

See New Advertisements. Notice, by John S. Isett, Sequester.

Notice to Bridge Builders, by County Commissioners.

Poor House Notice, by Directors.

Administrator's Notice, by Michael Householder.

Sale, by Joshua Greenland, Sheriff and Trustee.

Great Attraction, by Signor Blitz.

Sales.

Sales of personal property will take place as follows:

Alex. M. Simpson, near McConneiltown, will sell horses, cows, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., on Wednesday the 20th day of February.

John Port, near Huntingdon, will sell all his farm stock, farming implements and household furniture, on Wednesday the 5th of March.

Sam'l. T. Brown, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Buchanan, dec'd, will sell at the house of John Enyeart, in Shirley township, a large quantity of excellent bedding &c., on Wednesday, Feb. 27th.

Geo. H. Lang, of Penn township, will sell all his farm stock, farming implements, &c., &c., on Tuesday the 4th day of March next.

Hon. Wm. BIGLER has our thanks for a copy of the great speech of Gen. Lewis Cass, on our relations with Great Britain, delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 28th January.

Col. JOHN CRESSWELL and Dr. WINTROBE, have our thanks for favors.

Penn'a. Legislature.

The members appear to be working very industriously—and are getting out of the way many bills of a local character of no general interest.

The State Printing we suppose will be taken from the present printer who is doing it at ruinous prices under the lowest bidder law, and given to one of the many anxious for a 'fat take' by election as under the old system, when handsome fortunes were made by the system of overcharging, and the work not as well done as at present.

Several Bills regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors are now occupying the attention of Members—but we doubt whether any one of them can be passed by both houses.—The House is strongly in favor of the repeal of the present law, but not so with the Senate.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company presents the road in a highly prosperous condition. The road is well stocked, and in admirable repair.

The laying of the second track is rapidly progressing—136 miles being already down, leaving 111 miles to be laid, most of which will be completed during the coming summer. The business of the road shows a very large and gratifying increase. In the passenger and emigrant business there is a slight diminution as compared with 1854, but the earnings from freight have been \$2,805,395 39, showing an excess of \$778,694 34, or over 38 per cent. over the previous year, which, after deductions for tolls paid to other roads, leaves the company \$2,293,722 78, against \$1,643,090 44 the previous year.

The total earnings of the road for the year foot up \$3,108,653 52, which after deductions for tolls, and all other expenses, leaves a profit for the year of \$1,829,277 54.

Fencing in of Railroads.

A Bill has passed both branches of our Legislature which requires all railroad companies in this State within nine months after the passage of the Act, to erect and maintain good and sufficient fences along the lines of their roads, wherever the same may be necessary for the protection of private property and the prevention of accidents, together with such cattle guards and other erections and devices as shall be required, in connection with such fences, for the said object of protection and prevention.

The Philadelphia Daily News, half "Republican" and half Know Nothing, asserts positively that the "Republicans" must fail to elect the next President from their ranks if the election is thrown into the House—and admits that the prospects of the Know Nothings are about as promising—and calls upon all the factions throughout the Union to unite at once in opposition to the Democratic party, which every knowing politician has discovered to be an impossibility. The Democratic nominee will be elected, that's a fixed fact.

SNOW TWENTY FEET DEEP.—The Buffalo Commercial of the 31st ult., speaking of the snow obstructions on the railroads in that region says:

On the division of the Central road, between here and Niagara Falls, there is a pretty thorough blockade, and we understand that between here and Tonawanda the drifts are very heavy, and have caused more or less detention to trains. The Buffalo and New York City road has suffered more inconvenience than all the others. About eight miles from this city and at Warsaw the snow is stacked up in places to the depth of twenty feet, so that a person can step from the surface of it directly upon the top of the cars. Four trains are fast in the snow between here and Hornersville, two of which are passenger trains and two freight—one of them is in a drift eight miles from here, with about one hundred passengers.

The People are Responding. Since the administration of Jackson no documents have made such a sudden, and as we believe permanently deep, impression upon the public mind, as has been produced by the last annual message and the recent special message of President Pierce. The principles laid down and the great truths set forth in these admirable papers have not merely responded to with enthusiastic satisfaction from one extremity of the Union to the other; but they have awakened a feeling of nationality which the country has not known for years, or known only through the Democratic party. The Milledgeville (Georgia) Union, alluding to the earnest manner in which the people are responding to the patriotic sentiments and course of the President, says:—

"A Know-Nothing paper last week observed that Alabama had endorsed President Pierce, and asks 'who will follow?' We answer, Tennessee has already followed, Georgia has followed, South Carolina has followed, so far as her leading statesmen and public journals can speak for her; and every Southern State will soon follow; nor will the tide of public opinion in favor of the President be confined to the South. Maine and New Hampshire will soon follow; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin will follow, and the friends of the constitution and Union in every part of the United States will rally and stand by the President in his bold and patriotic endeavors to defend the constitution and preserve the Union. The patriotic message of President Pierce has already produced, and is producing, a wonderful change in public opinion. Men who had almost given up all hopes of the Republic have taken courage and resolved to stand by President Pierce, and make one more bold and determined effort to save the country. These feelings and determinations have not been confined to the politicians by any means; it is the sentiments of the people."

Maryland and the Presidency.

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Maryland, at a recent meeting, adopted the following resolutions by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the administration of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States; and in the history of his administration, in connection with the history of the administration immediately preceding it, we recognize the policy of the federal government as finally established and acquiesced in upon those subjects which heretofore formed the issues of the two great political parties.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve and commend the high and dignified position President Pierce has assumed, and which, together with him, the Democratic party of the United States has taken in defence of the rights secured to the various sections of our country under the federal constitution, in support of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in patriotic and unwavering opposition to all secret political associations, and to all organizations attempting, either directly or indirectly, to impair the sacred privilege of liberty of conscience, to abridge the equal rights of the people of the country by an arbitrary, unjust, and unconstitutional discrimination between the native-born and the naturalized citizen; and we will maintain in its present organization, the integrity of that party, as the only party now in the country whose organization is national, whose principles are in accordance with the federal constitution, and whose purposes are patriotic and just; and in this high political duty we invite all good citizens to co-operate with us.

What Next?

The senseless and contradictory grounds furnished by the opposition for the war they have waged against the administration are thus summed up by the People's (Massachusetts) Advocate:

"The course of the opposition towards the administration is marked with a most deplorable want of principle. They began by denouncing General Pierce as an abolitionist, then as a doughface and servant of the South, then as an agitator, then as a hunker whom any agitation would frighten into fits, then as a dictator to his party, then as a man of no influence, then as a perfect dictator; then they complain because he does not direct his party in Congress, and take the business of the majority into his own hands; and, lastly, they find fault because all their shiftings and turnings have not had the effect to injure the democratic chances for the presidency. Can anybody tell us what these fellows want next?"

The Latest Foreign News.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York on Saturday last with European news to the 26th of January.

The Persia brings intelligence of further progress towards peace. Orders have been transmitted from St. Petersburg to the Russian army in the Crimea, to cease all further hostilities until the results of the approaching negotiations be known. It is also stated that the French and English Cabinets have come to a perfect agreement as to the mode in which the negotiations are to be carried on. At the same time the belligerent powers continue their preparation for an earnest continuance of the war, should peace not result from the present endeavors.

Count Nesselrode has addressed the representatives of Russia in foreign Courts, declaring that Russia has made concessions with a view to the re-establishment of peace, out of deference to the representations of friendly powers, and not because the interests of Russia call for the conclusion of that peace. M. de Nesselrode's circular is backed by an assertion in the Russian official journal to the effect that in consideration of the general wish of Europe, the Government of the Czar has not sought to impede the work of reconciliation by accessory negotiations, and hopes that due account will be taken of its moderation.

BERLIN, Jan. 21st.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that orders were sent off on the 18th to Gen. Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea. The General is expected without delay at St. Petersburg to be invested with the functions of Governor of Poland. It is generally believed here (Berlin) that an armistice will be concluded between the belligerent powers.

FAT OFFICES.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that the five leading offices in that county yield the following profits: Treasurer \$40,000; clerk, \$25,000; auditor, \$13,000; sheriff, \$20,000; probate judge, \$15,000.

The Objects of British Abolitionism.

A late article in the Union, setting forth the dangers and purposes of British influences in regard to abolitionism in the United States, has induced an intelligent friend in Alabama to make the following highly interesting suggestions:

In your remarks on the 28th ultimo, respecting "foreign influence, abolition, &c.," allow me to suggest that there is another and vastly important motive in English interference with African labor on the two continents of America, besides endeavoring to weaken, by dividing, the combined power of the Northern and Southern States.

The British government and power and the British East India Company are one and the same body, inasmuch as most of the ministry, Parliament, nobility, gentry, manufacturers, miners, merchants, bankers, &c., of "Great Britain" are stockholders and proprietors in controlling and managing 150,000,000 of population (slaves) in the tropical portion of Asia. By separating the mental qualities of the Caucasian from the physical qualities of the African race in the American tropics, the East India Company know that agricultural production will be destroyed, and competition with Asiatic production be broken down, for the reason that the white race cannot labor in agriculture in the tropics, and that the blacks will not, unless directed by superior and more aspiring and energetic minds than their own. After the suppression of production in the American tropics, all tropical productions must emanate in their East India possessions, by which the marine, commerce, and maritime power of the world will be concentrated in their hands, and the labor and production of the world (by regulating values at will) inure to their benefit.

To accomplish these ends, (even if it require a century of time,) African labor has, by the East India Company's money and influence, been suppressed in nearly all the West India Islands and in Central America.—A late writer says that \$606,000,000 have been expended within twenty years to suppress African labor in, and Africans going to, America. Some of the annual expenditure is for fees and salaries to preachers, teachers, lecturers, editors, authors, lawyers, &c., in this country, to so agitate the question of slavery as that a whole generation of people and their posterity may be fanatically brought up in the belief that it is sin for a negro to work. The effect intended is to set up one portion of a people in strife and war to each other, as was done in Hindostan and Birmah, and when reduced to helplessness, then step in to the help of the weaker party, and enslave both to the views and will of the helper. Slavery in Brazil is tolerated by Britain at present as a reducer of the value or profits of it in the American States; but being the protector and director of Portuguese affairs, the English will suppress, by a simple edict, African labor there, so soon as they can by stratagem suppress it in the United States. Respectfully, &c.

The Emperor of Russia and the War.

A letter dated St. Petersburg, 7th ultimo, states that the war party there are opposed to peace, and that the nobility side with them. It adds:

"The Emperor is discontented and melancholy. He walks up and down for hours together alone in his study, the servants having orders to let no one come near him. He consults his wife, the Empress Marie, who advises him to make every sacrifice compatible with honor to obtain peace. But then his august mother interferes, and without in times exciting him to war, talks of the humiliation of the empire which the late Czar Nicholas had raised to such a pitch of glory and power. Unfortunately the Emperor Alexander is completely under the influence of his mother, for whom he has an unbounded and absolutely blind affection. If the counsels of the Empress Dowager should be at any moment insufficient to overrule the advice of the Empress consort, the Grand Duke Constantine is ever at hand to foment the war feeling. He professes to be the mouth-piece of the aristocracy and the people, and is always saying that the coalition of the Western Powers may be easily dissolved, if not by arms, by diplomacy. Then he talks of the Russian fortresses, Russia's immense resources, and the effectiveness of her army. In short, the Grand Admiral without a fleet, as he is called here, being supported by his mother, gets the best of every discussion. In the Emancipation struggle lies between M. de Forton, a partisan of peace, and M. de Seniawin, who is heart and soul with the war party, M. de Nesselrode affecting to hold the balance even between them."

More Massacres by Indians in Florida.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Since the attack upon Lieut. Hartsuff's party, that portion of Florida along the Indian River and in the vicinity of Fort Myers has become very unsafe for whites. Stragglers from the Fort, or adventurers in pursuit of game in those wild, but hitherto peaceful hunting districts, are fired upon by yellow miscreants concealed behind trees and in the chapparal.

We have just received authentic information of another attack equal in atrocity to that committed upon Lieut. Hartsuff's squad. It is a letter from an officer, dated

"FORT MYERS, Jan. 19.

"An express has just arrived from Fort DeKay with news of another Indian outbreak. A party of woodcutters, consisting of a corporal and five men, were fired at by twenty Indians, four miles from the post. One man only escaped, (he slightly wounded;) the rest were massacred, and twelve mules killed.—Lieut. Larned, Second Artillery directed went in search of the savages, but though he scoured the country around not a sign, or trace of them could be found, and strangely enough the dead bodies of the men were also missing, nor was there any trace of blood, but the country is so much under water that blood could easily be washed away.

"On his return Lieut. Webb, Second Artillery, and a party went out. They, too, explored every place, but without success; so the case remains a mystery. The Indians were supposed to be headed by an old chief named Ochan.

"Repeated scouts have been sent in every direction through the country from Fort DeKay since the affair, with Lieut. Hartsuff, and though they have frequently seen Indian hogs, it is commonly said that where you find Indian hogs, the Indians themselves are not far off; they never have seen any trace of the Indians themselves.

A telegraphic despatch from Milwaukee announces the death, in that city, of Hon. Benjamin E. Eastman, an ex-member of Congress.

The Re-Action.

The results of the recent elections in various parts of the Union, are the auspicious evidence that the people, weary of the agitation which has so long convulsed the country, are becoming convinced that it is necessary to make a change. They have had a fair trial of almost every idea of government. They have seen and felt the effects of Abolitionism—and they have beheld the abuse with which Nativism struck down all who differed with them in opinion—and the scene of anarchy and confusion, on the floor of the Federal House of Representatives, has had the effect, not only to excite their fears, but arouse them to a true sense of their duty. And being once aroused, the cheering work has commenced—never, we trust, to cease, until the whole policy of Government has been changed, and brought back to that Democratic rule which made the administration of Jackson immortal, and will render the first two years of Pierce's rule equally distinguished. When Franklin Pierce assumed the reigns of Government, he found every department in the hands of the most unscrupulous partisans.—The old Whig party having received a terrible blow by the nomination and election of Taylor—was completely destroyed by the years of Fillmore's reign. It was the aim of the minions then in power—knowing that they had no steady organization—to create a new party, for this purpose the specious cry of "Americans must rule America" rang through the land, until the prejudices and passions of all classes for awhile promised them success. They did succeed. Know-Nothingism conquered the Union, and lo, the result. We had it at the very announcement of their triumphs, in persecutions for religious differences, and proscription. We have them written in tears and blood. They were heard all over the land, and have been echoed through the empty treasuries of many a deceived city and county. The re-action, however is at hand; and we are mistaken if in one year from this, there will be an organized Know-Nothing party in the Union.

One of the pleasing reflections connected with this re-action, is the fact that it emanated from the Democratic party. From the very commencement of the agitation up to the present, the Democracy have constantly opposed these elements of aggression, in whatever shape they appeared. Whether they assumed the dark guise of Abolitionism, or the more desperate shape of Know-Nothingism they were sternly met at every approach—and the sequel now proves how much the people are indebted to those brave, bold men who have accomplished this result. The day is here, too, when it becomes necessary to know who were of the steadfast and who of the timid, so that when the glowing hour of triumph comes, the country may know where to direct its applause. It cannot be denied that, however gratifying the prospects of Democracy are, the past contains much worthy of censure for those who have escaped this sea of trouble; and that only he is a Democrat who is frank in the avowal of his creed and bold in his defence.

Let us, then, unite more compactly than ever. Let us patiently and watchfully await the future, and its promised benefits. Let us be Democrats in action as well as profession—and the States which form this glorious Union will be saved from the unscrupulous demagogue, and the designs of the misguided fanatic.—Dem. Watchman.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, Feb. 8.

Awful Collision on the Southern Michigan Railroad.

A citizen of this place, just returned from the West, gives us full particulars of the Southern Michigan Railroad accident, near Hillsdale, Mich., a meagre account of which came to us by telegraph.

The snow and cold have served to distract the running arrangements of all railroads, East and West, and trains are all pretty much "wild" running off time and "feeling the road. The two trains—one Eastern and one Western bound—which came into collision near Hillsdale, were both off time, but as it appears, were not equally well conducted. The through mail train going East was running at the rate of about thirty miles per hour, and had not on head light—and this notwithstanding it was midnight and a heavy snow falling, and the train much behind time. The train bound West was going very slow, had out lights, &c., and in entering upon a curve west of Hillsdale was run into by the through mail train. The collision was dreadful, completely demolishing engines, tenders and baggage cars. Three men, fireman, baggage-master, and track-master were killed outright, and three others so badly injured that recovery is deemed impossible.

The mail car, containing the great Eastern bound mail and through baggage, was immediately set on fire, and its contents completely consumed, and, horrible to relate, the bodies of the track-master and the baggage master were burned up almost entirely; only their mangled remains were rescued.

The loss is very great. The mail being the Great West, bags bound East, must have contained much valuable matter in money, drafts, &c. The baggage was all burned, except one trunk. The locomotive, tender, and baggage cars are all a perfect wreck, and passenger cars are more or less injured.

The engineer of the mail train is among the injured, and expresses a wish to die, as our informant learned, because he blames himself in the matter. It is an awful record, but it is only one which goes to make up the calendar of death, all chargeable to the carelessness of the railway employes.

A Brave Woman.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Lane co., Oregon, Nov. 21st, says:

As an indication of the kind of women we have on this coast, let me give you the following heroic incident: The house of Mr. Harris was attacked in the afternoon. The inmates were, himself, wife and little girl. In one hour he had fallen in the conflict. Before he expired he gave his wife some directions as to how to load and fire. The house was a log one, and at every assault the Indians would make on the doors she would give them a deadly fire from a musket loaded with buckshot, and also by firing a revolver.—They would then retreat not knowing the number whom they assailed. She held them at bay until 8 o'clock in the morning, when she was relieved by the volunteers. She literally strewed the yard with the dead and wounded.

A Pun.—A friend of the lamented Hood, on whom the punster's mantle seems to have fallen, says of him: "Poor Hood, died of pure generosity; to gratify the undertaker, who wished to urn a lively Hood."

Serious Accident to Gen. Cass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Much excitement was occasioned throughout the city at noon to-day, from an accident occurring to the veteran Senator from Michigan, Gen. Cass. While coming from the Patent Office, about 12 o'clock, he lost his foothold, and was precipitated some five or six steps to the pavement, cutting his head very badly near the temple, and causing insensibility for a considerable time. He was taken up and conveyed to the National Hotel, and Drs. Miller and Garnett immediately summoned. The wound on his head bled profusely, and the report spread that he had fractured his skull, causing a most painful anxiety. He remained for sometime insensible, but finally recovered and recognized the friends in attendance on him. His physicians also at the same time announced that his injuries were less serious than had been feared, and that no bones had been broken.

After his wounds had been dressed he fell asleep, and for an hour or more slept soundly. This evening the symptoms are all favorably to his recovery, and he lies much more comfortably. His frame was much jared by the fall, and the only danger is of inflammation, coupled with his advanced age. Were he a young man no danger would be apprehended.

10 o'clock, P. M.—The physicians in attendance upon Gen. Cass, express the opinion that he is in no danger.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, P. M.—The Persia's account are not as favorable as was generally anticipated, and they have had little or no effect upon our market for Breadstuffs. The slight concession in the price of Breadstuffs in Liverpool, show that they have either very little confidence in the peace reports, or that they are badly off for supplies.

The Flour market continues exceedingly dull, and shipping brands are freely offered at \$7.75 per barrel, without finding buyers—\$7.50a7.62 1/2 were offered and refused for 2000 barrels. The sales for home consumption continue on a very restricted scale within the range of \$8a9.50 for common and fancy brands. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal—the former is held at \$5.75, and the latter at \$3.50 per barrel.

GRAIN—There is no demand for Wheat and prices are about nominal—there is, however, very little offering: 700 bushels fair red at \$1.70a1.75 per bushel. Rye is unchanged—5500 bushels Western sold at \$1.10, in store. The demand for Corn has fallen off, but prices are unchanged—new yellow is held at 68 cents, in store. Oats are dull—small sales at 46a47 cents per bushel.

Clovered is in steady demand, with further sales at \$8a8.25 per 64 pounds for fair and prime quality.

MARRIED.

In Alexandria, on Tuesday the 5th instant by the Rev. F. A. Ruple, Mr. MATTHEW MARTIN to Miss MARY ANN SPRAWKLE, both of Porter township, Huntingdon county.

POOR HOUSE NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon County the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter all persons who apply to the county for relief shall be brought to the County Poor House except when peculiar circumstances render it inadvisable or impossible to do so.

By order of the Board, JAMES MURPHY, Steward.

February 13, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Householder, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the borough of Alexandria.

MICHAEL HOUSEHOLDER, Administrator.

February 13, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, and also in pursuance of a decree and order of sale in proceedings in Ejectment in the Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, the 1st day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit: All the decedent's right and interest in and to a Lot of Ground situated in the borough of Casselle, Huntingdon county, fronting 66 feet on Market street and extending back 165 feet to a back street, adjoining a lot of Joseph N. Spangler on the north, and a lot of John Speer, dec'd., on the south, having thereon erected a two story log house weather-boarded. Also, the interest of defendant in a Lot on Seminary Cross street, fronting on said street 80 feet and extending back to David Clarkson, Esqrs. land, having thereon erected a carpenter shop.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam W. Clarkson. JOSUA GREENLAND, Sheriff and Trustee.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Feb. 13, 1856.

BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of Huntingdon county, will receive proposals for building an iron bridge across Tuscarora creek near Blair's Mill in Tell township. The county to pay \$500. The remainder to be paid by subscription. Plan and specifications to be seen at Blair & Robinson's Store up to Friday the 22d inst., and on the next Monday and Tuesday at the Commissioner's office. Proposals received up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 26th day of February, 1856.

ALSO—Proposals at the same time and place, will be received for building or repairing the bridge across Stone Creek below Huntingdon. New chords, arches, plank for the floor, shingles and 6 new posts will be required. The abutment to be repaired and built 2 1/2 feet higher. Persons proposing are requested to examine the bridge. By order of Commissioners, HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

February 13th, 1856.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company:

That the Court of Huntingdon County at the January term, 1856, directed to be paid to creditors two per cent. on their claims on which former dividends have been declared—which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents.

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequester.

SNOW CREEK, February 13, 1856.

Editors Standard, Hildsburg; Demo. crat & Sentinel, Ebensburg; and Appalachian, Blairsville, copy three times and charge office of Huntingdon Globe.

20 BARRELS MACKEREL No. 2, 3 & 4, for sale at the store of GEO. GWIN.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

FOR TWO AFTERNOONS AND TWO EVENINGS, At the TOWN HALL, Huntingdon.

THE LEARNED CANARY BIRDS. IMMENSE POWERS OF VENTRILOQUISM—NATURAL MAGIC AND SPIRIT RAPPINGS!

SIGNOR BLITZ

Respectfully announces that he will give his amusing performances at the above place on SATURDAY and MONDAY afternoons and evenings, February 16th and 18th.

The entertainments are universally admired and patronized by all classes of society, and regarded for their high moral character.

Admission 25 cents, children, 12 1/2.

Doors open in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, performance to commence at 3. Evening at 6 1/2 o'clock, performance to commence at 7.

Liberal arrangements made with schools. Huntingdon, February 13, 1856.

FOR RENT.

THE TAVERN STAND in Alexandria, now occupied by William Christy. For further information enquire of N. CRESSWELL, Alexandria, Feb. 6, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of William Wilson, late of the State of Indiana, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice of the same is hereby given to all persons interested.

JOHN HEIFNER, Adm'r. McConneiltown, Feb. 6, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of William Myton, late of West township, 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.

S. D. MYTON, DAVID BARRICK, Executors.

February 6, 1856.

A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises on MONDAY the 18th day of February, 1856, A FARM in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing

230 ACRES,

120 cleared and under cultivation, 20 of which are in meadow. The improvements are two DWELLING HOUSES, a Bank Barn, Blacksmith and Carpenter Shop, and other outbuildings, an apple orchard, a pump at the door, and several springs near the dwellings and in the fields.

This farm is about five miles from the borough of Huntingdon and one and a half from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mill Creek.

As I am going West early in the spring, I am desirous of disposing of this property, and will let it go cheap.

TERMS OF SALE—One half in hand—and the balance in two equal annual payments.

ALEX. M. SIMPSON.

February 6, 1856.

Department of Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1856.

To the School Directors of Huntingdon Co: 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 28th 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.

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 in the property of Joseph Norris, deceased: all situated in said township of