\$1 per annum in advance --- \$1.50 at end of six

months -- \$2 at end of year.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless re

aewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Millin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shellowe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.

Notices of New Advertisements.

A. Felix has received a large lot of New Furniture-The Collectors appointed by the Commissioners are to attend on Tuesday next-List of Letters-Electric Oil-New Goods at John Kennedy & Co.

Relief for Kansas.

The suffering in Kansas is said to be without a parallel in this country, 30,000 or 40,000 being without means of subsistence. The New York Legislature has appropriated \$100,000, and a proposition is now before ours to give \$30,000. Contributions can be left with Mr. F. J. Hoffman, who has satisfactory evidence that all such are at once made available by tele-

Mr. Lincoln, President elect, left Springfield on Monday last, being attended to the depot by a large part of the popula tion. At Indianapolis he was received by the Governor and Legislature. He made a brief address, during which he said-"Upon what principle-by what rightful principle-may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce the larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on a district of the country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?" Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but only asking them questions to consider, and to decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

The committee on the Floyd frauds have made a report with the most astounding disclosures. As Secretary of War he accepted drafts of Russell, Waddell and Majors to the amount of six millions without the shadow of law to sustain him. It also appears Mr. Buchanan was informed of the transaction, but did not interfere, having been governed by the same blindness with which he looked upon the acts of the Southern traitors who, in the name of democracy, have in part overthrown this glorious government of ours.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the House, an act for the relief of the surcties of Daniel Zeigler, late Treasurer of Mifflin county, was objected off the

A bill was read in place repealing the charter of the Mifflin county Bank

In the Senate on the 8th, a message from the Governor, accompanied by a communication from the Hon. John A. Dix, Secretary of the National Treasury, asking the State to guarantee the bonds of the National Government to the amount of \$2, 800,000, being the amount loaned to the State in 1836, was read. A preamble and resolution accompanied the same, which authorized the State Treasurer to endorse bonds of the Government to the above amount, which were passed under a suspension of the rules-yeas 30, nays 0. The resolution subsequently passed the

The Committee of Ways and Means have decided in favor of reporting the bills for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie and Pennsylvania railroads, which have been presented on behalf of these companies.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Sheppard, from the committee on ways and means, reported, with amendments, an act authorizing the Auditor General to settle the accounts for taxes with the Lewistown Water Company, the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Compa-

Mr. Gibboney read in place an act supple mental to an act to incorporate the Lewis town and Bellefonte Railroad Company .-Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

In the Senate on the 7th, Mr. Crawford read in place an act for the relief of James L. McIlvaine, of Mifflin county Referred to the Finance Committee.

While the stars and stripes were hauled down at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, by order of a traitor, the only man who manifested any token of respect for the flag was an old boatswain, who kissed it as it descended from the staff. He came near being lynched for that manifestation of respect.

Lieut. Slemmer made no truce or negotiation with the insurgents at Pensacola. They abandoned the experiment, because it involved inconvenient perils, notwithstanding

the immense disparity of forces. 2 Among the prominent candidates defeated in their aspirations for a seat in the Virginia Convention, are the traitor ex Sec retary Floyd, and Hon. Willoughby Newton, the distinguished Secessionists per se.

LATEST NEWS.

A special message from the President was sent in last week, with the correspondence between that functionary and the South Carolina traitor Hayne, who demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, and offered to pay for it. The President rejects the demand for the surrender, and says that he could no more sell it to South Carolina than he could the Capitol of the United States to Maryland. He concludes the communication with emphatically declaring that if after all his efforts to maintain peace, "the authorities of South Carolina "shall attack Fort Sumter and peril the " lives of the brave and loval men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civ-"il war, then upon them and those they represent will rest the responsibility."

Colonel Hayne started home to report to his government next morning, accompanied by Lieutenant Hall as bearer of despatches to Major Anderson. Those who profess to be in the confidence of the Government anticipate immediate warlike tidings from Charleston. Major Anderson has received instructions to defend himself with vigor, if attacked. If the lives of Major Anderson and his brave and loyal men are thus placed in peril, it will create an excitement throughout the country with-

The secessionists of Georgia appear to be playing a bold and desperate game .-Not satisfied with insulting and shamefully abusing a British shipmaster, and, according to some reports, the British counsul at Savannah, they have seized upon five New York vessels, quietly loading in their harbor, by way of retaliation for the perfectly legal and justifiable seizure, by the Metropolitan police, of arms intended for their use. The difficulty however was settled.

The election of Jefferson Davis as President, and Alexander H. Stephens as Vice President of the Provisional Southern Government, is understood as an attempt to unite the conservative with the radical element in the new Confederacy. Mr. Davis has the oyster and Mr. Stephens the shells. They are both generals in their way, and as they antagonized each other in the late campaign, will they be able to co-operate in the future? Can the moderate, conservative, Union-loving Stephens strike hands with the violent, impetuous, and exacting Davis?

The election for delegates to the Tennessee Convention, called by Gov. Harris, took place on Saturday. Sufficient returns have been received to show that Andre Johnson, and the patriots who co-operate with him in the House, Emerson, Etheridge, Nelson, Brabson, Quarles, and others, have been splendidly sustained. It does not always happen that they who light the effigies of an honest public man do all

It is now probable that the Border State It is now probable that the Border State lawful money of the United States; any num proposition will be reported from the Peace ber or all of which may be issued for £2000 Congress, by the committee headed by Hon. each, sterling money aforesaid, and any num James Guthrie, of Kentucky. There will be some opposition to it, but it will go through with much enthusiasm.

The "Farmer and Gardener," as also the American Bee Journal," for Feburary, are received. The former, in addition to its usual embellishments, contains a finely engraved frontispiece of the celebrated farmer's market, of Philadelphia, the finest edifice of its kind in the world. In addition to this it is filled to repletion with the most useful and seasonable reading. The American Bee Jour nal comes to us with all the promises made in the first number fulfilled. As this is the only fournal of its class in the United States, and as it is not only printed in the most unexceptionable manner, but edited with marked ability, it cannot fail to succeed. The publishers, desirious of introducing these two valuable works, offer them both, together with a prepaid copy of a handsome Premium Book for one dollar and fifty cents; or, either one of them and a premium book, for one dollar. This is certainly cheaper than any other publications of the same size and character in the United States. Specimen numbers are furnished without charge, by the by the publishers, A. M. Spangler & Co., No.

25 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. The Oil Business .- The people in nango, Mercer, Erie, and several other and shall thereupon be and remain the second counties of that portion of the State seem to be in a perfect furore about the oil speculation. One of the papers says that 500 teams are engaged hauling oil to Union Mills. This gives employ to 500 men. The feed that 500 teams will consume, will create an additional demand for oats, hay, &c., which have to be transported to the points of demand. It is hard, indeed, to estimate the additional amount of labor in other departments of human industry that is made necessary by the oil business. The demand for lumber in the "oil regions" is now very great, and prices high. The yearly product of the saw mills of that vicinity, that has heretofore been sent to Pittsburg, is now consumed at home at a higher price than could have been obtained after running it to market. Then think of the demand for coopers, when thousands of barrels are needed daily.

The Sunbury and Erie railroad shipped the first of November, 1859, till the first of January, 1861. of January, 1861.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Among the matters of interest now before the Legislature of this State the bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad a copy of which we publish below, is one of the most important. The Clinton Demograt, published at Lock Haven, contends that this bill "does not substract one dollar from the State Treasury, now or in the future. It merely proposes to make the present State mortgage a second instead of a first mortgage. In the latter position it is worth nothing, because the company cannot finish their road, and hence can have no revenue to pay their debts. Under the law creating that mortgage the road is required to be sold within the next six months if it is not paid. If sold at present it would fall into the hands of speculators at a nominal sum, and the State would lose her entire claim. But if the legislation asked is granted, then the company can finish their road-will immediately be in receipt of a large revenuewill pay the interest upon the amount due the State, and finally the indebtedness itself. The way to save money to the State, therefore, (continues that paper) is to pass the bill asked for by the managers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad."

We do not remember just now the tenure under which the State holds the first mortgage, but if in the usual way, the road would have to be sacrificed to whoever would buy or the State embark in the ruinous policy of buying it and again managing public works. Against the latter pol icy we have unequivocal objections, and do not entertain a doubt that if the State would undertake to finish and work it, the taxpayers would lose more in the next five years than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Commonwealth is thus placed in an unpleasant condition-a condition under which she ought never to have been placed after the adoption of the last constitutional amendments-and the question at issue is how best to get out of this dilemma. It it can be shown that this improvement will develop new sources of taxation within a few years to an amount corresponding with 21 mills on the mortgage, no serious objection against the proposed measure could be urged, as the State at large would then be benefitted to that extent permanently, and if the road proved profitable, still realize the amount of her

mortgage. The following is a copy of the bill reported.

Be it enacted, &c., That the corporate name and title of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad be and the same is hereby changed to that of he Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, by which name and under which title the said compa ny shall hereafter be managed and conductwith the same effect as if the name there of had not been changed.

Sec. 2. That said Philadelphia and Erie

Railroad Company be, and is hereby authorized to execute and issue under its corporate seal, five thousand bonds not exceeding in amount the aggregate sum of £1,000,000 ster ling money of Great Britain, or \$5,000,000 ber or all of which for \$1000 each, payable in 20 years from the date thereof. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, and shall not be subject to taxation; and as security for the payment of principal and in terest of said bonds, the said company is hereby authorized to execute in trust, under its corporate seal, a mortgage of the whole line of its Railroad, finished, unfinished, or to be finished, from Sunbury to Erie Harbor, and its appurtenances, including all locomotives and cars which may at any time be placed thereon, together with all its real estate, rights liberties, privileges and franchises-which said mortgage shall be delivered to the trustee or trustees herein named, and recorded in the several counties in which the property therein described, or any part thereof, may be situate, and shall thereupon be and re main the first mortgage on all the property therein described until fully satisfied, except as to that part of the road of said company which extends from Sunbury to Williamspart, on which a mortgage of \$100,000 now exists.

SEC. 3. That said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company be, and is hereby authorized to execute, under its corporate scal, forty bonds for \$100,000 each, payable in forty years from the date thereof, being interest at the rate of six per cent., from and after Jan. 1st, 1872, and secure the payment thereof by a mortgage to be executed to the Commonwealth of the whole line of railroad, finished, unfinished, or to be finished, from Williams port to the harbor of Erie, and all the real estate, rights, privileges and franchises of the said company, which said mortgage shall be ed in the office of the State Treasurer, mortgage on all the property therein described until fully satisfied, and the said company may deliver the said forty bonds to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it payment of all the 5 per cent. bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company now owned by the State; and upon such payment being made, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to cancel and surrender the 5 per cent. bonds to the said company, and it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer forthwith to cancel and surrender all the 5 per cent. bonds now owned by the said company posited in the Treasurer's office, under the provisions of the act for the sale of the State Canals, approved the 21st of April,

SEC. 4. That upon the presentation to the Trustees of the Mortgage of \$7,000,000 duly executed under the provisions of the said act for the sale of the State Canals, of all the 5 per cent. bonds cancelled or paid, the payment whereof was intended to be secured by the said mortgage, it shall be the duty of the said Trustees to enter satisfaction on the record thereof, and cancel and surrender the

Proceedings of Congress.

In the House, on the 6th, Mr. Colfax (Ind.) called up the bill relative to the postal ser-He said the Committee on Postal affairs did not wish it thought, even by inference, that they recognize the right of States to secede from the Union. After a consultation, they had agreed on a more general bis, which provides that whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or Post Office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, or the contents of the mails preserved inviolate till delivered to the proper address. any post route, by reason of any insurrection or resistance to the laws of the United States, the Postmaster General is hereby ausuch route, or any part thereof, and at any Post Office thereon till the same be safely restored, and shall report his action to Con gress. The bill passed, 131 to 26. The speech of Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, in the Senate on the 5th, was a most

masterly effort, being characterized by great boldness and decision. He stated that as far back as Jackson's times, he had always advocated the same doctrine-that nullification and secession are a damnable political heresy, which must end in the production of anarchy and despotism, and the destruction of the present existing free government. He solemnly protested against it. Since his last speech, he has been attacked in and out of the Senate, because he has been the first man south of Mason and Dixon's line that had struck treason a blow. But his position was the same now as then. He would not change his opinions. He then alluded to the sophisms of ex-Senator Benjamin, contained in are willing to give us the advantage of the his farewell speech, showing that Louisiana was sold to the "people of the United taking it off when the money was to be realized States." It was not good will on the part of ed by the company alone, but when they pro Napoleon that induced him to sell Louisiana for sixty millions of francs. If he had not done so England would have conquered it. He was very severe and bitter on Benjamin. He asked of what wrongs Louisiana complained. Was it because the brave sons of Kentucky and Tennessee, under Jackson, had bled and fought for her delivery from a foreign enemy at the battle of New Orleans? Was it because we protected her sugar cultivation by paying millions of dollars every year? She went out without even consulting Kentucky and Tennessee, who defended her. He denounced as a foolish outrage and a folly, the capture by the seceding States, of the United States forts and other property. The seceders are arming because they are afraid something might be done that would lead to reconciliation. They wanted to keep their own people down. General Washington had been the first that executed and enforced the laws. He quoted then Mr. Benjamin's speech in San Francisco, which is very strong for the Union. He also spoke of his remarks against Douglas last winter, wherein he (Benjamin) declares Mr. Lincoln more conservative than Douglas. His (Johnson's) quotation from Senator Hunter as in opposition to secession, was rather a sharp cut, as that gentleman is now soul and body with the seceders.

Gov. Johnson's speech is considered the most bitter phillippic against secession that has yet been made on the floor of either House. He was listened to with marked attention by Senators on both sides.

The Tonnage Tax.

Since the sale of the public works, our individual opinion of the tonnage tax has been well known, having since then regarded it as an imposition on the local trade. no more politic than a similar tax would be on any freight carried in wagons over a turnpike road. The main objection to its repeal has always been that even if consnmmated there was no security that local freights would be lessened, or put upon a scale at all approaching a pro rata rate as compared with freights between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Under the proposed law shippers would know the extent of the winter and summer charges, and though not specified in the bill, we presume the officers would hardly undertake hereafter to charge as much for freight from Pittsburgh to Lewistown, or Lewistown to Philadelphia, as from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, or vice versa, unless the through rates should be put below the rates specified. This has been a subject of much complaint on the part of our merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and if any assurance will be given that they are to share in the benefits of the proposed change, will go far towards removing objections to a repeal of

Considerable objection is raised to the clause appropriating bonds to the Lewistown and Bellefonte Railroad, and limiting the funds to between Lewistown and Reedsville. A short line of this kind would be injurious to many of our citizens, in great part render valueless the turnpike stock, as well as that of the Bridge Company, and in the end prove of little advantage to Reedsville or the adjacent country. If this road is to be commenced at all, a vigorous effort ought to be made to complete it to Bellefonte, at which place it would connect with the Snowshoe, and thus open a direct market for the coal, lumber, &c. of that region. A little enterprise might also secure a machine shop and other works here, which would go far towards reviving every kind of local business.

give in our next some remarks urged in its favor. In the meantime if any of our readers have objections against the bill, we invite them to discuss the matter, at a moderate length, our columns being open both pro and con.

Since the above was in type we have received the following communication on the

Mr. Editor: - A well written article appeared in your issue of the 7th February, on the Application of the Pennsylvania Rail Way Company, for the commutation of the tax now paid to the State, which if correct pla ces the matter in rather a new light before the people. The several propositions here tofore made by that company have been rethorized to discontinue the postal service on garded unfavorably by the public, as they seemed to look solely to the benefit of the company and not to the welfare of the community at large.

But if that company are now willing to act equitably and fairly with the people, I doubt not the people are willing to deal fairly and even liberally with them. We all acknowl edge the advantage the construction of that great work has been to our State-that it is a continual distributior of large amounts of money along the line of the road—that it is rapidly enriching the Juniata Valley—that it furnishes an avenue to the markets the whole year round-that it enables the farmer to se lect his own time for selling his grain, se he has every opportunity of realizing the largest prices for his products-that the farmer can now dispose of perishable articles, where he had but a limited market before its. construction-that it has raised the prices of the products of the dairy and the barn many advantages we derive from this road aud we look on it with pride as an honor to

our State and country. We would do nothing to hinder its usefulness but rather aid it. If then the company amount of the tonage tax, we see no reason why it should remain. We have objected to pose that they will reduce the rate of freight on the road to the amount of the tonnage tax, then we will not refuse to benefit our selves, and so favor the bill. With this care fully provided for in the bill, and so under stood by our people, I for one would urge our Senator and Member to support the bill. In place of adding a tax, it will be taking off our taxes, and putting us on an equality with other parts of the State. It will make a difference to every farmer of some two cts. per bushel on grain, and seven and a half ets. per bbl. on flour. Now the farmer who sells 1000 bushels of wheat, will save \$20 by the bill; count up the saving to the county and it will be a large sum of money. Let us think it over, and ask ourselves, will we oppose a reduction of our taxes? This is the plain english of it; for one I will not stand in my own light, though it did involve a change of opinion. FARMER.

Married.

On the evening of the 3.1st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Lamar town-shiy, Clinton co., by Rev. Daniel Barber, Dr. J. JONES, of Lewistown, to Miss LA. VINIA M. BELL.

On the 6th inst, by Rev. J. C. Lunger, Mr. SAMUEL M. M'KINNEY, of Earlville, La Salle co., Illinois, to Miss BELL LYT-TLE, of White Hall, Mifflin county.

At the M. E. Parsonage, on Wednesday morning last, by Rev, S. Kepler, Mr. JAMES C. SAGER and Miss ANNA M. RIDEN both of Mifflin county.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. P. Shindel, JOSEPH DREESE to Miss AMELIA FREED, of Beavertown.

Died.

In Brown township, on Saturday last, Hon. JOSEPH KYLE, aged about 80 years. The deceased had long been a resident of this county, and in all the relations of life sus tained the character of an honest and up right citizen.

In Ferguson's Valley, on Sunday last, WM. GRAHAM, aged about 69 years. On the 2d inst., near Beavertown, Snyder

county, CHRISTIANA, consort of the Hon. Ner Middleswarth, aged 71 years, 9 months and 24 days.

On the 29th ult., in Fermanagh township, Juniata county, JOHN HALL, (colored) aged

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lewistown, Pa., up to February 13, 1861.

Millen J. Esq.
Mayes A. C. Esq.
Mayes A. C. Esq.
McCulby Sarah
McCurdy Saml. O.
McColl — Mr.
McIlvaine M. A.
McCoy J. Esq.
Palmer Miss Mary
Perchy John
Rewait W. Esq.
Rager Lewis
Recker Michael
Richwine John
Squires John
Esq.
Schrager Esq. Dristian & Co. Messes. Crosswell J. Esq.
Crosswell J. Emerson S. T. Esq.
Fribarger Mary A.
Folk Amos
Finn John & Co.
Gallup A. O.
George Jonathan
Green S. F.
Haggerty W. A. Esq.
Hill James F.
Hort E. Esq.
Irvin's John Esq.
Johnson Francis
Iling Margafet
Johnston Eliza
Kugherty Isaac
Kochel Messrs. H. & Co.
Kaly Sarah Schrager
Swartz F. Esq.
Straus Moses
Sharp Gideon
Shelier H. P.
Smith Thomas E.
Sulzbachen E. Sulzbachen E.
Sulzer Adam
Smith Levi
Taylor Thomas S.
Toner Machael
Wilson John F.
Wise D. Esq.
Wiled Jacob
Wunderlich D.
Webb W. M. Esq.
Watson L.
Webb Robt. (6) aly Sarah
offman Jane
ain John
ewis James
ase John rks Benton liken R. Esq. ers Thomas Esq. rton James

Persons calling on any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. One cent due on each. S. S. CUMMINGS, P. M. febl4

LIST OF COLLECTORS. Samuel Peachey.

Menno township, Oliver township Samuel B. Stine George Macklin. McVeytown, Newton Hamilton. Charles Caughling. Daniel R. Ferster. Derry township, Granville township, Geo. B. Penepacker Decatur township, Timothy G. Sterrett. Bratton township, George Suttle. Josiah Kerr. Brown township, Richard D. Campbell Union township. Armagh township, Ira Thompson. John Clark, coachm'r. Lewistown Borough,

Wayne township, Thomas J. Drake.
The above Collectors are hereby notified to
attend at the Commissioner's office, in Lewistown, on TUESDAY, 19th day of February, 1861, with their bonds, when the duplicates will be delivered.

feb14 By order of the Commissioners.

PLOUR by the barrel or hundred—Fancy, We this week publish the bill, and will sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

N. E. SMITH'S Original & only Gen. uine

The above is the only reliable remedy for inflammatory diseases, among which are

Rheumatism Tetter Gout Frosted Feet

Headache Pains in the Back Paralytic Stroke " Breast Salt Rheum

" Side Scrofula Cramps in the Stom- Sore Eyes Sore Breasts

Sprains or Bruises Erysipelas Stiffness in the Joints Asthma Or any diseases which are sore and painful

For that Dread to Mothers, CROUP

It is Invaluable-Giving Relief at Once Certificates from hundreds of our best citizens can be seen at the office of Dr Smith, showing what the Oil has done. In purchasing be careful to examine the

wrappers and see that you get A. E. Smith's Original and only Genuine Electric Oil.

All imitations are worse than useless PRINCIPAL DEPOT. No. 126 Walnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

EDWARD B. PURCELL. Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County, Pa., Agent for Mifflin County and surroundings Philadelphia, Feburary 14, 1861.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is that John Kennedy & Co. Propietors.

JAMES FIROVED, Salesman, RE selling goods at prices that defy.com A RE selling goods at prices take a petition. They keep a large stock of

all kinds of goods such as Sugars, at 7,0,10, 11. Coffees at 16, Teas 88, Syrups at 60 per gailon, 100 boxes of Mould Candles 16 oz to ib., (to dealers at 13 cts. by the box,) 14 cts. per lb.. Segars, very low, Sugar Cared Ilams at 12, Dried Beef 12, Calicos, Muslins, Ginghams, and all kinds of Dry Goods for sale at prices that can't be surpassed. Everybody end anybody are invited to come and see the sights. Don't forget to bring along the ready cash, as you may be sure its that we're after, and don't forget that we sell goods to suit the hard times; we take produce of all kinds in exchange for goods
JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

J. B. FIROVED, Salesman

NOTICE TO GENTS THE subscribers being desirous of closing out their stock of Boots, Shoes and Un der Clothing, respectfully announce to the citizens and all others, that they will sell any thing in the above line at and below cost.

feb14 JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

Cheaper than the Cheapest! GLASSWARE —Tumblers at 621, 75, 87, 81, 1 50, and 2 00 per dozen. Goblets, Pitchers, Fruit Stands, and Covered Dishes JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

JUST RECEIVED. 10 bbls. Pie Nie Crackers. 10 " Boston Biscuit. 10 " Sugar Crackers,

10 " Family " 5 boxes Soda Biscuit. Fresh from the Bakery. Low to the trade. For sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

YOAL OIL LAMPS, Shades, Chimneys, Brushes, Burners, &c., for sale by feb14 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

OBACCO and Segars—good qualities at low prices to dealers.
feb14 JOHN KENNEDY & Co

MACKEREL, Herring and Shad, best quality, at low prices, for sale by febl4 JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

E. LOCKE & Co.'s Burning Fluid, at 50e a gallon, at febl 4 JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

ZINC Washing Boards at 25 cts. each. For sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

PAINTED BUCKETS at 25 cts. each.
JOHN KENNEDY & Co CEDAR TUBS—three in a nest—each at 25, 1 00, 75. For sale by

COAL OIL from 75 to \$1 12 per gallon-sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

W HITE GRANITE Tea Sets of 48 pieces, from \$3 50 to \$5 00 per set at feb14 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

000 feet Window Glass from 6x8 and 12x18

of for sale low by feb14 JOHN KENNEDY & Co. CHEESE.—Just received a lot of Western Reserve Cheese. For sale at a small advance to dealers. J. KENNEDY & Co.

500 BAGS SALT. Ground Alum Salt, febl4 JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

IQUORS .- The undersigned have in store Brandies, Wines, Old Rye Whiskeys, Gins, Jamaica Spirits and N. E. Rum, of the very best brands, and warranted pure and old.

JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

FLAXSEED OIL, Turpentine, &c., in

store and for sale by bl4 JOHN KENNEDY & Co