

To X. Y.—You must furnish us with your name before your communication can appear in the Globe.

See New Advertisements.

Sale of Valuable real estate of Joseph Norris, dec'd.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. Stray Sheep in Walker township.

Executor's Notice of Estate of John Walter, dec'd.

Notice to School Directors of Huntingdon county, by Superintendent of Common Schools.

During the two years Col. Williams has been in business in this place, he has furnished tombstones for 228 persons deceased. 54 were from 1 to 12 months of age—55 were from 1 to 10 years of age—16 from 10 to 20—16 from 20 to 30—18 from 30 to 40—16 from 40 to 50—15 from 50 to 60—17 from 60 to 70—12 from 70 to 80—8 from 80 to 90— and 192 years of age.

Americans Ruling America.

The West Chester Jeffersonian, in speaking of the method by which the miscalled Americans are seeking to rule America, presents the subject in a light calculated to attract attention. It says the present is fruitful of instruction in the politics of the country. The new theory of the new party which organized in dark garrets and wrote its political creed by the midnight lamp, and consecrated their faith by the blood of their brethren shed in the riots of Philadelphia, New York, Louisville, Cincinnati, Baltimore and St. Louis, is being put to practice in the attempt of "Americans" to rule America!

More than one and a half months have passed since the present "American Know-Nothing" Congress has been assembled, and yet the organization of the House has not yet been effected. No scene of the kind has ever before been enacted in this nation. It has no parallel in disgrace! no equal in contempt to the people! no rival in weakness, no competitor in folly, no like in everything disgraceful, factious and reckless. It is an anomaly. With vain boasting about ruling America, it has failed to rule itself. Prating of liberty and good government, it is a scene of anarchy, and is unable to produce any government at all! Talking much of foreign paupers, it has converted its members into a band of hungry paupers feeding on the treasury of the people, without doing us any service! The nation is being humbled by its actions; and the contempt of the world will circle round those who now constitute the popular branch of the national Congress. It is a shame. The representatives of the people should be ashamed to thus misrepresent an honest constituency. If they have lost all regard for themselves, let the interests of their country, the pride of the nation, the hope that the struggling masses of mankind have in us, the memory of WEBSTER and CLAY, and CALHOUN, and ADAMS, and RANDOLPH, and JACKSON, of whose greatness the present members are the faintest shadow of a shadow,—let common sense and common honesty make them organize the House or go home!

"Americans ruling America!" Look ye yonder to the Capitol of the nation and behold "Americans ruling America." Go there and learn the new doctrine of the government of a country by the enemies of civil and religious freedom. When you have gathered instructions there, then reflect that most of those who are actors in the farce are creatures of midnight organizations, which two years since banded together for political purposes, bound by wicked and infamous oaths to prescribe their fellow citizens on account of religious belief and place of birth. These are the Americans who are ruling America—who are disgracing America! Shame on them! Shame on such Americans!!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The bill to repeal the restraining liquor law of last session, passed the House finally on Thursday last, and sent to the Senate for its concurrence. In the Senate the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill to increase the pay of Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables, also passed the House.

The bill to increase the pay of Jurors and witnesses, was taken up and postponed for the present.

The following are the remarks made by Dr. WINTROBE, of this county, when the bill for the repeal of the act to restrain the sale of liquors was before the House:—

Mr. WINTROBE had only a few words to say upon the subject now under consideration, all important and all-absorbing as it is. He had neither the vanity nor the presumption to believe that he could say anything new, or could throw any additional light upon the subject, after the very full and able discussion it has received at the hands of his learned friends from the city and from Lawrence. He had the honor, ay, sir, the honor, of representing on this floor a temperance constituency—a constituency that, in 1854, rolled up well nigh two thousand majority for total prohibition. They were in favor of prohibition now. Their sentiments on this subject have undergone no change. They deny the right—the moral right of any man or class of men, to deal out poverty, disease and death to engage in any traffic the direct, well known, universal and inevitable tendency of which is to kill—to kill body and soul. But as prohibition is for the present beyond our reach, we are in favor of that which approximates most nearly to it. If we are to choose between the present law restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the promiscuous license system of 1834, with its various supplements, we are decidedly and emphatically in favor of the former. From what

we have seen, and from what we know of the practical operation of this law, we are disposed to give it a fair and more extended trial. From his own personal knowledge, it has already accomplished a vast amount of good, notwithstanding the fact that it has been in operation but little over three months; and he took it that this will be the case whenever and wherever it is supported by public sentiment and properly and energetically enforced. He believed that gentlemen are mistaken when they suppose that the public opinion of this Commonwealth demands its repeal. Let gentlemen postpone demands on this subject, grant us the opportunity, and with one half of the effort, we will present to this House remonstrances in number and length greater far than the petition presented by the gentleman from Lancaster, and of bona fide signers, too. But it would appear that the repeal of this law is a foregone conclusion on the part of the majority on this floor. If this be so, he but poorly expressed his feelings when he said that he regretted it; and he would be false to his own sentiments, and recreant to the trust reposed in him, did he not, in the name of his constituency, in the name of humanity, in the name of morality, in the name of everything that is high and holy, and right and good, enter his solemn protest against the unconditional repeal of the present restraining liquor law.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1856.

Correspondence of the Globe: Since my last a dozen or so of propositions for organizing the House have been submitted and voted down. I question whether the cutest yankee in all wooden numeedom could invent a plan that would meet the approbation of a majority of the members. The most sensible proposition that has yet been submitted, in my judgment, for getting rid of the difficulty in which the House is involved, is that of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia. Mr. Faulkner submitted a preamble reciting the facts as they exist, accompanied by two resolutions—the first providing that if no Speaker shall be elected before Monday next, each member shall deposit with the Clerk a letter of resignation; the second, that on Monday the House will, with the consent of the Senate, adjourn till the first Monday in May next. These resolutions were laid on the table yesterday. I think they should have been adopted. If the members of this House cannot carry out the wishes of the people and the people undoubtedly wish them to organize and proceed with the public business—they ought to return the trusts with which they have been clothed, and give the people an opportunity to select other agents. But it was the fear that the people would select other representatives that induced a majority of the House to vote against the resolutions.

The frequency with which propositions for organizing are submitted, shows that members are becoming impatient and uneasy.—The necessity of taking a decisive step of some sort is forcing itself upon the House, and as necessity is the mother of invention, it is possible that under its influence some scheme of organization satisfactory to the majority may be devised.

An impression has for some time prevailed among some of the supporters of Mr. Banks—probably not the most knowing of them—that the pecuniary necessities of the National Administration would compel the Democratic members to give way before the close of this month. I think they are deceiving themselves, and for their benefit I will quote the exclamation of a philosophical Ethiopian who hailed, after numerous trials, to cure his leg of rheumatism. "Ache away, old feller," said he, giving his knee a thump with his fist, "I can stand it as long as you can." I have no doubt the Administration can stand it as long as the Members of Congress, one-half of whom would have been completely starved out before now, but for the generosity of Mr. Gloss-brenner, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who has advanced them money from time to time. Starvation! What a game to play in the councils of the nation! And yet that is now the game of at least a portion of the Banks men.

The Report of Hon. G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which has just been published here, is a very interesting document, and ought to be read by every one who would have a knowledge of the present condition of the aborigines. Some of the tribes have made considerable progress in civilization and the arts, and a line of policy has been adopted which will, it is hoped, in time, improve the moral and physical condition of the less advanced bands.

A story started by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the President's health is very bad—that, in fact, the Chief Magistrate "looks like a ghost,"—is going the round. The story is incorrect. The President's health is good and there is nothing at all ghastly in his appearance. He walks with a light, brisk, elastic step, and converses with great animation.

Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday, and Mr. Douglas is expected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1856.

The unconditional withdrawal of Mr. Richardson on Wednesday led many to believe that at last the House was on the eve of an organization. This feeling was strengthened by the action of the Democratic caucus held immediately after the adjournment on Wednesday, that body having nominated Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina. It was believed by many that Mr. Orr could concentrate a heavier vote than Mr. Richardson, and it was supposed that this would induce the Republicans to drop Mr. Banks and take up a candidate who would be acceptable to the whole Northern opposition, thus insuring an election. This supposition was strengthened when it was announced that an Anti-Nebraska caucus would be held in the evening, but it was totally dispelled when the action of that body became known. As if bent upon keeping the wheels of National legislation stopped, regardless of all consequences, the friends of Mr. Banks again resolved to stand by him, in disregard of the wishes of a large number of Republicans and Know Nothings, who vote for him in the House because he is their caucus nominee, but who are most anxious to get rid of him as their candidate. It is not surprising, therefore, that the ballot taken yesterday produced no decisive result.

If Mr. Banks had a proper appreciation of his duty to his country, or even a proper sense of what is due to the large number of his supporters who earnestly desire his withdrawal, he would imitate the patriotic example of Mr. Richardson, which has already been followed by Mr. Fuller, and retire from the contest. But he seems to have made up his mind unalterably that if he cannot occupy the Speaker's Chair, nobody else, even of his own party, shall occupy it; and in this selfish and unpatriotic resolution he is sustained by that fanatical driveller, Giddings of Ohio, and

that ranting buffoon, Washburne of Maine, and others of the same kidney.

I hold to the opinion expressed in a previous communication, that Banks never will be elected; and I am beginning to think that his bull-headed adherence to himself will in the end result in the election of a Democrat as Speaker—an extraordinary and hitherto unlooked-for result undoubtedly, but not an impossible one, if I read aright the present signs of the times. The Democrats in Congress will form no alliance with any other party there; but they cannot prevent any other party from supporting their candidate, and it will be strange indeed if the Southern "Americans" do not, as a last resort, take Mr. Orr, a white man who is conscious of the superiority of his race, in preference to Mr. Banks, who, although his skin is white, professes not to know whether he is as good as a negro, and proposes to await the application of the philosophical test of "absorption" before expressing an opinion as to whether the Caucasian or the Ethiopian will change his skin. And if this contest goes on much longer, Mr. Banks may find himself deserted not only by those who have been voting for him in deference to the caucus against their will, but by some who have been his fast friends from an early day of the session, and who ardently desire an organization and think that Mr. B. ought to contribute to that end by withdrawing. One of this latter class has told me, in just a few words, that if necessary to effect an organization he will eventually vote for Mr. Orr, widely as he differs from that gentleman on all the leading issues before the country.

A terrible fuss was raised in the House yesterday, by the simple announcement of "a message from the President." Campbell of Ohio objected to its reception, and most of the Northern Anti-Administration members shouted in the same strain. The wildest confusion prevailed for fifteen or twenty minutes. The scene was disgraceful in the highest degree, and was so declared by Dr. Marshall, ("South American,") the representative from the Ashland district of Kentucky, who, when comparative quiet was restored, moved that the message be read, which motion prevailed by a large majority, showing that Campbell and his noisy coadjutors were far from being sustained by the House in their attempt to bawl out of the chamber an official communication from the Chief Magistrate of the country. The message relates to affairs in Kansas, and recommends, as the only cure for existing evils there, the enactment of a law authorizing the formation of a State Constitution and Government. In the unorganized condition of the House, no action could be taken on the message, further than to commit it to the Clerk for safe keeping.

For the Globe.

Mr. Editor: I am not accustomed to writing for the press, but a communication which appeared in your paper of the 16th, signed "Tell," which purports to give a description of an educational meeting which was held in our township sometime since, I think demands a reply. Not because the author of that communication is a person worthy of any consideration, but to prevent the public from being deceived by his misstatements. It is not my intention to advocate the advantages derived from our common school system, or the value, to the people, of the office of county Superintendent, if it is presumed that every intelligent man in this county is willing to admit their importance, but I shall confine myself simply to an investigation of what "Tell" gives as the proceedings of our meeting. In the first place I will state that his whole communication is composed of false statements, or in other words—lies. He states that when Mr. Barr called for the vote of the house in regard to the President that but one voted. Now this, Mr. Editor, is simply false, and did the public know the writer of that communication as well as the citizens of Tell township do, it would be utterly folly to take the trouble of noticing him at all; but as the public might be misled, and made believe that the citizens of Tell township were a set of ignorant uneducated heathens, I should under the circumstances be refuted.—He also states that Mr. Barr moved that the Secretary of the school Directors be Secretary of the meeting, which is also false, as it was J. G. Jones that made the motion seconded by Mr. C. Blair, Esq; and the vote as stated by Mr. "Tell," is also a lie. He says that Mr. Barr's "speech was of a kind likely to draw remarks from men"; and that when the vote was taken it resulted in favor of raising the salary of the county Superintendent, there being only one or two of the considerable tax payers present," who did not vote. This, Mr. Editor, is in perfect keeping with every other statement made in his article, and like them, being without any foundation of truth. The truth of the whole matter is this, that the meeting was a very respectable one, and composed of our most intelligent citizens, and that the whole thing passed off creditably to all concerned. The writer must understand the people of this country are not for putting a check to all improvements because the State happens to be in debt; particularly as regards the Education of our children. The writer of the communication signed "Tell," was at the meeting probably about half an hour, and it does seem singular that he is so well acquainted with the proceedings, but he has a happy faculty for supplying what he does not know with a manufactured article of his own; it is his way and probably he cannot help it, but I can assure him that there are other men in Tell township who can write so as to be understood and tell the truth at that. He says there were none of the principal Tax payers present, which will appear strange when it is known that such persons as A. C. Blair and J. S. Briggs, Esq., and others were present, who are known, not only to be men of intelligence and high respectability, but as the principal Tax payers in the township. Now I have heard no complaints from either Mr. Blair, Mr. Briggs, or any other person present at the meeting; and it is certainly strange that a person who pays only between five and six dollars school tax should make such a wonderful groaning over what was done at that meeting. The real truth of the matter is, that two thirds of those present were as extensive tax payers as Mr. "Tell," and certainly of as much respectability, at least. Mr. "Tell" was not present in the evening at all, therefore his opportunities for knowing what was done must be limited.—But, as he relies in such cases principally upon domestic manufacture, he was able to give the public a sort of statement which, to say the least, is not very creditable to Tell township, as he can describe so well meetings that he did not attend. Wonder if he could not tell who burned the lumber belonging to a certain school house. He ought at any rate to be able to tell who it was that attempted to raise a posse of men to prevent the school Directors from removing a certain

school house. It is to be hoped that he will describe some of these transactions of which he ought to know as much as he did about the meeting he did not attend. The public schools of Tell District are all doing well, and it is the desire of the people that they should be further improved; and it is more than likely that the folks in this section will have the pleasure of hearing some of "Tell's" thunder tones as an educational meeting will be held in our township sometime next month, when matters of interest to the schools will be discussed before the people of the township. I will conclude, Mr. Editor, by saying that the proceedings published in your paper, signed by the President and Secretary were the true report of the proceedings of that meeting; and what is stated by "Tell" is untrue from beginning to end. I could occupy several columns of your valuable paper in describing the character of this man "Tell," but it would be a waste of time and space to do so. I may at some future time give the reason why Mr. "Tell" wrote that communication but shall make this suffice for the present.

Tell township, Jan. 23d, 1856.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, JANUARY 28.

CLOVERSEED is in steady demand, and further sales of 200 bushels have been made, in lots, at \$8 25 per 64 lbs, from store, and \$8 from wagons, including some of poor quality below our lowest quotations. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing—the latter is scarce and wanted.

FLOUR—The Flour market continues quiet, but holders are firm in their demands. Standard brands are held at \$8 3/4 a 8 50 per barrel, but there is no export demand at these figures. The receipts are increasing—the inspections of the past week amounting to 11,360 barrels. There is a steady demand for home consumption from \$8 3/4 up to \$9 50 for common and extra brands. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

GRAIN—For Wheat there is but little demand, and but a limited amount offering.—We quote red at \$1 90 a 1 95 1/2 per bushel, and white \$2 10 a 2 12. Rye is unchanged; 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at \$1 20.—Corn is not so active, but the receipts are light and the prices remain without change; sales of 3000 bushels yellow, in store, at 78 a 79 cents. Pennsylvania Oats sell in lots from store at 44 a 45 cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

Jan. 27th by Rev. A. B. Still, in Huntingdon, Mr. WILLIAM COOPER of Baltimore and Miss SARAH M. BARNES, of Huntingdon.

On the 10th inst. by Rev. N. S. Buckingham, Mr. JOHN COULTER and Miss SUSAN BARTOR, of M'Connellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

On the 24th inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN T. LANE and Miss SARAH JANE SHAWER, all of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pa. Lewistown papers please copy.

DIED.

On the 23d Dec. 1855, Mrs. JOSEPHINE NEWELL, daughter of Robert and Hannah Moore, of Shaversfork, in the 24th year of her age.

In this borough on the 12th inst., Mrs. PHOENIX W. CROMER, wife of Joseph H. Cromer, in her 30th year.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary, on the estate of L. John Walter, late of Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of said county to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MILLER, Executor. Huntingdon, Jan. 20th, 1856.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Walker township, Huntingdon county, Pa., some time in October last, two sheep, one supposed to be about three years old, the other about one year,—the left ear of the buck, the oldest one, is part off with a slit in his right. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

ABRAHAM SPECK. January 29th, 1856.

Department of Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1856. To the School Directors of Huntingdon County: GENTLEMEN: Application having been made by the Boards of Directors of a majority of the School Districts in Huntingdon County, stating their desire to increase the Salary of the County Superintendent of said county: you are respectfully requested to meet in Convention at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1856, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the Eighth section of the Supplement to the School Law, approved the 8th day of May, 1855.

Very Respectfully Yours, A. G. CURTIN, Supt. Common Schools. Jan. 29, 1856.

HUNTINGDON AND Broad Top R. R.

OPEN TO STONERSTOWN!

Winter Arrangement.

Table with columns for Train (SOUTH/NORTH), Station (McConnellstown, Marklesburg, Coffee Run, Rough & Ready, Fisher's Summit, Stonerstown), and Time (A.M., P.M.).

Freight received by the Conductor of the train and forwarded to any of the above points at owner's risk. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon. JAMES R. McCLEURE, Superintendent. January 30, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will offer at public sale at the house now occupied by Thomas Norris, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, on TUESDAY, the 26TH DAY of FEBRUARY, 1856, the following real estate, late the property of Joseph Norris, deceased: all situated in said township of Penn, viz:

All that certain Tract of Land adjoining the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, lands of Jno. Brumbaugh and other lands of said deceased, having a LOG HOUSE, log barn and other buildings thereon; greater part of the land cleared. Now occupied by Thomas Norris.

ALSO—One other Tract, adjoining said river, and the above mentioned tract; containing 138 acres, 70 perches and allowance; having thereon a LOG HOUSE and log barn; a large part of the land cleared. Now occupied by Isaac Norris.

ALSO—One other Tract adjoining said river, and the last above mentioned tract and lands of John Norris, containing 138 acres and 136 perches and allowance, mostly cleared, having thereon a LOG HOUSE and log barn, now occupied by David Norris.

ALSO—One other Tract adjoining John Norris, the lands hereinbefore mentioned, and other lands of said deceased, containing 226 acres 130 perches and allowance; most of it well timbered—having a good LOG HOUSE and log barn thereon, now occupied by R. Allison Norris.

ALSO—One other Tract adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing 110 acres and allowance, all timber land, unimproved.

ALSO—One other Tract bounded by the said river, lands of John Brumbaugh, Dean and others, containing 96 acres 102 perches and allowance, unimproved.

ALSO—One other Tract adjoining the tract hereinbefore mentioned of 226 acres; containing 92 acres and 57 perches and allowance, unimproved.

ALSO—One other Tract situate on the south east side of said river, adjoining lands of John Savage, and known as "McBride's Bottom," containing 78 acres and allowance, having a house and barn, about half of it cleared; now occupied by Charles Straithoff.

ALSO—A Small Tract containing about six acres partly cleared, lying on the south east side of the Branch, adjoining Fink's heirs, John Savage and others.

If any information desired by persons wishing to purchase can be obtained by calling upon or addressing either of the Trustees, at Marklesburg.

TERMS OF SALE: One third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

JOHN NORRIS, DAVID H. CAMPBELL, Trustees. January 30, 1856.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, in Henderson township, about three miles from the borough of Huntingdon, containing

210 ACRES, and 112 perches, and allowance, having thereon erected a good frame house, bank barn, and other out buildings. The farm is in a good state of cultivation. Possession will be given on the 1st. April next.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL SANKEY. January 21, 1856.\*41.

PROPOSALS.

WILL be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Broad Top Railroad until February 1st, for the delivery at Huntingdon, of the following bill of saved or hewn white oak:

- 176 Stringers, 10x14, 2 1/2 feet long. 44 Caps, 10x13, 1 1/2 feet long. 44 Sills, 10x10, 13 feet long. 44 Sills, 10x10, 14 feet long. 176 Posts, 10x12, 9 1/2 feet long. 88 Posts, 10x12, 11 1/2 feet long. 88 Posts, 10x12, 3 feet long. 176 Straining beams, 10x12, 6 1/2 feet long. 88 Braces, 10x12, 12 feet long. 88 Braces, 10x12, 14 feet long. 88 Foundation Timbers, 8x12, 6 feet long. 700 Lincal feet wall plate, 10x12.

THEO'E. FRANKS. January 21, 1856.

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 Gracery, 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 WENTWORTH, M. C. 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.

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 \$20 to \$200 worth used in every house that is built. Our advantages, in the use of a Machine that will work a whole board in 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.

Dr. MILLER & FRAZER, Dentists.

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

Farmer's 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, presenting a front of 230 feet. The Barn will be 72 by 57 feet, two stories high, 26 1/2 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 20 of January, at the office of Frederick Watts, Esq., Carlisle, and at the office of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, on an 1 after the 4th of February until the day of letting. By order of the Board of Trustees. FRED'K WATTS, H. N. MALLISTER, JAMES MILES.

January 16th, 1856.

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 Select 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 Penn'a. 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,

Water Street, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of the powers by the will of John B. Warkstesser, 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 Hopeville township Huntingdon county, on the North side of the Raystown Branch of Juniata river, adjoining that stream, and the next mentioned tract, containing about 50 ACRES; about two thirds of it cleared, with a two story log house and a frame barn upon it.

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 upon it.

Terms made known on day of sale. JACOB WEAVER, JACOB S. BARKSTRESSER. December 28th, 1855.

TO IRON MEN.

THE subscriber has recently discovered an IRON BANK which will yield an abundant supply of Iron Ore. This Ore Bank is on a small tract of land, belonging to the subscriber, containing about twenty acres, situated in Walker township, about one mile and three quarters from the station on the Broad Top Railroad near M'Connellstown. Specimens of the Ore may be seen in Huntingdon at the ticket office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The subscriber will either sell or lease the above tract of land.

JOHN LEE, M'Connellstown, Dec. 26, 1855.

A HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house upon which he now occupies and three lots of ground, situate in the north east corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two story frame. The lots will be sold separately or altogether, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars call on the subscriber. October 16. A. J. WHITE.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has lately left my habitation without my consent, this is to forewarn all persons that I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ALEXANDER SCOTT. Tell Township, Dec. 29th, 1855.\*

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer at private sale the lease and stock of a ROUGH & READY FURNACE near the Broad Top Railroad. The lease has one year to run from April next, and we think can be extended for a term of years. The Furnace is now in blast and there are on hand about 150,000 bushels charcoal, 1200 tons ore and 2200 cords wood, together with the usual stock of teams, merchandise, &c. This Furnace makes Superior Car Wheel Iron, and orders to any extent can be had. The subscribers living at a distance from the property cannot give it their attention.—Payments will be made easy if properly secured.

WOOLES, WATTSON & CO. For further information apply to L. T. WATTS, son, 56 Walnut St., Phila., or CHARLES MICKLEY at the Furnace. December 18th, 1855—1m.