Huntingdon Journal.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED — PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, March 26, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER. } EDITORS.

Cheapest "Job Printing" Office IN THE COUNTY.

We have now made such arrangements in our Job Office as will enable us to do all kinds of

Job Printing at 20 per cent. cheaper rates Than any Office in the County.

Give us a call. If we don't give entire satisfaction, no charge at all will be made.

Shall Kansas be a Free or a Slave State?

We have placed the above interrogatory at the head of our columns, as a standing motto and query.

THE MONTHLY RAINBOW.—This valuable paper has been greatly enlarged, and now presents a beautiful appearance. It is a magnificent looking paper, and we earnestly recommend it to our readers.

We are obliged to the publishers of the Rainbow, for a copy of the "Phila. Merchants' Diary and Guide."

FOREIGN.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool with news from Europe one week later than previous advices.—Breadstuffs have experienced a considerable decline. The action of the Peace Conferences was still unknown. In London, the Covent Garden Theatre has been totally destroyed by fire. The Emperor of the French has delivered an interesting speech at the opening of the Chamber of Peers. Denmark has again proposed the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and Russia has readily acceded to the proposition. In the Spanish Cortes a member has made a remarkable attack on the ecclesiastics and the Pope, but it was repelled by a member of the Cabinet. The steamship Quaker City had arrived at Liverpool from New York, and sailed again on her return voyage. No news of the steamship Pacific is brought by the Persia. The Americans in Rome who celebrated Washington's birthday have projected a monument in France to the memory of Lafayette.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STANDS FIRM.

The Election in this State for Governor, Legislature, &c., was held last Tuesday. There were three tickets in the field, viz:—Locofoco, old line Whig, and American. Notwithstanding this division of the Opposition forces, Pierce Locofocoism was again subjected to a total route. The following despatch, tells the whole story:

CONCORD, March 13, 1856.

The State has been again carried by the Americans and Republicans. They will have a majority in the Legislature and Gov. Metcalf, (American,) if not chosen by the people, which is yet doubtful, will be by the House and Senate in Convention next June. It has been the most memorable contest ever waged in New Hampshire.

The most desperate efforts were made by the National Administration to carry the State.—Impartial witnesses testify that so vehement an effort was never before made by any party in that State. As the home of the President, who is now a candidate for re-election, it was deemed at Washington and Concord, by the Democratic leaders, to be of the utmost consequence that it should be carried by their party, with a view to an effect on the Presidential canvass.—The Democratic party has gained largely over its vote of last year, but not enough to answer the purpose, and the American and Republican combination has carried a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and given it candidates for State officers the highest number of votes.

Foreign Capital for Home Use.

If the country does not relapse into the war fever—we see, says the New York *Express*, it will not be the fault of the Administration, nor the Administration organ—the "*Union*."

Simultaneously with a decidedly belligerent editorial on the "Enlistment question"—the prevarications of Lord Clarendon—and the correspondence which the President sends a Message to the House, *asking for three millions of dollars to increase the military efficiency of the army!*

Difficulties with England, growing out of such questions as the Foreign Enlistments, and the misunderstanding about the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, might all be settled easily enough,—we think,—had the administration been half as anxious to keep the peace abroad,—without compromising the honor of the country,—as it is to increase its capital stock,—for some Cincinnati Convention,—at home. There is no species of demagogucism that is so likely to damage the interests of the country, as that which selects for its field of operations our foreign relations,—yet, there is one wickedness, or one weakness, more than another, to which modern Democracy, and modern Democratic Administrations are disposed,—it is this. The voice of General Cass,—Sempronius-like,—is "still of war." Mr. Cushing writes as if he would like to bring about a state of things,—leading to the same result. Mr. Marcy lets off all sorts of fireworks, on "Crampton," and 'Central America.' The *Union* blusters and threatens,—and General Pierce, not to be outdone—nor underbid,—calls for three millions of dollars to buy fire-arms with!

It was just so,—everybody will recollect,—in the Oregon controversy. It was "54 40 or fight," and "War!" "War!" "War!" then, as now, was the cry of the Administation benches, in Tammany Hall, and in the Democratic press. Much of the sound and fury of that day was all for "bunkum"—but the business interests of the country, nevertheless suffered while it lasted.

CONGRESS.—KANZAS.

We publish this week a copy of the resolutions offered by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives; together with the vote there upon. By this vote, it will be seen that not a single southern member, Whig, Democrat, or Know Nothing, (living south of Pennsylvania, and the Ohio River) voted in favor of freedom in Kanzas.

To enable our readers clearly to understand these resolutions, and the objects of the friends of freedom to Kanzas, in passing them, it must be known, that at the time this territory was laid off by Congress there were but few white people living in it. The territory up to that time having belonged to the Indians; and being part of the territory which the Missouri Compromise of 1820 had declared should be forever free and in no way open to slavery. The Missouri Compromise having been destroyed by Pierce and the Congress of 1854, the slave-holders attempted to seize upon and conquer this territory, and forcibly occupy it. A large number of settlers from the free States, having gone and settled there, it was soon seen that if these free settlers were left undisturbed, the territory must shortly become a free state.

To prevent this the slave-holding inhabitants of the western counties of Missouri, entered into the territory, armed with cannon and small arms; burnt many houses of the free state people, and murdered numbers of the inhabitants. In addition to this, when the time for holding a territorial election for Legislators came, the Missourians went in armed bands, to all the polls where the free settlers were weak in numbers, drove them from the election grounds, and elected delegates to suit themselves. Amongst the members elect was a lawyer named Stringfellow, who lived at that time with his family in Missouri, and still lives there. When this Legislature met, this Stringfellow went over again to Kanzas, and was elected Speaker of the House of this Missouri Legislature—this so called Legislature, then proceeded to pass several laws, as they called them—chiefly concerning slavery, which they declared to be permanently established in Kanzas; and provided that if any one spoke against slavery in Kansas, he should be confined in the Penitentiary five years, and if any one attempted to destroy slavery in Kanzas, and liberate the slaves, he should suffer death. The rest of these laws are of a like character; and to secure future elections by importations of Missourians from the border counties there was a provision that any one living in Kansas, and paying a tax of a dollar may vote, so that the Missourians coming over in the morning and paying the tax of a dollar, may vote for all officers in the evening.—These are the laws which President Pierce in his proclamation calls on the people of Kansas to obey, and tells them if they fail to obey them, he will order Col Sumner, who commands a regiment of mounted riflemen, stationed in the Territory, to march upon the settlements, and slaughter the inhabitants, with the sabres and rifles of his soldiers; a large number of whom are foreigners enlisted in the Eastern cities.

"ST. FRANCIS" AGAIN.

The *Globe* would have the public to believe that it is uninterested in the Catholic question, by "dismissing the subject" of the monastery of St. Francis; and assumes that we have mistaken our moorings by identifying *Jesuitism* with *Francis canism*. The writer admits that "European governments have, at times, expelled them"—meaning these monastic institutions—but asserts that it was because those governments had *infidel* proclivities. All this is so perfectly ridiculous, and evidences such an entire lack of historical knowledge on the part of the writer, that we deem it unnecessary to make the least comment. But we will answer another assertion he makes wherein, if he be a *Catholic*, he has proven himself a *good* one, by the denial of a positive fact, or a very bad one by his ignorance of Popish edicts, which are Roman Catholic laws, binding in all cases.

The writer in the *Globe*. denies that "Catholics owe temporal allegiance to a foreign sovereign;" let us see by a brief, calm and unbiased glance, if this be so.

There is at work in our country at the present time, and it has been working since the foundation of our government, a system of Catholic cunning, which we will denominate *Political Popery*, which is designed with all its diplomacy and Jesuitism to enslave politically this country, and bring it and its institutions under Popish sway directly or indirectly. We, and all true Americans and Protestants, whether Republicans, Whigs, Democrats or what not, call *this* influence *Political Romanism* because it interferes with the political institutions of the country. Romanists—the writer in the *Globe* for instance—call it a *spiritual power*, exercised in civil matters, in all civil institutions which may concern religion. It claims to govern and control the education of the country, and have it solely under the sway of the Church, so as to *educate* all to be Roman Catholics, and this is the real intention and meaning of the "*Laymen*" who ask for the incorporation of the Franciscan monastery. This is one thing—another is, that all Church property of every sort, and to any extent, is solely to be in the hands of the Bishop and clergy; and that is the second. A third is, and it embraces everything you please, and we think, is overwhelming evidence to prove that the assertion that Catholics, *Roman* Catholics we mean, are bound to obey the Pope in all temporal as well as spiritual things—that every political institution should be made and conducted so to promote the *good of the Church of Rome or the greatest glory of God*. Or, in a word, in the very terms of the canon law and Boniface: "*That it is necessary to salvation that every human creature should be subject to the Bishop of Rome, in civil and ecclesiastical affairs;*" and the Pope is the sole infallible judge of law and its operation in practice. Is there, or could anything be made clearer, more comprehensive, or rendered more emphatic than this. It is indubitable evidence to prove the contrary of what the writer in the *Globe* asserts, and believing it to be such, we shall pass on.

The *Court of Rome*, whose seat is Rome were never more busy than they are now, in order to subvert the political institutions of the United States, so far as to make them subservient to the Church of Rome. The heads of Popish departments in America are doing their utmost to bring about this event. Their leading periodicals, called religious, but as truly political as religious, down to the poor mouth-pieces of country priests—(and we may include the *Globe* in this list,)—every individual from John Hughes down to the miserable scribbler in the *Globe*, are bending all their endeavors to the same end. Political parties are courted or disowned just in proportion as they are not available to aid the Pope in shaping the political institutions of the country. We reiterate, then, what we declared in our last article on this subject, that sound principles must lead all true patriots, whatever their creed may be, to resist as citizens, by opposing such institutions as the 'Third Order of Franciscans.' It is enough that every Protestant citizen, in accordance with the Constitution pledges his life, his property, and his sacred honor to maintain to Roman Catholics equal civil and religious principles with others, and no more; and if Romanists claim the religious right of erecting *machinery* in our midst, for cutting off the heads of heretics, as they do, we heretics, must claim the political right of wearing our own heads, and resisting the claim to the very death. They call the claim of cutting off our heads a religious right, and we call the claim of wearing our own heads our inalienable political right. Just to send for and take copies of all such papers, public records and proceedings, as, in their judgement, will be useful in the premises; and also to send for persons, and examine them on oath, or affirmation, as to matters within their knowledge, touching the matters of said investigation: and said committee, by their chairman, shall have power to administer all necessary oaths or affirmations connected with their aforesaid duties.

Resolved further, That said committee may hold their investigations at such places and times as to them may seem advisable, and that they have leave of absence from the duties of the House until they shall have completed such investigation. That they be authorized to employ one or more clerks; and one or more assistant sergeant at arms to aid them in their investigation and may administer to them an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties assigned to them respectively, and to keep secret all matters which may come to their knowledge touching such investigation as said committee shall direct, until the report of the same shall be submitted to this House and said committee may discharge any such clerk, or assistant sergeant-at-arms, for neglect of duty or disregard of instructions in the premises, and employ others under like regulation

Resolved further, That if any person shall in any manner obstruct or hinder said committee, or attempt so to do in their said investigation, or shall refuse to attend on said committee, and to give evidence when summoned for that purpose or shall refuse to produce any paper, book, public record or proceeding in their possession or control to said committee when so required, or shall make any disturbance whereby said committee is holding their sittings and committee may, if they see fit, cause any and every such person to be arrested by said assistant sergeant-at-arms, and brought before the House to be dealt with as for a contempt.

Resolved further, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said commission, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of $10,000, to be paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to furnish said committee, should they be met with anything opposition by bodies of lawless men, the discharge of their duties aforesaid, a guard from any military force as may at the time be convenient to them, as may be necessary to remove such opposition, and enable said committee without molestation to proceed with their labors.

Resolved further, That when said committee shall have completed said investigation, they report all the evidence so collected to this House.

The House then adjourned.

Congressional.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1856.

In the U. S. Senate, to-day, Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill regulating the appraisement of imported merchandize. Mr. Houston presented a memorial from the Maryland Legislature, endorsing the action of the Virginia Legislature, condemning the Naval Board, and took occasion to speak in denunciation of the action of that Board. His remarks gave rise to a sharp debate, in which Messrs. Clayton, Bayard, Mallory and others participated.

In the House the Kansas contested election case came up, and Mr. Smith, of Va., spoke in opposition to the resolution to send for persons and papers. The debate was continued by Messrs. Granger, English, Lake, Bartlett and Hall, but the House, was almost deserted, and no interest manifested.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1856.

In the U. S. Senate, to-day, the Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. Mr. Clayton then finished his remarks on Central American affairs—denouncing Walker's conduct in regard to the Transit Company, and giving his opinions in regard to the difficulties with Great Britain. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill, to which amendments were made,

In the House, the Kansas debate was continued by Messrs. Bowie and Hickman. Mr. Bennett moved to amend the resolution by the appointment of a committee of three members to proceed to Kansas to collect evidence in regard to affairs generally, which was agreed to—yeas 101, nays 92.

Mr. Bowie spoke against Mr. Reeder's position in the Kansas case, and against granting the Committee power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hickman then proceeded to close the debate on the resolution.

Mr. Hickman said it was admitted that there had been an invasion of Kansas by armed forces from Missouri, and the rights of the people virtually subverted. Had not the committee the right to inquire into these facts? He attributed the present troubles to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but at the same time he would not vote now for its restoration. It was filched basely and ignominiously, and had gone into the arms of debauchees, deflowered, dishonored and polluted, and cannot be restored to its original sanctity and purity. He could not, therefore, again take it to his arms. He looked forward to the day when those instrumental in this act of wickedness and folly will repent in sack cloth and ashes.

The House then proceeded to vote upon the resolution under the operation of the previous question,

Mr. Bennett, of Mass., had moved to amend the Committees resolution to send for persons and papers, by substituting Joseph H. Bradley and Sidney S. Baxter as Commissioners, clothed with full power to take testimony.

The House adopted—yeas 104, nays 91—in lieu of Mr. Bennett's proposition, Mr. Dunn's substitute, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of three members to take testimony, appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses, and requesting the President to give military protection to the committee if necessary.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., said, as now there was no remaining propositon which ought to be adopted, he moved to lay the subject on the table. Negatived—yeas 93, nays 100.

The question then recurring on the original resolution as amended, it was agreed to—yeas 101, nays 92, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell, of Pa., Campbell, of O., Chaffee, Clark, of N. Y., Clark, of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis, of Mass., Day, Dean, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, of In., Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Horton, of N. Y., Horton, of O., Howard, Hughstown, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Mace, Mattison, Meacham, Miller, of N. Y., Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stranahan, Thorington, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn, of Wis., Washburn, of Ill., Washburn, of Me., Watson, Welch, Woodruff, and Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Bell, Bennett, of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell, of Ky, Carlisle, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb, of Ga., Cobb, of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Davis, of Md., Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, of Me., Goode, Harris, of Md., Harris, of Ala., Harris, of Ill., Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jones, of Tenn., Jones, of Pa., Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Latcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Alex. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen Miller, of Ind., Millson, Oliver, of Mo., Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith, of Tenn., Smith, of Va., Smith, of Ala., Sneed, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood Vail, Walk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Whitney, Winslow, Wright, of Tenn., and Zollicoffer.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three of the members of this House, to be appointed by the speaker, shall proceed to inquire into and collect evidence in regard to troubles in Kansas generally, and particularly in regard to any fraud or force in any of the elections which have taken place in said Territory, either under the law organizing said Territory, or under any pretended law which may be alleged to have taken effect therein since. That they shall fully investigate and take proof of all violent and tumultuous proceedings of said Territory, at any time since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, whether engaged in by the residers of said Territory, or by any person or persons from elsewhere going into said Territory, and doing, or encouraging others to do, any act of violence or public disturbance against the laws of the United States, or the rights, peace and safety of the residents of said Territory; and for that purpose [illegible] committee [illegible] oath, or affirmation, [illegible] persons, compels us to do so.

In this position of matters, the question arises—What is to be done? Others may do as they please. We will keep our faith. We will not falsify our past pledges. We will not betray a great Cause, nor the friends who have confided in us. As an Editor, we will not take back our assertion that the American movement in the State of New York was not a Silver Grey movement. We will not take back what we said in addressing, during the last campaign more than forty public assemblies of American men, that the American Party was not a pro-slavery party. We have no stomach for the battles of Silver Gray faction—we have had enough of experience in that way.—We have no stomach for the battles of Slavery—*and we will not fight them.*

Let no man suppose that we intend to abandon the great American doctrines, the principles of the organization, or the party which upholds them. New Jersey and York stand alone, of all the Northern States, in upholding the Philadelphia nomination. All the other States north of Mason & Dixon's Line are true to American Principles, true to the great American Party, while they are not false to the universal sentiment of the Free States on the subject of Slavery. We were content and anxious to ignore the subject of Slavery; we did what we could to banish from discussion the whole question and leave it where it belongs—to Congress and the Federal Courts; but driven from this position of neutrality, and forced to choose betwen the betrayal of the American Party into the service of Slavery, or the abandonment of a nomination in which the Free States had no voice we choose the latter. We go with the American Party of the North, save New York and New Jersey alone; and if we must take sides on the great issue of Human Slavery, we take the side of New England, of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the entire West.—Compelled at last as they were to choose between uniting Americanism with Slavery of Freedom, we choose the latter; and in full of the consequences, we, being forced to strike, will strike with those of our American brethren who have added to their American platform, Freedom to all the territory north of the Missouri Compromise line.

WHIG SENTIMENT.—A series of resolutions has been passed by the Whig General Committee of New York city, declaring the basis of Whig organization still to be the principles enunciated by our greatest statesmen, and acted upon for years by Whigs throughout the Union; such as protection to domestic industry, internal improvements opposition to executive usurpation, etc.; that the Committee is, as ever, opposed to the extention of slavery, and witholds all sympathy from those who repealed the Missouri Compromise. The Committee disclaims all connection with or allegiance to any other political organization, believing that any others will prove as pernicious in their influence as ephemeral in the duration and regarding the issues as involving no great national principles, as limited and contracted in their character, and as calculated to engender heart burning and bitter recriminations amongst American citizens, and to arouse most unnatural antipathies, which all should deprecate.

ELECTIONS TO COME.—New Hampshire having led off the pre-presidential elections, will be followed by Connecticut on the first Monday of April, and Rhode Island the Wednesday ensuing. There are no other elections earlier than August, when Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas hold on the first Monday of that month, and Tennessee and North Carolina shortly afterwards. The following States also have elections before that of the Presidential; California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Ohio and Pennsylvania—so that there will be considerable skirmishing before the grand battle.

Legislative.

Pennsvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1856.

In the Statenate, the following bills were passed finally, bill for the security of Railroad Company and the safety of travellers: a supplement to act incorporating the Philadelphia and Ring Railroad Company, (authorising the company to endorse the bonds and loans of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company); a supplement to the act incorporating the Metropolitan Insurance Company. In the afternoon, a number of private bills of little interest were passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the private calendar, and a large number of bills, chiefly acts of incorporation or supplementary bills were passed a first reading. A report was received from the Committee on Banks, adverse to granting any charters for new banks, or savings institutions. The supplement to the Consolidation act of Philadelphia, was amended so as to give additional Assessors to the 23d ward, and then passed finally. A bill to change the mode of voting at the municipal election in Philadelphia was also postponed.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1856.

In the State Senate, the bills for the more effectual protection of life and property from the explosion of gunpowder in Philadelphia and relative to the service of process were passed finally. The House amendments to the supplement to the act to incorporate the Cedar Hill Cemetery Company were concurred in.—A bill was introduced to create additional revenue and reduce the State debt.

During the morning session of the House, the general appropriation and the bill relative to the election of a State printer, were discussed at length, but no action was taken upon either.

News Items.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The *Albany Register*, the leading American paper of New York State speaks as follows, of the nomination of Fillmore:

By this nomination, we have not only been harnessed as a party into the service of a faction, but we have been committed to the propagandism of Slavery. We have got to fight the battles of slavery—for embodied in the candidate, is whatever of the pro-Slavery sentiment there is of the North. He is committed to it by his antecedents, by the great leading features of his administration. We have got to sustain the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas and Nebraska bill. We are compelled to stand in defence of Squatter Sovereignty, and uphold the long catalogue of wrong and outrage which have followed the breaking down of the barriers against the extension of human slavery. We have got to stand from the beginning to the end of the campaign, side by side with Slavery Propagandism;—for we tell the American pepole that it was that power, and that alone, which placed the nominee of the American Convention in his present position. It was because it in the man himself, and in his antecedents, a platform which answered its purpose, that it gave him its support.

The first step to be taken is, to betray the fifty thousand Freesoil Whigs and Freesoil Democrats, who enlisted under our banner. We have got to falsify our pledges to them that the American movement was not a Silver Grey or a pro-slavery movement. We have got to falsify our pledges to them that we would ignore the slavery issues, and stand upon our American principles, leaving the ultraists, North and South, to settle that question among themselves. We have got to do all this, because in the man himself, as well as at the South, we present the slavery issue. Having thus betrayed our friends and falsified our pledges, we have got to swing from our American moorings into the service of the Slavery Propaganda and fight its battles

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASSVILLE MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

Huntingdon County, Pa.

REV. A. S. HANK, A. M., Principal.
MISS KATE WALSH, Preceptress.

The Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, May 1st, 1856, and continue 21 Weeks.

Cassville Seminary is located in a healthy and Moral Village, in Trough Creek Valley, Twelve Miles from the Mill Creek Station on the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, and may be reached in 10 hours from Baltimore or Philadelphia. The Buildings are Brick, and afford ample accommodations for one hundred and fifty Pupils.

Those who desire their Sons and Daughters to be removed from the heat and noise of the City during the Summer months, may find in Cassville, a quiet retreat, Fresh Mountain Air, and pure water, together with Literary advantages.

TERMS.

Tuition in English Branches, and Ancient Languages, per Session, $10,00. Music, Painting, Drawing, and Modern Languages, Extra. Room and Furniture per Session, $5,00. Board and Washing, per Week, $1,75.

GEO. W. SPEER,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Cassville March, 26 1856.—6t.

NOTICE.

Office C. V. M. P. Co.,
Feb. 28th, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above Company have this day levied an assessment of five per cent. on all premium notes belonging to the Company and in force on the 6th of February, A. D., 1856, except on original applications approved from Nov. 20, 1855 till said 6th day of February on which there is assessed three per cent., and on all premium notes expiring between said dates (and not renewed three per cent.) And the members of this Company are hereby required to pay their several amounts so assessed to the Treasurer or authorized receiver of this Board, within thirty days of the publication of this notice.

Test, JOHN T. GREEN. *Sec.*
March 26th 1856.—3t*

NOTICE.

I am willing to maintain all whom my moral or legal duties bind me to maintain, they behaving properly towards me; but as my wife, Elizabeth, by leaving my residence without cause, has forfeited such right, I deem it proper to notify the public that henceforth I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.

JAMES DYSART.

March 26,'56-4t.*

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphan's Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for said county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the the 17th day of April next.

1. Levi Evans, Esq. and Samuel Yingling, Executors of Wm. Flynn, late of Tod township, dec'd.
2. Peter Crownover, adm'r of Thomas Crownover, late of Dublin township, dec'd
3. James Cree, adm'r of John Walker, late of Dublin township, deceased.
4. James Cree, Guardian of Angeline Walker, minor child or James Walker, late of Dublin township, deceased.
5. Final account of Andrew G. Neff, acting administrator of Jacob Franks, late of Penn township, deceased.
6. Supplemental account of Geo. Couch, one of the Executors of Andrew Couch, late of Barree township deceased.
7. Margaret Lightner, Administratrix of Henry Lightner, late of West township deceased.
8. Frederick Harman, Adm'r of Frederick Harman, Sr., late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
9. Samuel W. Myton, adm'r of Geo. W. Chesholm, late of Barree township, dec'd.
10. Charles Magill, acting adm'r of John Grubb, late of Penn township, dec'd.
11. Account of the administration of the personal estate of Nancy Neff, late of West township, dec'd by Jacob Harncame, her Executor.
12. John Owens, Esq. adm'r of John McCullough, late of the borough of Birmingham, dec'd.
13. John Owens, Esq. adm'r of David Garret, late of the borough of Birmingham dec'd.
14. Account of James B. Carothers, adm'r de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Israel Cryder, late of Porter township, dec'd.
15. Final account of James B. Carothers, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Cryder, late of Porter township, dec'd.
16. Final account of Alvah Chilcote, adm'r of Charles Lynn, late of Cromwell township, deceased
17. Sarah Stever, and David Stever adm'rs of John Stever, late of Cass. township, dec'd.
18. John C. Wilson administrator of James Davis late of the borough of Petersburg dec'd.
19. Moses Hamer and John Householder Esq., Executors of the last Will and Testament of William Householder, late of Porter township, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.
Register's Office.
Huntingdon, Mar. 15, '56

NOTICE.

Whereas by the act of the Assembly of the 27th of March 1855, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'an act to erect the town of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, into a borough' &c." it is made the duty of the street regulators of said borough to make an accurate survey of the boundary lines, streets, roads, lanes, alleys and public squares or lands thereof, and permanently make a correct map of said survey &c.

Now in pursuance of said supplement to said act, *notice is hereby given*, that the said draft and survey will be the subject of appeal to the Council of said borough, at the Court House on Saturday the 29th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where said council will hear any objection that may be made to the same, and adjudge and determine whether any and what alterations shall be made therein, after which said regulators shall make a duplicate copy of the survey or map or draft determined by the council as aforesaid to be correct, and the same shall be filed in the office for the recording of deeds in said county, and the other copy shall be filed with the papers of corporation, and shall be conclusive as to the corners and width of the streets, roads, lanes or alleys, boundries &c., in said map or draft mentioned.

All persons interested are required to attend at the time and place above stated.

THEO. H. CREMER.
Chief Burgess.

Huntingdon March 19th, 1856.—2t.

COUNTRY DEALERS

CAN BUY CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE,
AS CHEAP AS IN THE CITY, AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at Warriorsmark, in the county of Huntingdon, on **Wednesday the 9th of April, 1856,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and interest of Samuel Jauden, James A. Bayard, Christopher Fallon and William B. Reed, in and to the following described property, to wit:

A tract of land formerly owned by Frederick Hyskell, situate in Warriorsmark township, containing about

176 ACRES.

of first rate limestone land, of which 70 acres are cleared, adjoining land of G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Funk and others, having thereon a pipe-iron ore bank, and a house and barn.

Also a tract of good limestone land adjoining the above, formerly owned by William Addleman, situate in Warriorsmark township, containing about

70 ACRES,

25 of which are cleared, with a house and barn thereon, and a well of water at the door.

Also, their interest (being the interests which were sold at Sheriff's Sale as the property of George M'Culloch and James Dickson, and purchased by the Trustees of the Bank of the United States,) in the iron ore on

188 ACRES

of land, situate in Warriorsmark township, adjoining lands of G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Josh. Cox, dec'd., and Jacob Cronester, it being the tract of land from which Hannah Furnace has been supplied with ore for many years.

Also, their interest in the money due them from the late firm of Campbell, Stevens & Co., for their share of the ore raised on said tract since said Sheriff's Sale.

MILES & DORRIS, *Attorneys for Samuel Jauden, James A. Bayard, Christopher Fallon and W. B. Reed.*

Huntingdon, March 19, 1856.-3t.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Hon. Thomas F. Stuart and Jonathan McWilliams, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed, to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital or felonies of death and other offences crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter sessions, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of April, next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectfully appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 79th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

N. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia.

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

ACIDS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, WHITE LEAD, French and American White ZINC,

WINDOW GLASS,

Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c.

All orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and goods warranted.

Mar.12,'56.-1y.

JOHN MOREHEAD.

SUCCESSOR TO KING & MOREHEAD.

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, Window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally.

No. 27 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon.

Feb. 13, 1856.-1y.

NOTICE.

The subscriber not long since, having purchased a tract of land from Thomas Bigham, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon County, for the payment of which he gave seven several judgment notes or obligations, viz: One note for one thousand dollars, payable on the first day of April, 1856. Also five seperate and several notes of three hundred dollars each, payable in regular annual succession thence thereafter. Also, one note of one hundred dollars payable on the first day of April, 1862.

This is to forwarn all persons from purchasing said notes, as said Bigham has failed to make a good and sufficient title to said land, according to contract, and in consequence thereof the subscriber is determined not to pay any of said notes, unless compelled by law.

DAVID KNEPP.

Mar.12,'56.-tf.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon County will receive proposals for building a Bridge across Stone Creek at Huntingdon up to the 2d day of April at 4 o'clock, P. M. The contractor to have the old bridge. The bridge to be made 6 feet longer than the old one and to be built according to the models in the Commissioner's office. The old abutments to be torn down and built up new and made two feet higher. Persons proposing are requested to examine the old bridge.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

March 19, 1856.-2t.

MURPHY & KOONS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH, CHEESE & PROVISIONS,

No. 47 NORTH WHARVES, BELOW RACE ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest market *rates.* Orders *promptly executed.*

Feb. 27, 1856.-3m.

OVERCOATS.

All kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at
H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.