, which resulted in the affirmative; there being but one or two considerable tax payers present, it is needless to say they did not vote. No, Mr. Editor, give Tell township a chance and it will speak in a voice of thunder against such immunities. Neither the citizens of Tell nor any township need be told that their teachers will do. It is all perfect nonsense, and worse than nonsense to give some fifty thousand dollars annually to a set of men simply to tell us that the State of Pennsylvania is over \$100,000,000 in debt.

January 10th, 1856.

Surveyor General.

Mr. Editor.

The office of Surveyor General is one of great importance to the citizens of the Commonwealth, as through and from it, all land titles have been, or must be obtained. Its importance demands an efficient, well-qualified and experienced head. Believing that THOMAS J. REHRER, of Berks county, possesses every requisite qualification for that position, I respectfully suggest his name for the consideration of the fourth of March convention. Mr. REHRER has served in the Surveyor General's Office fifteen or more years, and during the greater part of that time as chief clerk. His natural ability and long experience combine to make him just the man for the people, and the candidate to roll up an old-fashioned Democratic majority.

HUNTINGDON.

WANTED TO DIE.—A gentleman passing along Liberty street, Pittsburg, late at night, discovered a man lying on the railroad track. Supposing him to be drunk, he went to remove him, when he found him perfectly sober and earnestly engaged in prayer. When he warned him of his danger, the man replied that he was friendless and penniless, and tired of life, and wished to lie there to be killed by the train. He was given in charge of a watchman.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12th, P. M. Covered seed is in fair request, but there is little or none coming—small sales at \$8.50 per 64 lbs.

The Flour market continues exceedingly quiet. Shipping brands are held at \$8.25 a 8.37 1/2 per barrel, but there is no export demand, and the only transactions are small lots for home consumption from \$8.50 to \$10 for common and fancy brands. Nothing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Grain—Wheat continues scarce, and held above the views of buyers. We quote red at \$2, and white at \$2.10 a 2.15 per bushel.—Rye continues in fair demand for shipment, and further sales of 12200 bushels Pennsylvania have been made at \$1.20 in store. Corn continues to forward very slowly—sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 78 a 80 cents.—Oats are unchanged—sales at 43 a 44 cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On the 27th, of Dec. 1855 by John Cotten, Esq., Mr. S. P. NEWELL, formerly of Shavers Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., to Miss MARY ANN WILSON, formerly of Pine Creek, Ogle county, Ill.

Dec. 16th, by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. JOHN FORAN and Miss ELIZA HAMMON, both of Huntingdon.

Dec. 25th, by the same, Mr. J. W. MATTERS Attorney at Law, and Miss HARRIET M. SNYDER, both of Huntingdon.

Jan. 9th, by the Rev. H. Wilson, Mr. J. H. LIGHTNER, to Miss MARY E. BURKET, all of Shireleysburg, Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND Broad Top R. R. EXCURSION.

EXCURSION tickets will be issued on Tuesday, January 23d, 1856, to attend sale of lots at the town of Saxton. Tickets can be had from the conductor on the cars, and good for that day only. JAMES R. McCLURE, Superintendent.

January 16th, 1856.

Norcross' Rotary Planting Machine. WANTED.—To sell the Rights and Machines for a Rotary Planting, Tonguing and Grooving Machine, for boards and plank, under the Norcross Patent. Also, the attachment of the Moulding Machine, which will work a whole hour into mouldings at one operation.—This patent has been tried, and decided in the Supreme Court in Washington, to be no infringement, being superior to Woodworth's Machine.

Apply to J. D. DALE, Willow Street above Tappan, Philadelphia, where the Machine can be seen in operation. January 16th, 1856.—3m.

RURAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—THE CULTIVATOR AND THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS.—Published at Albany, N. Y., by LUTHER TUCKER & SON.—THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is a beautifully illustrated weekly of 16 pages quarto, with special Departments for The Farm, The Grazier, The Dairy, The Fruit Garden and Orchard, The Florist, The Kitchen Garden, The Poultry Yard, The Housewife, The Fireside, &c. "This is, without question, the best Agricultural Paper in the United States."—Hon. JOHN WEGWORTH, M. G. of Illinois. Price \$2 a year.

THE CULTIVATOR, monthly, 32 pages octavo—well-known for twenty years, as the best monthly agricultural journal in this country.—Price 50 cents per year.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS. The two Nos. issued for 1855 and 1856, contain more than 250 engravings of buildings, animals, trees, fruits, &c., &c.—Price 25 cents each—sent post paid by mail. These works combine attractions to be found in no similar publications, and the publishers will send specimens of the papers to all who would like to examine them.

Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania. THE undersigned will receive proposals for the erection of a COLLEGE EDIFICE, in Centre county, Pa., until Thursday, the 7th of February, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Also, for the erection of a BARN, at the same place.—The college building will be constructed of limestone, a good quality of which is found on the premises, and will be composed of a main building with two wings, four stories high, extending to a front of 230 feet.—The Barn will be 32 by 57 feet, two stories high, 26 feet above the basement to the square. To be of frame.—The timber for the Barn, and the Stone are now being got out and will be furnished to the contractor at cost prices. The Institution is to be located at the junction of Nittany and Penn's Valleys, between the mouth of Spruce Creek and Bellefonte, twenty miles from the former and nine miles from the latter place. Plans and specification for the buildings may be seen at any time after the 20th of January, at the office of Frederick Waite, Esq., Carlisle, and at the office of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, on and after the 4th of February, until the day of letting. By order of the Board of Trustees. FRED'K WATTS. H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES MILES.

January 16th, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Stryker, late of west township, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. PETER STRYKER, Admin'r. Alexandria, Jan. 16th, 1856.

To Builders and Others, WANTED, to establish an Agency for the sale of Wood Mouldings, of which there are from 850 to 8200 worth, used in every house that is built. Our advantages, in the use of a Machine that will work a whole board into mouldings at one operation, and the large amount of capital employed by the Company, enable us to give a liberal commission. Pattern book furnished, containing 250 patterns. Address J. D. DALE, Willow Street, above Twelfth, Philadelphia, Pa. January 16th, 1856.—3m.

ADJOURNED SALE OF LOTS AT THE Town of Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

THE Saxton Improvement Company will sell at Public Auction, on 23d January 1856, at the new town of Saxton, A Large number of Excellent Building Lots.

The town is located at the junction of the main stem of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad leading to Hopewell, and the branch running up Shoup's run.

Arrangements are now being made toward the construction of a turnpike road from this place to Martinsburg, and Woodbury, in the rich agricultural valley of Morrison's Cove; and on said day a Turnpike Meeting will be held at the Junction House in said town. And arrangements are also making to supply the town with fountain water from a spring having an elevation of from 40 to 60 feet above the village. A Hotel is now completed and furnished. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Plans of the town may be obtained on application to, or by addressing JAMES SAXTON, President of the Company at Huntingdon, Pa. January 9th, 1856.

N. B.—Excursion tickets will be issued on said day from Huntingdon to Stonerstown. Board free of charge at the Junction House.

Drs. MILLER & FRAZER, Dentists.

HUNTINGDON, PA. OFFICES on Hill street opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. January 9th, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, de bonis non, on the estate of Wm. Buchanan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons still indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, not heretofore presented to the former administratrix or her attorney are requested to make them known. SAMUEL T. BROWN, Admin'r. de bonis non. Huntingdon, Jan. 9th, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Elizabeth Buchanan, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted, will make payment, and those having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. SAMUEL T. BROWN, Administrator. Huntingdon, Jan. 9th, 1856.

Sherman's Valley & Broad Top R. R. Company Election.

THE stockholders in this Company will take notice that an election for permanent officers of the company, viz: A President and twelve Directors, will be held at the house of Thomas Morrow in East Waterloo, Juniata county, on Thursday the 17th of January, at one o'clock P. M. GEO. HINCH, President of the Board of Commissioners. Jan. 9th, 1856.—2t.

PROPERTY FOR RENT.

THE undersigned offers for Rent the large Brick House in Water Street, Pa., formerly occupied as a Hotel, but more recently as a School. The House is well situated for either purpose. It contains all the ready Furniture such as Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, &c., which will be included in the lease of the House. ALSO, The Ware House and Wharf situated on the Penna. Canal, and one House and Shop suitable for a shoe maker or tailor. Any persons wishing to rent would do well to call on the Proprietor, or address by letter.

H. B. MYTINGER. Water Street, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Huntingdon Foundry lately leased to S. S. Wharton & Co., and destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt and called on by R. C. Mc Gill, and in the course of a few weeks he will be able to fill all orders as usual. R. C. MCGILL. December 27th, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of powers by the will of John B. Barksdale, given to his Executors, we will offer at public sale on the premises on Tuesday 12th February, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following real estate of said deceased viz: ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hoggwell township Huntingdon county, on the North side of the Raystown Branch of Juniata river, adjoining that stream and the net by J. C. Mc Gill, and in the course of a few weeks he will be able to fill all orders as usual.

ONE OTHER TRACT adjoining the above, the river, and lands of David Mountain, containing about 48 ACRES, two thirds of it cleared, a good apple orchard of 150 trees, more or less, and a few more of other fruit trees. Terms made known on day of sale. JACOB S. BARKSTRESSER. December 28th, 1855.

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES.

A variety of articles, selected on commission, for sale at very reduced prices. All of which in exchange for country produce. Those indebted will please call and settle their accounts. GEORGE HARTLEY, Agt. Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1855.