

See New Advertisements. Proposals by Theo. Franks, Engineer. Sale of Real Estate, by Job Slack. Orphans' Court Sale, by Abraham Grubb.

Cheap Fruit and Confectionary, by Rubincam & Sellers, Philadelphia. New Wall Paper Warehouse, by Burton & Laning, Philadelphia.

We are requested to announce that HORACE GREELY is expected to deliver a Lecture in the Court House, in this place, on Saturday evening of this week, the 27th inst.

Gen. Cass' Speech. We give a part of Gen. Cass' great speech this week, and will give the conclusion in our next. It will be universally read and admired, and its sentiments and positions heartily endorsed by every sincere patriot.

SALES. Sales of personal property will take place as follows: John Port, near Huntingdon, will sell all his farm stock, farming implements and household furniture, on Wednesday the 5th of March.

Samuel T. Brown, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Buchanan, dec'd, will sell at the house of John Eneyart, in Shirley township, a large quantity of excellent bedding, &c., on Wednesday, Feb. 28th.

Geo. H. Lang, of Penn township, will sell all his farm stock, farming implements, &c., on Tuesday the 4th day of March next. John Baum, in West township, will sell all his farm stock, farming utensils and household furniture, on Friday the 7th day of March.

Peter Stryker, administrator of John Stryker, dec'd, will sell horses, agricultural implements, grain, hay, household furniture, &c., in West township, on Tuesday the 4th of March.

Public School Exhibition. The advanced grade of public schools in this place taught by Mr. ALBERT OWENS and Miss C. M. SHAW, will give a public exhibition in the Court House on Friday evening of this week. An admission of 12 1/2 cents will be required, and the fund will be appropriated to the purchase of a Melodion for the girls high school. A full house may be anticipated as it will be the place where you can expect to get your money back.

Female Curiosity. CHARLES LOMBARD, Esq., of Altoona, will deliver a Lecture for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church of Altoona, at the Court House on Thursday evening 21st inst. Subject—"FEMALE CURIOSITY." Admittance 50 cts., or three tickets for \$1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Who won't attend? A rich treat may be expected.

Baltimore Commercial Chart. We have received a very handsome business chart, printed at Sherwood & Cos. steam book and job printing establishment, Baltimore, giving the cards of twenty-eight of the most responsible wholesale houses in that city. Carr, Geise & Co., No 21 Shear's wharf, a firm of more enterprise and doing a more extensive commission and forwarding business in flour, grain, lumber, salt, plaster, &c., &c., than perhaps any other in the city are the projectors of this plan of informing the public of the business and location of the best houses in Baltimore. We have assurance from a reliable source that every house upon this chart does business in the most honorable manner and that country merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to give them a call either personally or by order.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER "SAM."—An election was held in Lock Haven, this state, on Friday 8th inst. for borough officers from Burgess down to Assessor. The whole Democratic ticket was elected over the Know-Nothing. Last fall the K.N.'s had a majority of the votes polled. "Sam" is coming down' everywhere.

Affairs in Kansas. St. Louis, Feb. 16.—The Leavenworth Herald says that Robinson, Lane and Brown, of Lawrence, are doing everything possible to bring on the very civil war they affect to deplore, and that many Free State men refuse to follow them into rebellion against the Federal authority and territorial laws.

The Lawrence Herald of freedom says that Robinson and Lane have adopted precautionary measures by an organized regiment. The forts are being guarded day and night, and munitions of war are collected, and are in readiness for instant service. An attack is also expected.

The Topeka Herald appeals to its friends north and east to hold themselves ready to march to the rescue at a moment's notice, as the blow may be struck at any time. The struggle will be in earnest, but the people of Kansas will stand upon their rights and die before a surrender.

The President's special message on Kansas, it appears, reached Leavenworth, but not Lawrence. New York, Feb. 16.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs that letters have been received by Gov. Shannon, direct from Kansas, which state that the Free State men are making extensive preparations for a desperate fight. Munitions of war and men are constantly arriving from the free States, and he anticipates a civil war.

Letters also say that they are fortifying at every point. Large sums of money have been contributed within the last few days by Southern men, to raise and equip companies in the South to send to Kansas.

Practical Absorption. The New York Tribune classifies the vote for Speaker, and adds: "The only know-nothing, acknowledged as such, who voted for Banks, was Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania." It has heretofore been understood that of the one hundred and three votes for Mr. Banks, about eighty were elected as know-nothings as well as republicans. When the elections took place which sent them to Congress, their triumphs were claimed, and in many instances exulted over by southern know-nothings, as triumphs of their order. The question now comes up: What has become of the strong know-nothing phalanx sent from the free States to Congress? The philosophy of Speaker Banks furnishes the answer. The stronger race has absorbed the weaker—abolition has swallowed up know-nothingism, leaving a solitary monument of its existence. The New York Herald, which has acted as a watchful nurse of know-nothingism, gives pretty strong intimation that the half-dozen northern national know-nothings are in a fair way to disappear by the same process of absorption. The following extracts from that journal are significant: "THE NORTHERN NATIONAL KNOW-NOTHINGS ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.—A MOST LAMENTABLE COLLAPSE.—For nine weeks we had labored under the idea that the Fuller party of Congress, northern and southern members, were national men—all of them sound national men, this was a mistake. We had supposed, from the first week in December to the first week in February, that these Fuller men were so rigidly opposed to Mr. Banks, upon principle, that they would accept any reasonable compromise from the democrats, in order to defeat the election of the candidate of Seward, Giddings, Weed, and Greeley; but this was a delusion. The nationality of these Fuller men was limited to Fuller and to the North. They lacked the moral courage to cross, at a venture, over Mason and Dixon's line, and as far down as South Carolina, with their boasted nationality. Theirs is the responsibility for keeping the House disorganized for nine weeks, and for the election of Banks at last, with the alternative of his defeat in their hands.

"And what is the result to the American party? It is a definite congressional division of it into two hostile sectional factions. Not a solitary northern know-nothing voted for Aiken—not one. Thus the vote which elected the Speaker discloses to the 'South Americans,' so called, the lamentable truth that, in Congress at least, their nationality as a party is limited to the south side of Mason & Dixon's line and the Ohio river; that their northern brethren, even of a national type, incline to fraternize rather with Giddings, of Ohio, than with the Marshalls, of Kentucky. "The question which next recurs is, How is this condition of things to be mended at the Philadelphia national councils of the 18th and 22d of February? The work there to be done is the practical reorganization of the American party throughout the Union, or its formal dissolution along the sectional and local factions and loose materials of the country. The result of the late struggle at Washington admonishes us to prepare for the latter alternative. They may, perhaps, do better. They cannot do worse. We shall see."

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. The annual report of Hon. A. G. Curtin, Superintendent of Common Schools, has just been made to the Legislature. It is accompanied with elaborate reports from the County Superintendents, and a number of valuable tables showing the precise condition of the Schools in every county in the Commonwealth, and forming a volume of 350 pages. It appears from the tabular statements that, during the year, the whole number of school districts was 1632, of schools, 10,469; number of schools yet required, 650; average number of months taught, 5 1/2; number of male teachers, 8003; number of female teachers, 4140; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$22 29; average salaries of females per month, \$14 89; whole number of male scholars, 295,889; whole number of female scholars, 223,120; total number of scholars, 529,009; number of scholars learning German, 10,015; average number of scholars attending schools; 361,316; average cost of teaching for one scholar per month, 58 1/2 cents; whole number of teachers, 12,143; whole amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$1,242,223 70; amount of tax levied for building purposes, \$159,076 45; total amount of tax levied for the system, \$1,354,937 04; amount received from the State appropriation, \$159,554 17; amount received from collectors of school tax, \$1,127,992 61; cost of instruction, \$1,041,571 96; cost of fuel and contingencies, \$110,383 19; cost of school houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, &c., \$266,198 76. These figures exhibit a large increase over previous years, and indicate that a considerable impetus has been given to the prosperity of the system.

Seasonable Advice to the Old Line Whigs. Suggestions have recently been thrown out, in a number of highly influential and respectable journals in the North and West, with the view of directing the attention of the old line Whigs to the alleged necessity of reorganizing their party and of holding their customary National Convention. In noticing the course of the Louisville Courier, the Boston Courier, and other old-line Whig organs, in regard to this subject, the Louisville Times takes occasion to impart the following seasonable advice:

"If these gentlemen will act sensibly, they will meet and resolve to act with the democratic party during the coming presidential canvass, and help to crush out the vile, reckless and disorganizing spirit of Know-Nothingism. After that, they can reorganize their party, if they desire to do so, or continue their support of the administration which they help to place in power, until such time as an honest difference as to governmental policy shall demand on the part of the dissentients an organization of another party, upon a basis differing from the policy of the administration. "This would be a course consistent with

patriotism, and with the conservative character which has been claimed for the old Whig party. The organization of a mere faction at this time, with no living questions of policy differing from those of the Democratic party, would be unworthy of intelligent, conservative, and patriotic men. Nor are parties built up by such hot-bed growth. They are erected upon fundamental differences of opinion, upon constitutional construction and policy; and until these differences arise, it is folly to attempt to force a party into existence. There are now no fundamental differences of opinion upon the policy of the country between Democrats and old-line Whigs. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent their cordial co-operation in the coming canvass. When together they have beaten down the factionists and fanatics who now threaten the overthrow not only of the fundamental principles of the constitution, but the constitution itself, it will be time enough to entertain differences of opinion upon questions of policy.

"If the old line Whigs, therefore, are what they have always claimed and professed to be, their first duty is to save the Constitution. The Know Nothing party, in one section, has become a contemptible abolition party, and its fundamental bases throughout the Union is an attempt to overthrow civil and religious liberty. No conservative old line Whig, honestly standing on the principles of his own party, can for a moment act with or countenance such a party. On the contrary, every principle upon which they so long struggled against the Democratic party must impel them with a hundred-fold power to active and unrelenting hostility to Know Nothingism. They can assume no position of neutrality or indifference. Liberty and the Constitution are in danger, and every patriot must act, or prove recreant to his duty to his country.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Whereas, indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation to the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas, all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union: Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this, my proclamation, to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws, and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our [SEAL.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President: W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

"Anti-Nebraska." There is no term more in use at the present day than the above, and none which conveys a more indefinite meaning. We hear it in the street, upon the stump in public assemblies and in private circles—it is in the mouth of every class and condition of men, from the highest to the lowest, from the learned statesman down to the unlettered rustic, who knows no more of Nebraska than do the Feejee islanders. It is harped upon by those in high life, as though it were the great talismanic phrase, by the repetition of which the door to power and influence is to be opened, and fortune, political, temporal and spiritual, showered upon and around the zealous whig, who may happen to be loudest and longest in his vociferations to be loudest and longest.

We are led to inquire into the present meaning of the term, because we frequently asked the question, "ANTI-NEBRASKA! what does it mean?" There was a time when it meant opposition to the passage by Congress, of that law known as the Nebr-

ka bill, and, at that time, it was easily understood; but what does it mean now? That bill has long since become a law of the land, and all the opposition that can now be waged against it, can never prevent what has already taken place, nor do we believe that there is even a desire on the part of our opponents, to restore the Missouri law, if they had the power, but are content with crying "Anti-Nebraska!" "Nebraska liquidity!" "Nebraska Swindle!"—and such other choice Abolition denunciations. The name of Anti-Nebraska is but another name for Abolition.—It can mean nothing else; for, as we have before said, we do not believe that that class of men wish to see the Nebraska act repealed, or the Missouri Compromise restored—for either would consume their entire capital.

The Territory of Nebraska is now organized as other Territories have been, and the same may be said of Kansas. Their people are left free to establish slavery or reject it as they may think proper. That they will reject slavery, we think most likely. What can be gained, then, by crying out against a law which it is not desired to have repealed? And, above all, where is the sense of our opponents styling themselves Anti-Nebraskites, since that question is settled by law, as far as it is likely to be for years to come?—It is but another name for another party.—Abolitionism has become so odious that nothing of a political character can be accomplished by its members under its true name.—Hence they have resorted to trickery. It means Abolitionism—nothing more or less—and deny it as they may, the time is at hand when the truth will be fully manifest. Even now the elements are rife with the doctrines of that fanatical party. Giddings, Hale, Greeley, and hosts of kindred spirits are abroad in the land, thundering forth their dissonant sentiments upon every occasion. To the world they profess to be "Republicans," or Anti-Nebraskites, supposing that they will thus escape the odium which attaches to Abolitionism, until such time as they may gather strength sufficient to warrant them in proclaiming their true principles. Then they will throw off all disguise, and avow their devotion to negro-ology and all its sweet-scented accompaniments. Then will such men as Giddings, Banks, Hale, and their followers, led on by such papers as the New York Tribune, boldly assert their odious principles of universal equality amongst the races of men, and endeavor to give the negro the same rights and privileges which white men enjoy. The Black Republican doctrines lead to this, and we admonish our readers to beware. Shun it as you would the fangs of a viper, or the poisonous effluvia of the deadly Uras.

Mr. Buchanan and the Presidency. The Pennsylvania publishes the following extract of a private letter from Mr. Buchanan, in which he states his position in regard to the presidency:

"This I neither desired nor expected. The movement in my favor has, therefore, originated without my previous knowledge or consent, and I should be quite satisfied should another be selected. The next will be the most important and responsible presidential term since the last war with England, or, perhaps, since the origin of the government.—Both our foreign and our domestic affairs will require the guidance of an able, firm, and skillful pilot to steer the vessel of State clear of the breakers. I pray Heaven that the best man may be selected for the crisis! and to me it is a matter of indifference whether he comes from the North or the South, the East or the West."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1856. Cloverseed is in better demand to-day, and prices have advanced—sales of 100 bushels, in lots, at \$88.37 1/2 per 64 lbs. for ordinary and prime quality.

FLOUR—Standard brands are offered at \$7.50 per barrel, but there is no export demand, and the sales are confined to small lots for home consumption from \$7.62 1/2 up to \$9 for common and fancy brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are not inquired after.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce, but the millers continue to purchase very cautiously. Small sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.75 1/2 per bushel. Rye is in fair request, and further sales of 34,000 bushels Western, part to arrive, have been made at \$1.10, including one lot at a trifle less. Corn continues dull—4000 bushels new Pennsylvania yellow, in store, sold at 64 1/2 cents, and 2900 bushels for March delivery at 68 cents. Oats are in better demand—1800 bushels good Western sold at 41 cents; 500 bushels Pennsylvania at 41 cents, and 500 bushels Southern at 41 1/2 cents per bushel.

MARRIED. On Thursday the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Haughawout, Mr. DAVID STEWART and Miss WINEPHRED DUFF, all of McAlavey's Fort, Huntingdon county.

DIED. On the 3d inst., in the village of Hinkletown, Lancaster county, REBECCA, daughter of the late Daniel McElroy, and wife of B. F. Hill, aged 42 years, 5 months and 17 days. The subject of this notice was born near New Holland, August 17, 1813. At an early period of life she became interested in the subject of religion, and finally connected herself with the people of God in the city of Reading, where she then resided. Having received a liberal education, and possessing an active mind, she directed her attention to the teaching of youth; and took the charge of one of the first infant schools established in that city. On September 13, 1841, she was united in marriage to B. F. Hill, who is, now, one of our much respected teachers of public schools in the district of Earl, Lancaster county. For many years previous to her death, she labored with her husband, in the same useful and important employment; and retired from the discharge of her duties in the school room, only when disease had seized upon her lungs, and had marked her for its victim. In all her intercourse with the world—in all the duties devolving upon her, as a teacher, a wife, and a mother, she endeavored to exemplify the power of religion; and thus recommend it to those around her. Eternity can only reveal the full influence of a pious teacher of youth. Whatever effect her example and her precepts may have had on the hearts of the youth committed to her care, her work is now done. When the messenger of death arrived he found her ready with her lamp trimmed and burning. Having lived the life of the righteous her end was peace. As her emaciated frame was sinking under the hands of the fell destroyer, she awaited in calmness and submission, the hour of God's appointment to call her hence. With full reliance on the merits of a crucified Redeemer, she bade farewell to the scenes of earth, to mingle, as we trust, with the spirits of the just made perfect in the kingdom of Heaven.

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF HUNT. & BROAD TOP R. R. CLEARED PROPOSALS will be received for the carpentry and erection of Trestles for the Basin at Huntingdon, until Saturday, March 1. Plans and specifications can be seen, and every information given at the office. TILDE, FRANKS, Engineer. February 20, 1856.

Cheap Fruit and Confectionary. RUBINCAM & SELLERS, Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in CONFECTIONARY OF ALL KINDS, 113 North Third Street, below Race, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of dealers is requested to an examination of their stock, which will be found equal to any in this city. Foreign Fruits of all kinds in season. N. B.—Orders by Mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Feb. 20, '56-3m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, the subscriber, Committee of James Livingston, a Juniate, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1856, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 7, in the town of Salsburg, being sixty feet in front, and extending back two hundred feet, having thereon erected a FRAME HOUSE and frame stable.

ALSO—A certain tract of unsected land, situated in Blue Lick Hollow, Barre township, adjoining lands of Samuel Coen, John McCahan and others, containing about ten acres. TERMS OF SALE—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest; to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. JOB SLACK, Committee of Jas. Livingston, a Juniate, February 20, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to sale on the premises, in Walker township, on SATURDAY the 15th day of MARCH next, THE ONE HALF OF A TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate in Walker township, the whole tract containing about 80 acres, bounded by lands of John McCahan, and Reynolds' heirs. The said half of said tract will be marked off from the whole by a division line so as to take just the one-half of the quantity. TERMS OF SALE—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of purchaser. By the Court. HENRY GLAZIER, Clerk. ABRAHAM GRUBB, Guardian of the minor children of E. Lloyd, dec'd. February 20, 1856.

NEW WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE. BURTON & LANING, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS. No. 124 Arch Street, second door above Sixth, Philadelphia. Where may be found the largest and handsomest assortment in the City. Purchasers from the country will find it to their advantage to call at our store, where they will be suited with a superior article, at the lowest prices. BURTON & LANING, No. 124 Arch Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. Feb. 20, 1856-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS testamentary, on the estate of 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. 29th, 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, Sequestrator, Spruce Creek, February 13, 1856. Editors Standard, Hollidaysburg; Democrat & Sentinel, Ebensburg; and Apalachian, Blairsville, copy three times and charge office of Huntingdon Globe.

POOR HOUSE NOTICE. 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 them duly authenticated for settlement 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 defendant's right and interest in and to a Lot of Ground in the borough of Cassville, Huntingdon county, fronting 66 feet on Main street and extending back 165 feet to a back on the north, and a lot of Joseph N. Spangler 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, Esq's, land, having thereon erected a carpenter shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam W. Clarkson. JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff and Trustee. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Feb. 13, 1856.

GEO. GWIN, WILL sell off his Summer stock of dress goods at reduced prices. August 14, 1855.

BRIDGE BUILDERS. THE Commissioners of Huntingdon county will receive proposals at their office in Huntingdon, for building an open bridge across Tuscarora creek near Blair's Mill in Tell township. The county to pay \$500. The remainder to be paid by subscription. Plans and specifications to be seen at Blair & Robinson's Store up to Friday the 22nd 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.

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, Admr. McConnellstown, 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.

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 20th, 1856.*

SHEEP FOUND. WERE found, about the middle of January last, in the woods in Union township, Huntingdon county, 17 head of sheep, three were dead, and since then three more have died, leaving eleven now alive and on my premises—the end of the left ear of nine—two lambs not marked—a slight slit also in the left ear of the nine. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. DAVID BORING. Feb. 6, 1856.*

Department of Common Schools of Pennsylvania. HANNOVER, 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 the property of Joseph Norris, deceased: all situate 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; a 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 herebefore mentioned, and 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 herebefore mentioned of 226 acres 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 thereon, about half of it cleared; now occupied by Charles Strathoff.

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.

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.

DR. JOHN MCCULLOCH, OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. [Aug. 28, '56.