

See New Advertisements.

One Hundred Town Lots in the village of Coffee Run will be sold on the 31st of May next.

Mountain Academy, Birmingham, Pa. Lime! Lime!! Lime!!! at Petersburg.

One thousand Book Agents wanted.

ADMITTED.—On Monday last, on motion of David Blair, Esq., Mr. JONATHAN DUFF was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Monday last, in the House, Mr. Sallade read in place a bill to repeal the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Hiester read in place a supplement to the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which proposes to restrict grocers' licenses to their selling yearly merchandise to the value of \$15,000.

The bill for the sale of the public improvements is still before the House.

Our young friend David S. Africa, has commenced running a market car between this place and Baltimore. Wednesday of each week we believe is to be his regular day for arrival, and our citizens may expect to be furnished with the best Baltimore market can afford.

A Secret Out.

We had hoped that not until the last day of our existence in this Shanghai world, would the secret of our extraordinary good health and sleekness, be made known to the people and "the rest of mankind."

The Mule and his Drivers.

The mule and his drivers are certainly already experiencing the last agonies of death. We have devoted but very little attention to them, yet it is evident from the appearance of their last smut machine that they have felt the lash, most effectively applied, if not by us, by those who have heretofore given that sheet their support and a place in their family.

The last smut machine says we have "endeavored to cast opprobrium upon a gentleman in this borough, in no way connected with the public press, and who is thus degraded the privilege of answering his (our) insinuations."

Lafayette, a foreigner, chartered a vessel at his own expense, came to this country, repaired to Philadelphia where the Continental Congress was in session, and asked permission to aid in fighting American battles, without compensation.

Hear the "Father of his Country." "The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and of all religions, which we shall welcome to a participation in all rights and privileges."

The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship.

True Meridians.

Experience has proved that some of the Meridian lines established in accordance with the requirements of an Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed April 26th, 1850, are defective, and to such an extent as to render them unsafe as standards by which to test, and regulate, surveying instruments.

The subject of variation of the magnetic needle is but little understood by any others than practitioners, and of course, the public, in general, do not appreciate the necessity of true meridians and feel quite little interest therein.

Legislative action should be had on the subject. The plan suggested, and one which we endorse and approve, because we believe it will most effectually accomplish the object sought, is that the Legislature at its present session authorize the Governor to appoint a Commission consisting of three qualified persons whose duties shall be, to visit each county with authority to examine, and correct its true meridian—and make a report of their examinations to him as early as practicable.

This subject has been, we notice, agitated in a Circular lately issued by the County Surveyor of this county, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, and a communication in the last School Journal, by a gentleman in Centre county, also touches the matter, and proves the writer to be actuated by the right spirit.

Democracy.

What Democrat can read the following and not feel proud that he is one of the Democracy? We copy from the Harrisburg Democratic Union:

"The Democratic party is the party of progress. Democracy embodies all that is good, holy, and virtuous. It promotes peace on earth, and good will among men. It is mild in its code, benevolent in its intentions, and is tenacious of moral, religious and political rights. It would curb the rough-shod expeditions of the aristocracy over the labor of the country, and restrain the lawless aggressions of privileged wealth. It respects the right of person, property and conscience: it opened the door to freedom of speech and of the press. It tends to destroy inequality, suffering and poverty. It protects and nurtures the general interests of society. It enacts to benefit the many, without conflicting with the constitutional rights or privileges of the minority. The will of the many is the arch on which State sovereignty rests. It aids labor, and fosters the cultivation of the soil, whence all our wealth is derived. It has no love for persecution; but its course, like that of truth, is onward. Its levels distinctions among men, except that which arises from integrity, virtue and merit. It exposes the grasping, avaricious, domineering, cruel and overbearing. It has nothing in common with intolerance and corruption, and depraved ambition—nothing compatible with fraud, humbug, delusion or anarchy. Its empire is founded on wisdom, freedom and the happiness of a world now groveling in error, superstition and despotism.

It has no cold philosophy, but speaks to the heart, of kindness, good-will and love; and to the head, of utility and progress. Ever since the dawn of the Revolution, when Bunker's heights gleamed with the red light of war; when our skies were illuminated by the beacon-fires of liberty; when the sun of American independence shone out bright and warm; ever since the patriots of 1776, and the statesmen of that memorable day, preached from the rude hustings the sublime doctrine of the rights of man, the equality of the masses, old customs were no longer sanctified, old habits no more revered, and the loyalty of prejudice for kingcraft, priestcraft, and English lawcraft, evaporated from the bosom of man. They knew nothing but the law of God: "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you;" and the dogmas of a Christian tyrant, whose code was not of Him who came to bring peace on earth, were leveled to the dust. The cause of Democracy has been on ward from that period to this. But Federalism—low Know-Nothingism—is the old serpent who would beguile us, as the devil did our first parents, and with a mere song of gratification to our animal nature. It has nothing for the heart or intellect. It is the stationary party. It has troched no new idea since the days of HAMILTON, and we challenge contradiction on this point. Its dogmas are of a rotten British court, and its principles are entirely monarchical."

There are three papers in New York which are particularly down on the "d—d furriers" of all kinds—the Albany State Register, Rochester American, and Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and yet strange to say, the leading men of these papers are of foreign extraction. Lacy one of the proprietors of the Register, was born in England. Mann, of the Rochester American, was born in Scotland, and until he was 14 years of age, peddled itch ointment around Edinburg.—Parmelee of the Buffalo Commercial—the man of the "twenty-five dollar character," was an English soldier, and left the army one day under the escort of one drummer and

two rope-ends. These are the men who are now "rallying round the constitution," and who insist that foreign influence will yet undermine the liberties of the nation. Queer people those Hindoos. So says the Knickerbocker, and so say we.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Road.

The following letter addressed to Messrs. McCANLES and MOORE, Phila., by Messrs. PATTON & GOSLER, heavy contractor, of the road, will be read with much interest by the citizens of this county. There can be no longer a doubt that "Old Huntingdon" will, in a few years, be one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State; and our borough the principal town on the line of the great Central Road, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Now is the time for capitalists and industrious business men to secure footholds in our borough, as in a short time we expect to see our town full and running over.

Read the letter—

STONEBORO, March 29th, 1855. To John McCandles and H. D. Moore, Esqs.

It may not be interesting to you to know how the work on our end of the line is progressing. With the exception of the Stonerstown Bridge and section 25, the grading at this end of the line of road, terminating at the Company's lands on Shoup's Run is nearly completed. Section 25 may be done by some time in the month of July next; and the Bridge though the weather has been much against us during the whole of this month, we expect to have done early in July next. Our quarries are turning out stone from three to twelve feet in length, and from one foot to two and a half feet in thickness. The abutments are finished, leaving to be done yet the running up of the four piers, each of which is at present twenty-three feet above low water mark.

From the present strong force on the line, the road must be so far completed as to enable the Company to carry coal from the mine to market in the fall months. So much in demand is the Broad Top coal, even in this neighborhood, that in one day during the late snows, no less than eighty-one teams passed our door on their way to the mountain for coal, many of them within a few miles of Hollidaysburg, where they could get the Allegheny and other coals at the same price they pay for the Broad Top coal; and they haul the Broad Top some eighteen or twenty miles, crossing Tussey's Mountain, in preference to taking the other coals which they could get almost at their own doors.—The Broad Top coal has been carried on sleds to Hancock, on the Potomac, and sold at twelve and a half cents a bushel more than the Cumberland coal was there selling at; to Blacksmiths, and brings that difference at Chambersburg, Greencastle, Mercersburg, and the country around.

We have been using the Broad top coal for the last two winters, in our dining room and kitchen, and in the store room and office. Our blacksmiths, (three,) who have been on most of the heavy lines of improvement in this state, Ohio, and Indiana, say they have never seen or used as good a quality of coal as this; though having been used to anthracite, from the Wilkesbarre and Shamokin regions, we much prefer this. It makes a delightful fire, burns freely, and leaves a clean grate; and though wood can be had for one dollar to one dollar and a half per cord, delivered at the door, yet this coal is used here in this town almost exclusively. One would suppose, from the quality of coal taken from Broad Top, that regular mining operations were going on, which, of course, is not the case to any extent yet; but from the great facility of getting at the coal on either side of almost any of the ravines in the mountain, the most inexperienced open out veins from which to supply their families, and get out large quantities for sale. There is not so much of this out-crop to be removed, which costs in most all other coal regions thousands of dollars, before coming at the pure coal; you come at the pure coal at once. Certainly, there is no coal region where coal can be opened and worked at so little expense as this; and as to quantity, it is beyond calculation. There is no coal superior to it in quality yet found in our State. The opening recently made, on Shoup's Run, by the Company, works admirably—better, in some respects, than the celebrated Cook Bank opposite; and the other openings on this run, Crawford Bank, Barnett Banks, Noble Bank, Evans Bank, with others, can be put in order in quite a short time, and at a trifling expense, to work coal in any required quantity for market, as well as the openings on Six Mile Run, [with its extensive line of coal mouth.] The old Redlesburg Bank, Porter Tract Bank, Entreekin's Bank, Shrieve Bank, Loy and Patterson Bank, William and Samuel Anderson Bank, and others, as well as the John Chevington Bank, Niniager and Co's Bank, and the Barnett Tract Bank, on Sandy Run—all of these openings on the three runs are what is called the "Bottom Vein," which runs from five feet to seven feet thick, and in some places as much as ten feet. Veins of this kind, which are found between the different veins of coal in the mountain, which, beside other things, makes the best of forge hammers.

Timber is abundant everywhere in the mountain—white pines, hemlock, hickory, walnut, and oak of the largest growth—a decided advantage this, over the Schuylkill region, where timber for mining purposes must be carried a number of miles, and all who visit here are surprised to find the table lands of Broad Top lie so well for good farms—with the purest and best of springs of water, and limestone in inexhaustible beds, within three to four miles travel, lying in Woodcock valley, through which the Broad Top road passes.

It may not be aware that besides the very extensive bodies of iron ore about Hopewell, Lemnos and Bedford Iron Works, and the Fluke Banks, large bodies of ore, from quite recent examinations by the owners of the lands, have been found all along the base of Tussey's mountain to the Fluke Banks, eighteen miles northward. The freight over the Broad Top road—the cheapest cross country road in the State, from this source alone cannot be inconsiderable; and there has passed the Legislature an act authorizing the construction of a Plank road from Faltonsville to Hopewell, a distance of about six miles, making a road of a slightly descending grade through the gap of Tussey's mountain to Hopewell, and making a convenient out-let to the farmers and millers of Morison's Cove, one of the most beautiful,

rich and extensive valleys of limestone land within the borders of our State—and another for the making of a Plank Road from Bloody Run to Hopewell, a distance of about eight miles, opening into the rich and fertile limestone valley of Bloody Run and Bedford.

The Broad Top road has given a new life to this whole community. Towns are springing up every few miles and rapidly increasing in population. Worthington, twelve miles from Huntingdon, was laid out a few weeks ago, and about fifty lots, 50 feet by 150 feet, were sold at prices ranging from one hundred and fifty dollars to two hundred and fifty dollars. Coal Mont, on Shoup's run, and within half a mile of the coal openings, twelve months ago had but one small house, now quite a number of fine buildings are completed and occupied, and many more under way. Saxton, at the junction of Hopewell and Shoup run branches, has been laid out in lots, and a large number sold and buildings commenced. Hopewell and Stonerstown have, within the last year and a half, increased three hundred per cent, in population, and farm lands on the line of road have been sold at an advance of two hundred per cent, of what the same could have been purchased two years since.

From all who come here to examine for themselves, we have the opinion, the time is not far off when Broad Top shall be one of the most populous and wealthy portions of the interior of Pennsylvania.

We are, very respectfully, Yours, &c., &c., PATTON & GOSLER.

The Massachusetts Know-Nothing Legislature.

Some days since the Legislature of Massachusetts appointed a committee to visit and investigate the Catholic schools and convents of that state, for the purpose of enlightening the public upon the internal arrangements of these institutions. The following sketch of the committee is by one of their own organs, the New York Herald:

BURGLEMEN'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The whole evidence has been published and it now stands confessed to the world that a committee of the legislature of Massachusetts have violated the highest laws of the land by forcing their way into a private seminary at Roxbury, and trampled under foot the rules of decency by insulting the harmless, defenceless females whom they found there. The Legislature had no right to appoint a committee to enter any private dwelling house, whether used as a school or for any other purpose.—Such an act was beyond their powers; and if the owner of the seminary they entered had shot them dead on the threshold, the law would have held him harmless. There was no danger of anything of the kind, the house being occupied by ladies, and the committee proceeded on their task fearlessly.

Having entered the building, they proceeded to acts of backguardism and indecency which the worst mob could hardly have exceeded. Some scattered and searched the private rooms of the institution, leaving but one linen closet which happened to be locked unsearched. Others followed the Superior, questioning her in a rude indelicate manner, and behaving as they might have done had the building been an asylum for penitents instead of a private school. One brute forced himself into a bedroom where a poor sick girl lay in bed, and approached her so close that she felt his breath on her face.—"Another actually placed his hands on the person of a female teacher. Several of the party thrust themselves into the chapel and by their rude irreverent language, frightened away a lady who was in prayer at the time. And the men who did these things are members of the Massachusetts Legislature!

So far as these individuals themselves are concerned, the bare statement of their conduct is more crushing than any epithets however severe or however merited. But the American party has a duty to perform, which cannot be neglected. The Massachusetts Know Nothings must purge themselves of the scum of such men as these. The members of the order in the other States can have no communion with individuals who break into houses, or insult defenceless females; and if the Know Nothings in the Bay State do not cleanse their ranks by expelling such agents of defilement, the order will cut itself adrift from the councils of Massachusetts.

Is Poverty a Crime.

The Know Nothing organs, generally, appear to be almost horror-stricken at the idea of foreign papers coming to our shores; and those poor unfortunate creatures invariably come in for a full share of abuse. Now, why is this? Does the fault lie with the papers, or with the men who read them? The ships them alone, is responsible. We are of opinion that the simple fact of being held up to the gaze of the world as a paper is heartrending enough, without being kicked and cuffed for it in the bargain. If Know-Nothing says—particularly those who profess so much reverence for the Bible—think this brutal treatment right and proper, and in accordance with the word of God then, and in that instance, we shall be forced to cry aloud, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." If Christian ministers, who sanction and uphold the dark lantern sentry, can stand upon the altar of the Most High God and proclaim to the world that this is a Bible duty, then we confess that we have read the scriptures to little purpose, and entirely misunderstood the doctrines of the great founder of the Church.

But, to leave out of view entirely the religious aspect of the question, how can they reconcile such a course with true American principles, according to which, if we understand them correctly, all men were created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that no qualification or restriction as to poverty or riches.—Democratic Union.

John Binns, of Philadelphia, in the "Recollections" of his life, uses the following language:

"My opinion is, that this new secret society, bound and kept together by illegal oaths, will have a ruinous influence upon the whole country. The law of office and the hope of obtaining it will induce many active men joining them to join the "Know-Nothings," but those who are whigs from attachment to the principles of the party will not band themselves with men who, for the sheer love of office, take oaths against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth."

A Maine Liquor Law has passed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Agricultural.

In pursuance of adjournment, the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met in the Court House on Wednesday evening the 11th of April, 1855, and was called to order by the President. J. S. Barr, Esq., one of the Recording Secretaries of the Society, not being in attendance, on motion Henry Brewster was appointed in his place, pro tem. The minutes of the last meeting were then read, approved and adopted.

On motion it was resolved, That R. Hare Powell, Esq., the Treasurer, pro tem, of this Society, be requested to hand over the books, money, papers &c., now in his possession, into the hands of the present Treasurer, Hon. James Gwin.

On motion, it was further resolved, That this Society hold a fair, next fall, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may decide upon.

On motion, the following supplement to the Constitution was submitted for the consideration of the Society, to come in as a new Section, after Sec. 11th, viz: "Any persons paying five dollars to the Treasurer, may become a life member, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of said Society." A vote was taken on said supplement, and carried in the affirmative; but a question arising as to its constitutionality and propriety a motion was made to reconsider, which being carried in the affirmative, the following resolution was offered and adopted as a substitute, as follows, viz: "That it shall be optional with any person contributing to, or wishing to become a member of said Society to pay fifty cents—one dollar, or any greater sum as he may deem proper; and that any person paying five dollars to the Treasurer for the use of the Society, may become a life member, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of said Society."

On motion, it was resolved, That this Society, when it now adjourns, shall stand adjourned to meet again at Huntingdon, on the Tuesday evening of the first week of the Court in August next.

Resolved further, That proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of this county. At this stage of the proceedings, a number of very fine and select specimens of seeds were presented, and exhibited before the Society; and procured from abroad through the untiring zeal, and persevering industry of the Librarian, Theo. H. Cremer, Esq.; and by him distributed in small parcels among the members present.

Society then adjourned. The meeting, on account of other attractions elsewhere, in town; and more especially in consequence of a large number of the citizens, and persons attending Court, having gone home the day previous, was not so large as on some former occasions; yet the number in attendance was respectfully large, and the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly manner. Everything passed off harmoniously, and to the entire satisfaction of all present. Considerable accessions were made to the membership of the Society; and respectable fund was raised to meet the current, incidental, and other expenses of the Society,—and a deep and growing solicitude seemed to be manifested by the members to do everything in their power to promote the interests, and to carry out ultimately and successfully the object of the Society.

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS, Pres., J. S. ISETT, Sec'y, HENRY BREWSTER, Sec'y pro tem

Know-Nothingism in Kentucky.

John Bowman, Esq., of Kentucky, having been called upon from several quarters to become the Democratic candidate for governor of that State, declined to assume the position; for reasons alleged in a letter to the Louisville Times. He says:

"I am unwilling to peril the fair prospects of the party by becoming their standard-bearer in the next contest, for the simple reason that my wife is a Catholic. I see that a respectable whig paper (the Commonwealth) estimates the number of know-nothings in Kentucky at fifty thousand; and as I have been informed by good authority that no man who has a Catholic wife can be a member of that society, it is fair to presume that they would not vote for a man so circumstanced. If this be true, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky would say to me, 'What though you are a native of Kentucky, and your ancestors were among the pioneers of this fair land—what though your grandfathers, Lytle and Rowan, lost the earnings of their lives—the first by the torch of the Indian, the last by the moneys of the Continental Congress—what though they did toil on, fighting the Indian and felling the forest, and under all these difficulties educate a portion of their families, and that portion not unknown or undistinguished in the histories of Ohio, Kentucky, and the nation—and what though you may be qualified to discharge the high duties of the office you aspire to—we, fifty thousand people of Kentucky, living happily around our hearthstones, won for us by the daring of such men as you sprung from, are determined that you shall not be governor of Kentucky. Mr. Rowan, because your wife, exercising the privilege guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the constitution of every State in the confederacy, to worship God as she pleases, is a Catholic.—It matters not to us that the ancestors of that wife were of those who landed with Lord Baltimore, and established the good old colony of Maryland, (to this hour the home of refinement and hospitality,) the first to invite the religionists of Christendom to come and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 16, P. M.—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels sold at \$6.25 a 6.50 per 64 lbs. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing. The Flour market is quiet, but the receipts and stocks continue small, and holders have again put up their prices 25 cents per barrel.—Shipping brands are sold at \$10.75 a 11 per barrel, but there is no export demand, and the only sales reported at these figures are small lots for home consumption and extra at \$11.25 a 11.50. A sale of 100 barrels extra flour was made at the lowest quotation. Rye Flour is held firmly at \$7. Sales of Corn Meal at \$4.50 a 4.62 1/2 per barrel.

Grain.—There is a good demand for Wheat, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 3 a 4000 bushels prime Pennsylvania white at \$2.70 a 2.75, with sales of 1000 bushels at the former rate. Rye is scarce and wanted—sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.40. Corn is in active demand and prices have advanced 3 a 4 cents per bushel—sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow, on Saturday evening, to arrive, at \$1.06 and about 8000 bushels Southern, to-day, at \$1.10, afloat; sales of white at \$1.08 a 1.09. Oats are scarce—sales of 5000 bushels Delaware at 70 cents per bushel.

On the 7th of April at Pennsylvania Furnace, SARAH ANN BOWLEY eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Bowley, in the fifth year of her age—in certain hope of a glorious redemption and a blissful immortality. Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale on Thursday the 31st day of May next, 100 LOTS OF GROUND, in the Village of COFFEE RUN in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county. This Village will be directly on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, north of the Bridge over Coffee Run, and the lots offered for sale will lie on both sides of the Railroad, where the public road from Entricks to the Woodcock Valley Road, by John Beavers, crosses the Railroad at grade. All the trade and travel leading to the Broad Top Railroad from the rich valleys of Trough Creek and Plank Cabin, through Sattman's gap, will arrive at the Railroad at this point; and on the other side, the trade and travel from Morrison's Cove, by the public road from Marlinsburgh to Plummers, will reach the Railroad at this same point. A limestone quarry of excellent building stone and a good saw mill are within half a mile of the place, and plenty of timber in the neighborhood. A plan of the town will be exhibited, and the terms of sale made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, on the premises. DAVID BLAIR.

MOUNTAIN ACADEMY,

BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon county, Pa.—This Institution has been prospered thus far rather through the choice of those who have actually participated themselves with the advantages of the location and the School itself than any undue exertion to have it favorably known. The sons of Ministers, and young men who have been engaged in teaching and are desirous of fitting themselves more thoroughly for that profession, are admitted free of tuition. Pages' Theory and Practice of Teaching used as a text book; also Felton's Outline Map for the illustration of Geography. Tuition—Boarding, and furnished room per session \$58 and \$60, payable quarterly in advance. Lessons on Piano and Melodeon extra. The Summer Term opens Wednesday, April 25th inst. THOS. WARD, Principal, April 18. THOS. SCOTT, Assistant.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has now on hand and for sale, at his kiln at Petersburg, superior burned Lime for building, plastering, &c., &c., which he will sell by the bushel or larger quantity. A good supply will always be kept on hand. B. ATHERTON. Petersburg, April 17, 1855

1000 Book Agents Wanted.

AGENTS wanted in every County of the United States, to sell one of the most saleable books ever published, entitled, "THIRTEEN ADVENTURES AMONG THE INDIANS," comprising the most remarkable personal narratives of events in the early Indian Wars, as well as of incidents in the recent Indian hostilities in Mexico and Texas. By John Frost, L. L. D., author of "Pictorial History of the United States," "Pictorial History of the World," &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous engravings, from designs by W. Crome, and other distinguished artists. This book contains over 500 octavo pages, bound in embossed maroon, full gilt back, and is sold at the low price of \$1.75 per copy. Over 30,000 copies have been sold within a short time, and the sale is still increasing. We pay the largest commission to agents, who can be supplied with a specimen copy, sent by mail, post paid, on sending us the price, \$1.75 with full particulars of the agency. Address, J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, 48 North FORTH ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. N.—On receipt of two dollars, we send (post paid,) a copy of the above book and a copy of the "Fireside ANGEL," by T. S. Arthur.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & CREMER will dispose of some of their genuine CATAWBA and ISABELLA vines at the usual Nursery prices. The vines are vigorous, have good roots, and will bear in one or two years. Being the hardiest and most productive native varieties, they will require no other attention than planting and pruning. One or two dollars worth of vines will supply any ordinary family with the most agreeable and healthy fruit, which, with a little care, can be kept from September till March. Huntingdon, April 11, 1855.

For the People!

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.

Mineral Water & Sarsaparilla.

Juniata Bottling Establishment, HUNTINGDON, PA. FREDERICK LIST respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, that he has commenced the business of bottling MINERAL WATER and SARSAPARILLA, and is prepared to supply all who may wish to deal in the articles, at reasonable whole sale prices. His establishment is on Railroad street, one door east of Jackson's Hotel, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Orders by mail will receive his early attention. Huntingdon April 11, 1855.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received up to the 20th of April next, for building a BRICK CHURCH, near Readsville, Mifflin county, Pa. A plan and specifications will be shown by calling upon the building Committee for the East Kittacaquillas Church. WILLIAM BARR, WILLIAM REED, JOHN McDOWELL, Jr., BROWN MCINTYRE, SAMUEL KYLE, Committee.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

FLOUR and WHEAT on hand and for sale at the store of D. P. GWIN.

JOHN FRISCH, WATCH MAKER, Can be worked at E. SNARE'S Jewelry Store mh 13 '55.