President's Message.

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as though fruit of my own observation, to

The report of the Secretary of the treas- tion and important recommendations, to ury will explain in detail the operations of which I invite the attention of Congress. that department of the government. The receipts into the treasury from all sources including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, were \$70,273,the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$87,-983,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal and the redemption of treasury notes with July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, \$6,398,316 10.

The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the first July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dolthe act of 14th June, 1858, were \$25,230,879-46, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources are \$38,500,000, making with the balance before stated, an aggregate of \$70,129,195 56.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$21,708,198 51, of which \$1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes, and the interests thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June 1859, are \$52,357,698 48, making an aggregate of \$74,065,896 90, being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th of June, 1859, of \$3,935,901 43. Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dolllars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859,

The estimated receipts during the next | matter. fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are \$62,-000,000, which, with the above estimated balance of \$7,063,298 57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year, of \$69,-063,298 57.

The estimated expenditures during the expenditures for that year, commencing on of dollars. the 1st of July, 1859, of \$4,075,849 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster the service of the Post Office Department \$3,-June, 1869, to \$7,914,576 89. To provide Department. for the payment of this estimated deficiency, The princi these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year,

was \$25,155,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present year, t.e sum of \$10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, \$35,155,977 66. There was on the 1st of July, 1858, of treasury notes issued I made, on this subject, in my last annual the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,754,800, refer. making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, \$54,910,777 66. To this will be added \$10,000,000 during the present of the loan of \$20,000,000 not yet negotia-

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff to meet even the ordinary exnenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The obnumber, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to earry that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

ture at the present time, and what it was ten mined resolution. At that time, such a road or twenty years ago, are altogether falla- was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be cious. The rapid increase of our country in a visionary project. The great distance to extent and population, renders a correspond- be overcome, and the intervening mountains ing increase of expenditure, to some extent, and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, unavoidable. This is constantly creating in the opinion of many, could not be surnew objects of expenditure, and augmenting mounted. Now, after the lapse of but a sin-the amount required for the old. The true gle year, these obstacles, it has been discovquestions, then, are, have these objects been | ered, are far less formidable than they were unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount | supposed to be; and mail stages, with pasexpended upon any or all of them, been | sengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice | larger than comports with due economy? - in each week, by a common wagon road be- hundred and fifty dollars for each individual, In accordance with these principles, the tween San Francisco and St. Louis and Mem- and as there has been considerable mortality heads of the different executive departments | phis, in less than twenty-five days. The ser- among them, and may be more before they of the government have been instructed to vice has been as regularly performed as it reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an reduce their estimates for the next fiscal was, in former years, between New York and equitable spirit, to make such a deduction year, to the lowest standard consistent with this city.

the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either, within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in upon the revenue, in which every consumer all the departments cannot be still further reduced, and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation. I transmit herewith, the reports made to which Congress, in their better judgment, me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, will give such weight as they may justly de- of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable informa-

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construcduring the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, tion of ten small steamers, of light draught, always become wealthy and powerful. The for the purpose of increasing the efficacy of peculiar geographical position of California the Navy. Congress conceded to the recom- and our Pacific possessions, invites American 869 59, which amount, with the balance of mendation, by authorizing the construction \$17,710,114 27 remaining in the treasury at of eight of them. The progress which has To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to is necessary, for the purpose of protecting \$81,585,667 76, of which \$9,684,537 96 were in a more efficient manner, the persons and applied to the payment of the public debt, property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in interests thereon, leaving in the treasury on guarding more effecutally our own coasts .-I accordingly recommend the passage of an

act for this purpose. The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in "gard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, lars, with the premium upon it authorized by the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress

The Postoffice Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of into the custody of the United States Marthe government to render this a self-sustaining | shal for the district of South Carolina. They department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach

to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effeet. He has no alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is recieved for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four Scoretary of the Treasury, by the reissue of millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is pedient, for the safe keeping, support, and treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating estimated that for the present fiscal year removal beyond the limits of the United treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating estimated that for the present fiscal year the balance of the loan authorized by the act they will amount to \$6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of sons of color" captured by vessels of the Uni-\$700,000 for compensation for the mail ser- ted States, as may be delivered to the marvice performed for the two houses of Congress | shal of the district into which they are brought, and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expenses of vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum trade by commanders of the United States paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are reached more than eight millions and a quar-\$73.139,147 46, which leaves a deficit of esti- ter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimamated means, compared with the estimated | ted it will amount to more than ten millions

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its ex-General will require from the Treasury, for penditures only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care 838,728, as explained in the report of the should be taken that the people shall not be Secretary of the Treasury, which will in- deprived of the advantages which they are crease the estimated deficit on the 30th of fairly entitled to receive from the Post Office

The principal remedies recommended to which will be increased by such appropriat the consideration of Congress by the Post- or to become again the victims of the slave tions as may be made by Congress, not esti- master General, are to restore the former rate mated for in the report of the Treasury De- of postage upon single letters to five cents; partment, as well as to provide for the grad- to substitute for the franking privilege the ual redemption, from year to year, of the out- delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of standing Treasury notes, the Secretary of the | post office stamps for their correspondence, Treasury recommends such a revision of the | and to direct the department, in making conpresent tariff as will raise the required tracts for the transportation of the mail to amount. After what I have already said, I continue itself to the payment of the sum them. need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion | necessary for this single purpose, without reexpressed in his report—that the public debt | quiring it to be transported in post coaches | should not be increased by an additional or carriages of any particular description. loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Under the present system, the expense to the Congress the duty of making, at their present | government is greatly increased, by requiring | sersion, the necessary provision for meeting | that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the depart- able to provide for themselves. In commument, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors. These recommendations deserve the grave

consideration of Congress. reflection have but served to confirm me in | ings are had under it." the truth and justice of the observations which

It is freely admitted, that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the board the Echo were delivered to the Marshal power of constructing the Pacific railroad by at Charleston, it became my duty to consider fiscal year—this being the remaining half its own immediate agents. Such a policy what disposition ought to be made of them would increase the patronage of the execu- under the law. For many reasons it was extive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a pedient to remove them from that locality as system of jobbing and corruption, which no speedily as possible. vigilance on the part of federal officials, could either prevent or detect. This can only be and citizens of Charleston in giving countedone by the keen eye, and active and careful nance to the execution of the law, was just supervision, of individual and private inter- what might have been expected from their est. The construction of this road ought, high character, yet a prolonged continuance jects of expenditure should be limited in therefore, to be committed to companies in of three hundred Africans in the immediate corporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly become a source of inconvenience and anxthem into effect, ought to be disbursed under | involved. Congress might then assist them | iety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, the strictest accountability. Enlightened in the work by grants of land or of money, was the question. There was no portion on economy does not consist in the refusal to or both, under such conditions and restrictions appropriate money for constitutional purpo- as would secure the transportation of troops | removed with any regard to humanity, exses, essential to the defence, progress and and munitions of war free from any charge, copt to Liberia. prosperity of the republic, but in taking care and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon Comparisons between the annual expendi- difficulties disappear before a firm and deter-

road, except that derived from the war-ma- tual number which may become a charge to king power of the constitution, there are im- the society. portant collateral considerations urging us to

undertake the work as speedily as possible. The first and most momentous of these is. that such road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view. I consider this the great question of the day. sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each With the eastern front of our republic individual in complying with the agreement, stretching along the Atlantic, and its western and they would have nothing left to remufront along the Pacific, if all the parts should nerate them for their care, trouble and rebe united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia.

Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad to convey and circulate its forces; and I carnestly recommend, that Conproduces throughout every portion of the temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut, J. N. Mafit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putthe coast of Cuba, with more than three hun- of its resident inhabitants. dred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford, of hundred and six in number, were delivered were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumpter, for safe keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts pro-

hibiting the slave trade." Under the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem ex-States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or per-"and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keeping, support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose upon that in-

I would again call your attention to the that they might, "should it be deemed adviconstruction of a Pacific railroad. Time and sable, amend the same before further proceed-

Nothing was done by Congres to explain message, to which I beg leave respectfully to it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on

Although the conduct of the authorities vicinity of that city, could not have failed to the coast of Africa, to which they could be

Under these circumstances an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive clothing; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civil-

ized life, suitable to their connection. This aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one from the amount, as under the circumstances

It was distinctly agreed that under no cir-

cumstances, shall this government be called

upon for any additional expenses. The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government throughout the transaction .-They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sponsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was

very much greater. There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to

carry it into effect. Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval gress may amend the second section of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard, the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high charnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on acter and the peaceful and orderly conduct

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratificathe United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th August, when the negroes, three the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time, before the close of their late session, for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation becoming to the Representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general Appropriation Bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present ses-

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 6, 1858. THE LIVER INVIGORATOR! PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—Compounded entirely from GUMS is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity. will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the human body; and when it the powers of the system stronger is almost entirely action of the Liver for the functions; when the stogram are at fault, and the whole quence of one organ—the its duty. For the diseases proprietors has made it his than twenty years, to find counteract the many deliable. rangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remperson troubled with Liver forms, has but to try a bottoin.

should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose upon that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. If ad this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Air. Monroe in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty, under it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make prevision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true lintent and meaning and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it."

Nothing was done by Congres to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry

The structural of the state of the system and the submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it."

Nothing was done by Congres to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Cuill Fever, and all Fevers of a Billous Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its An Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and

Swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe.—
It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER Complaint, from the worst JAUNDICE or DYSPIESIA to a common HEADACHE, all of which are the re-DYSPERSIA to a common Headache, all of which are the r sults of a DISEASED LIVER.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
DR. SANFORD. Proprietor, 343 Broadway, New York.-And retailed by all Druggists. [jc9.1y]

[je9.1y] TANK NOTICE.—The undersigned, ANK NOTICE.—The undersigned, citizens of the county of Huntingdon, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the next Legislature for a charter for the creation of a corporate body, with banking or discounting privileges, to be styled "The Huntingdon, County Bank," to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the specific object of issuing Bank paper and doing all other things ordinarily pertaining to a Bank of issue.

issue. B. E. M'Murtric, Wm. Colon,
J. B. Luden,
James Maguire,
Graffus Miller,
Jno. M'Culloch,
John Whittaker, W. B. Zeigler,
David Blair,
J. Sewell Stewart,
Wm. E. M'Murtrie, Theo. H. Cremer, A. W. Benedict, R. Bruce Petriken Huntingdon, June 30, 1858.—6m. FOO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned

informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors. LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856. T ADIES DRESS GOODS.—A splendid assortment now on hand, at
BENJ. JACOBS' Store.

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of

R. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel.

S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, June 24, 1857.

R. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

M. COLON,
Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. TAMES BRICKER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

AMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Hunt-

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc. II ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

ENJ. JACOBS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. GUTMAN & CO:, Dealers in Ready ISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods. Grain & United made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dry Goods, Grain. &c., Huntingdon, Pa. EVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, oes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc. T ONG & MILLER,

🔟 Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries. &c., &c. TOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jew

M. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer. OVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour. &c. WEN BOAT,

Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer. NDREW MOEBUS: Proprietor of the Broad Top House. Proprietor of the Franklin House.

WILLIAMS. Proprietor of the Orlando House. MeATEER, Proprietor of the Huntingdon Hotel.

TIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Luntingdon county, Pa. TOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,

Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams. DICHARD LANGDON, Miner and

Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford coun-[Nov. 3, '58. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Ton Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia. A NDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa. TACOB CRESSWELL, Miner

and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Riddlesburg. Hunting-1 co., Pa. [July 11, 1858. MMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., [Nov. 3, 1858.

TO YOU WANT BOOKS AND WALL PAPER? GO TO WILLIAM COLON'S. Do you want New Books? GO TO COLON'S.

Do you want Religious Books? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Scientific Books? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Poetical Books? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Law Books? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Medical Books? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Stationery? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Gold Pens? GO TO COLON'S.

Do you want Port Monnaie's? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Fancy Articles? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Wall Paper? GO TO COLON'S. Do you want Cheap Wall Paper? go to colon's. Do you want the Best Wall Paper? GO TO COLON'S.

Do you want the Latest Wall Paper? GO TO COLON'S. COLON'S is the place to buy these Goeds! 1857 Then GO TO COLON'S and buy your Goods, and tel your neighbors that the place to buy all these Goods. Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. T ATEST FROM THE EAST!

The "May Flower" has just arrived at this port, with intelligence from the East up to the present date;—not the least important of which, to the public, is the fact that her cargo consisted, principally, of a new and elegant Stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., For the cheap establishment of LOVE & McDIVITT.

Consisting of their usual variety of everything in their line; all of which they are now prepared to dispose of for Casa or Country Produce, on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 12, 1858. PROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon.

and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy.

june 18.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT BRICKER'S. BRICKER'S. BRICKER'S. BRICKER'S. Carpenters buy at
Builders buy at
Saddlers buy at
Shoemakers buy at
Cabinetmakers buy at BRICKER'S. RRICKER'S Farmers buy at Housekeepers buy at

DUILDERS

Are requested to call and examine the Hardware.

BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE. BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap D. P. GWIN'S HALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

DOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at PISHER & McMURTRE'S. DOWDER, LEAD and SHOT! For sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

OROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE. YLOTHING !-- A large stock on hand, pnable store of FISHER & McMURTRIE. amine goods and prices. Call and ex-

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this not be fixed until we shall ascertain the ac-ONLY \$22 50 PER QUARTER. THE PRESENT FACULTY.

M. McN. WALSH, Principal,
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
CHAS. S. JOSLIN, A. M.,
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JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics.
BENJAMIN F. HOUCK,
Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
GEO. W. LINTON,
Prof. of Vocal Music.

Prof. of Vocal Music.

Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, Preceptress,
Teacher of Botany, History, Reading, etc.

Miss E. M. FAULKNER,
Teacher of Pellis Work, Painting, Drawing, etc.

Miss D. L. STANLEY,
Teacher of Piano Music, Wax Fruit, Flowers, etc.

Mrs. Dr. Dalwin,
Teacher of English Branches.

Miss J. M. WALSH,
Teacher of Primary English.

The recent success of this School is extraordinary. Besides being the cheapest one of the kind ever established, this Institution is now the largest in this section of the State. All branches are taught, and Students of all ages and of both sexes are received. The expenses for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English, are only \$22.50 per quarter. Students can enter whenever they wish. For other information address John D. Walsh. Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. [jelt-ti.] THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally. that

dry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor; and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hellow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers. Skillets. &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Hinningdon. April 30, 1856.

Huntingdon. April 30, 1856.

RANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon,
Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Iluntingdon, April 8, 1857.

Huntingdon, Aprû 8, 1857.

JUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND
WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs
the public in general that he has removed
to his new shop on Washington street on
the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons,
and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways
and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always
on hand and for sale at fair prices.
Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and or
the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

A TARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of fluntington and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice. Momunental Marble, Tomb. Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

ATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generations. ally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Conts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all wno will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good work-nam, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable mannor, and any person having articles for repairing shall lave them done at the promised time. By paying strict atten-tion to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to re-ceive a slarge of public pateronge. tion to business, and sening at 200 perceive a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

AIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMRERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore carnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular. Etages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store. resignate through \$3,00; to intermediate points in proportion.

JOHN JAMISON. August 22, 1855-ff

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new will in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be farmished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Elour exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Elour and Bran, or chopped feed. Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "a full turn out" of superior quality to every bushel of grain left at their mill.

Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

ENRY W. OVERMAN, No. 14
(Old No. 6) South THIRD Street, below Market,
Philadelphia, LEATHER DEALER. Calf Skins. Moroccos,
Linings, Bindings, RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER, &c.
N. B.—Rough Leather, bought or taken in exchange.
March 3, 1858—1y.

YALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857. CPLENDID RAG CARPET for 37 1-2c per yard, at the cheap Store of FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

VERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsowhere at Oct. 1, 1856. II. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. NONFECTIONERIES of the very best. / Callat Long & Miller's. ADIES' DRESS GOODS, rich styles, A and very cheap, at

ATS AND CAPS-A fine assortment
BENJ JACOBS' Store. BENJ. JACOBS' Store. ISH—just received, and for sale at the Cheap Grocery of LONG & MILLER. OURNING COLLARS—handsome styles, just received by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, Takèn in exchange for Goods, at J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE. DOOTS and SHOES, the largest and Cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S. UTMAN & CO., Are selling CLOTHING at exceedingly low prices.

Call and see. [March 31, 1858.

VERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT. TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S Splendid Line of Dress Goods bracing Robes of all kinds, Berages, Chaleys, Lawns Cold Brilliants, Chintzes, &c., can be found at the "Mo-Splendid Line of Dress Goods-em-

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.