

The Secret War Among The Secret Party.

The factions which have been gathered, like so many poisonous reptiles, into the capacious bosom of the miscalled American party, have finally begun to assail each other with venomous ferocity. As yet, the war is conducted in secret; but daily events indicate that it will presently be utterly impossible to restrain these embittered differences, and that the disclosure, when it comes, will present a strange contrast between the outside varnish that hides, with deceptive polish, the festering internal corruption. These factions are like Milton's hell-hounds: "They bark and howl within, unseen." When they break forth, with their "hideous peal," then shall we see more clearly the dangers of this conspiracy against a nation's peace. Every sign of the times, however, points to its rapidly-approaching decay. Its sudden successes will shortly be equalled by its sudden overthrow. The torrent of fanaticism, swollen so rapidly and so unexpectedly, and at one time threatening to sweep down before it every safeguard of society, and every element of religion and morals, has already partially subsided, and will soon go back to the foul source from whence it came. The onset of bigotry is about to be avenged in a speedy and disastrous reaction; and those who are even now rejoicing at the prospect of receiving rewards for their vile deeds will, instead, be forced to gather the harvest of the wrongs they have inflicted upon a happy people. "They have sown the storm, and they must reap the whirlwind." The evidences of their fast-moving overthrow multiply with every day. Let us take note of such as are most prominent and apparent.

A large class of the know-nothings are clamorous for public action. They have, like Mr. Patton, of Virginia, grown ashamed of their own secret plottings. They are disgusted with the mandate which compels them to crawl, like Italian braves, with muffled faces, along dark and dirty alleys.—They are sick of the task of threading unlighted stairs, and of shunning the passers-by, as if guilt and crime absorbed their souls. They feel the reproach at their hearts, that this seeking after concealment, this hiding from the day, is not an American practice, but is copied from those dark times when the dagger of the assassin was whetted in the dens of the depraved, and when the affront of the morning was avenged by the hidden blow of the night. Like Ajax, they cry, "Give us but light, and we will ask no more." Thus far, however, they have appeared in vain against the spirit of darkness. Every new effort only adds new tortures to their condition; but still they clamor that the cloud shall be lifted off, and that they may go out among their fellows without the brand of humiliation upon their brows.

Another class are restive under the hideous oaths they have taken. These are the men who have boasted of their love of God, of their fellow-creatures, of their veneration for morals. They have grown tired of deceit, and sore under the yoke that oppresses them.—They realize that the bonds they have assumed are at variance with high and holy duties; and that it is in vain to protest exclusive piety and patriotism when their secret vow compels them to strike their brother for his faith, and to wound their own country because of its constitution. They recoil from being any longer forced to vote for every demagogue or know-nothing who can manage to corrupt a majority of the order, and they long to be released from obligations which crush out their manhood, and fill them with agony.

Still another and a larger body of those who have been entrapped into this conspiracy have become weary and repentant of the crusade to which they are committed upon all who do not worship God after a particular fashion. They did not contract for so cruel and so exceptionless a proscription.—They did not contract to break down every Catholic, and, instead of such a citizen, to take to their confidence and their affection the atheist, the deist, and the Mormon. The peculiar haters of Catholicity, moreover, are alarmed at the idea that they are bound to persecute their fellow-Protestants born in another land; and they find at last, but too late, that the fanaticism to which they are bound can haunt the follower of Luther with quite as much bitterness as the follower of the Pope—both being equally guilty in the eyes of the know-nothing leaders, so far as the one is an adopted citizen, and the other a Catholic—Protestantism being helpless to save the first, and Catholicity being powerless to disfranchise the last!

The clergy are finally enlightened as to the fact that the know-nothings are not the saints of the land, and more than one follower of the meek and lowly Jesus revolts from the consequences of the oaths he has taken when he sees his new companions brutalized in their secret meetings; hears their profanities; observes their treachery and their intrigues; their heart burnings and deceit between each other; and then when he goes out into the open day and marks the contrast between the outrages of his brethren at the ballot-boxes, their disorderly interruptions of public meetings, their riots on the holy Sabbath, and the quiet and uncomplaining spirit of the men and women they pursue and proscribe.—Such a man feels at his heart the keen rebuke that always punishes over-zeal and uncharitableness. And so the clergy long for deliverance from "these hated bonds."

Already has California, through her State know-nothing organization, extinguished the proscriptive religious element which has been the life and the soul of the order in the Atlantic cities and States! Here, then, is a difference that strikes at the very root of the whole structure of the secret conspiracy.—Without this feature the whole movement would have been a mere phantom of the hour.

How many thousand of those who have become committed to this party, however, are also at war with the know-nothing obligation against emigration! They already fear the effect of this sweeping exclusion.—They cannot answer the argument that emigration is useful to our country, and they dare not meet the fact that a horde of disfranchised aliens in our midst would be hurtful to the country in all its relations, social and political.

Finally, it is notorious that the difference between the know-nothings of the South and their confederates of the North is a deadly and an inextinguishable one. State organizations in New England have avowed abolition doctrines as part of their settled creed; and wherever in the free States any formal attempt has been made by the know-nothings to disavow abolition and to avow national principles, excitement and confusion have been the result. The very last demonstration in proof of this was at Chicago, Ill.

Such is the present condition of this new party! Torn by dissension, deserted by those who have tasted of its exactions, and grown tired of its proscriptions; with the fundamental articles of its creed defended by the faithful in one region, and denounced by the faithful in another; with its doctrines denied by those who profess to advocate them—how can such a combination survive the onset of an intelligent, manly, and resistless antagonism? How can it be national, when in the South its oracles defy the abolitionists, and in the North its leaders assail the South? How can it be consistent, when on one hand its terrors are let loose upon the Catholic, and on the other upon the Protestant? How can it be moral, when it persecutes the believer in the Pope, and forgives the unbeliever in God? How can it be a compacted organization, when one State proclaims toleration and the other repudiates it? How can it command respect, when one portion of its followers acts in the dark and another clamors for public action? How can it be permanent, when the clergy that have built it up fly before the excesses of its followers? Demagogues may combine for party and for plunder, but a political combination to be permanent and to be salutary must stand upon the rock of principle. It would be as vain to look for good results from any organization whose rank and file have no common, definitive, and well-settled policy and creed, as it would be to see the Christian church maintained while its followers denounced the Bible.—Washington Union.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, May 7, Know-Nothing Election Riots in Louisville.

Saturday morning early a crowd of jackals, hyenas and bawdy house bullies took possession of the polls in the First and Second Wards, swearing that no anti-Know-Nothing, foreigner or not, should be allowed to vote, or even approach the polls; and they kept their word faithfully. A few of the incidents we will give our readers:

Dr. Strader, passing down Main street from the polls, was stoned by the crowd, and compelled to run. This was about the beginning.

An aged German, some sixty years old, was standing on the door sill of his house on Clay street, near Main, saying nothing to anybody when the crowd assaulted him, dragged him into the street, and beat him. R. F. Baird, Esq., endeavored to protect him, but without avail.

Geo. W. Noble went into the Fifth Ward polls while the crowd were off at a fight, and deposited his vote. On coming out a large man asked him how he voted. "As I pleased," was the reply, when he was knocked down. Getting up, he was knocked down a second and a third time, and then dragged some distance by the hair of his head.

An old German, apparently about 70 years of age, was beaten almost to a jelly, and left covered with blood. Young Bamberger, in quietly passing along, was pursued for several squares, and succeeded in escaping only by hiding in an old building.

A large crowd pursued two Germans from the First Ward Polls to the United States Brewery, on Market just below Wenzel street. An aged man seeing the crowd coming, hurried to pass through a private alley into his own house. Before he could open the gate and pass in two or more assaulted him, and knocked him down. Trying to get up, he begged for his life; but not his age, his gray hairs nor his entreaties were of any avail; the miscreant assailing him with a slung shot—the blow missed its aim, striking the wall of the house. At that moment the crowd diverted attention to the house of P. Merkel, keeper of the brewery, and the poor old man escaped.

The main crowd were furious in their pursuit of the two young Germans. They assaulted the house, demolished the barroom, breaking everything in it, and beat Mr. Merkel in a most cruel manner. Not satisfied, the mob pushed on through the house, breaking and tearing to pieces all that came in their way—chairs, beds, dishes, pictures, and glasses. Up stairs they pushed, into the room where Mrs. Merkel and her children were; some one struck her a severe blow on the shoulder. Four or five shots were fired into the room where the children were.

Chas. Hunt, Merkel's driver, was pursued up stairs and shot at, the ball lodging in the door-casing above his head; the crowd overtook him, knocked him down and beat him nearly to death.

All the furniture in the house, except in two small rooms back, was entirely destroyed. Mr. Hunt was robbed of \$75. The money drawer in Mr. Merkel's barroom was rifled of its contents, something over \$50.

Two young Germans, J. Snyder and C. Rush, were cut and mangled in a terrible manner, one of them will, in all probability, lose one of his eyes; an attempt was made to fire the house.

The crowd, returning from the brewery, stopped a milkman's wagon. The young son of the milkman frightened, jumped out and ran down the street screaming with terror. A blacksmith near by rushed out and endeavored to protect him; for this humane attempt the crowd stoned him.

A funeral proceeding up Jefferson st., to the grave yard, was stoned.

The drug store, corner of Main and Campbell, was stoned.

A shoe store, on Main, near Clay, was also stoned.

A wagoner from Shelby county, while passing along quietly, was assaulted and forced to run.

In the Second Ward, about 9 o'clock, a German living on Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson streets, stepped out of his house to take a child of his from the sidewalk, when a crowd that was passing for "some fun," knocked him down with the infant in his arms.

About the same time Mr. Frishe, a candidate for magistrate, went with a friend to the Second Ward polls to vote, and were assaulted and severely beaten.

Mr. Jacob Seibert, going to the polls, was knocked down by one and severely beaten by several others.

As Mr. W. Veitch was about entering the engine house he was dragged out and beaten.

A crowd on Jefferson street knocked down an old German whitewasher, and while he was down stamped on him, kicked and beat him. About a square further off the same crowd assaulted an old man—a very old man—a poor man, whose clothes were all tattered and torn, whose steps were feeble with the weight of years on his head—and him they beat unmercifully.

Captain Knapp was assaulted, but managed to escape. A mechanic, returning from his day's work, passing on the opposite side of the street, was assaulted and chased several squares.

The following persons were also beaten,

but we are unable to give the circumstances:

John-Hess, Felix—a blacksmith, living east of the Woodland Garden, and John Mann.

The First Ward was the scene in the afternoon of great excitement—pistols firing—men running—women and children screaming—nor was the firing confined to the vicinity of the polls.

There are other incidents connected with the election, for which we have not room; they are, however, of the same stamp as above mentioned. In all, there were not less than from 100 to 150 persons injured during the day, in the two wards.

Senatorial Conference.

Agreeable to public notice the conferees from the district composed of the Counties of Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon, met at the United States Hotel in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, 12th day of May, 1855, and organized by appointing GRAFFIUS MILLER, President, and James M. Riffel, Secretary.

The following conferees were in attendance, viz: From Huntingdon county—Graffius Miller and Francis Conner, Blair county—George Potts, John Dougherty, and Robert L. Horrell; Cambria county—William J. Williams, John C. Magill, and James M. Riffel.

On motion of Mr. Magill the Convention proceeded to the nomination for a Delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the 4th of July Convention, to be held in Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Williams nominated Thomas A. Maguire, and Mr. Conner nominated Graffius Miller.

On motion of Mr. Potts the nominations closed.

On first ballot, Messrs. Potts, Dougherty, Horrell, Riffel, Magill, and Williams, (8) voted for Thos. A. Maguire. Mr. Conner voted for Graffius Miller.—Mr. Miller not voting.

Whereupon Thos. A. Maguire was declared duly elected as the Delegate.

Mr. Williams offered the following resolutions, which were considered and passed unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of President Pierce in his management of the foreign and domestic affairs of the general government, and believe him to have been actuated by a true regard to the best interests of the American people.

Resolved That the administration of James Pollock, so far as it has been developed, has signally failed to meet the exaggerated promises of his friends, and has realized the worst predictions of his political enemies; and that the action of his Know-Nothing friends during the recent session of the Legislature, has indelibly stamped it as a byword and reproach throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the bill passed by the Legislature for the sale of the Main Line, was unequal for by the people, and is a flagrant outrage upon their rights.

Resolved That while we are decidedly in favor of all proper and legitimate legislation for the suppression of Intemperance, we are just as decidedly opposed to the recent act of the Legislature on the subject, (now commonly known as the Jug Law.) We believe that it will immeasurably fail in remedying the evil complained of—that it manifestly unjust in its provisions—and that it ought to be expunged from the Statute book.

Resolved, That we regard Know-Nothingism as the most infamous political heresy of modern times—that its ranks are composed of unscrupulous demagogues and political midnight assassins—of men who, while they hypocritically profess friendship to their neighbor, would stab him in the dark, and rob him of his constitutional rights.

Resolved, That recent indications throughout the country afford gratifying evidence that error is harmless when reason is left to combat it—that the sceptre is about to fall from the hands of this modern political Molocho, Know-Nothingism, and that the intelligence of the American people will, with one united voice, blot out its ephemeral existence, and number it with the things that were, a warning to all political traitors who may hereafter seek to violate the constitution of their country, and trample civil and religious liberty under the heel of secret midnight conventions.

Resolved, That we repose full confidence in the honesty, integrity, and democracy of our Senator, Hon. JOHN CRESSWELL, Jr., and that whatever difference of opinion may be honestly entertained in reference to his votes on the question of the election of United States Senator, we believe he was not governed by any sinister motives, but that he acted from the dictates of his heart.

Resolved, That this Convention entertain a very high opinion of the integrity, capacity and democracy of WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Allegheny county, and we do hereby instruct the delegate this day appointed to vote for and use all honorable means to secure his nomination in the Democratic Convention, (to nominate a person for Canal Commissioner), to be held in Harrisburg on the 4th of July next.

Resolved, That Thomas A. Maguire be appointed to represent this Senatorial District in said Convention, with power to appoint a substitute, should he not be able to attend, and whose duty it will be to carry out the above instructions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and the Democratic Editors in this Senatorial District be respectfully requested to publish the same.

GRAFFIUS MILLER, Pres't.
JAMES M. RIFFEL, Sec'y.

CAN IT BE PERMITTED.—The anniversary of the landing of a "pack of foreigners" at Jamestown, Virginia, is to be extensively celebrated in that State on the 13th of May. Is this thing to be permitted, in these days of "American" rule? Ought not "Sam's" councils to take the subject immediately in hand and hang those "miserable foreigners" in effigy who came here to settle our country? And when another celebration of the landing of the pilgrims at old Plymouth is attempted, ought not the meeting to be forcibly broken up by "American" Hisses?—What business had those "ignorant foreigners" here.—Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

"A VOICE FROM THE PAST."—WHAT JOHN RANDOLPH THOUGHT.—"I have been the steady, firm, constant and strenuous advocate, to the best of my poor ability, of the oppressed people of IRELAND. In the course of a not uneventful life I have seen many things—have seen a black swan—but I never have yet seen that *rara avis* in terris, an Irish Tory, or the man who has seen one."—JOHN RANDOLPH.

From the New Haven (Conn.) Register.

Put None but Americans on guard tonight.

A table showing some of the foreigners engaged in the cause of American independence, and the capacity in which they acted:

Names. Where born. Capacity in service. Button Gwinnet, England, Signer of Declaration of Independence.

Francis Lewis, South Wales, Signer Dec. Ind. Robert Morris, England, Signer Dec. Ind. James Smith, Ireland, Signer Dec. Ind. George Taylor, Ireland, Signer Dec. Ind. Matthew Thornton, Ireland Signer Dec. Ind. John Witherspoon, Scotland Signer Dec. Ind. James Wilson, Scotland, Signer Dec. Ind. Gilbert M'Do. Lafayette, France, Major General United States Army.

Baron DeKalb, Germany, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Poland, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Charles Lee, Wales, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Richard Montgomery, Ireland, Maj. General, U. S. A.

William Moultrie, England Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Arthur St. Clair, Scotland, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Baron Steuben, Prussia, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Horatio Gates, England, Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Hugh Mercer, Scotland, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Count Pulaski, Poland, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Alex. Hamilton, Island of Nevis, colonel, Washington's aid.

James Jackson, England, colonel and afterward United States Senator. William Croghan, Ireland, major, U. S. A. William R. Davie, England, major, U. S. A. John James, Ireland, major, U. S. A. James Crayte, Scotland, captain, U. S. A. Andrew Irving, Ireland, lieutenant, U. S. A. John Paul Jones, Scotland, captain, U. S. Navy. George Bryan, Ireland, a patriot, M. C. 1775. Charles Clinton, Ireland, a patriot, and father of James and Geo. Clinton, New York.

"Put none but Americans on guard tonight!" Such is the sentiment which the know-nothings attribute to Washington, surrounded as he was by foreigners who served under him. Two of his aids appointed by himself were foreigners, sharing in his confidence, his councils, and his camp, viz—Hamilton and Kosciuszko. Hamilton afterwards, when he became President, was by him appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and made one of his cabinet, and Kosciuszko appointed by Congress major general. Washington, in the exercise of his power under the constitution, in the formation of the Supreme Court of the United States, nominated and the Senate confirmed, James Wilson, a Scotchman one of its judges.

RENUNCIATION OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—Mr. Win D. Doll, of Frederick, Md., having joined the Know-Nothings, and found out what the concern is made of, now renounces and denounces it as a thing of evil. He says in a communication to the Citizen:

"I attended, I think, but four meetings, certainly not more than six, which were amply sufficient to convince me that no man of true patriotism and liberal feelings could remain among them without sacrificing his honor, and compromising his freedom of will and opinion. Instead of meeting with the patriotic, the intelligent, and the liberal, with a few exceptions, I met with the bigot, the intolerant, the proscriptionist, the super-arrogated and broken down leaders of the old Whig Party, and the disappointed office-seeking Democrat. Its main body being men of that creed, the residue, those who had once acted with the Democratic party. I saw that their aim was to break down the party of which I had been a member from my youth, and under whose wise, republican, and generous policy my Country had grown rich, great and powerful, and I determined to eschew it as a thing of evil—evil in its origin and evil in its pursuits. Under Democratic rule I had always been free to act, think and speak for myself. I had never been controlled by caucuses or cliques. I voted as I pleased, and no one ever dared to question the propriety of my conduct; but there I was bound in will and purpose, to do as those in authority might dictate, under pain of the dreadful displeasure of those who seek power, place and profit by the organization, and who give direction to it. I regard it as a foul egg, hatched after a protracted and elaborate incubation in the old Whig nest, and whose chick strongly resembles in form and feature, the *Crauca bird* ancient Federalism, and advise all my Democratic fellow-citizens to give no heed to its outward and specious professions of "Americanism," for these are a farce, a mockery and a lie, and to avoid it as they would the viper, whose presence is contagion, whose sting is death.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—A few days since, while Mrs. Danforth, of Warren, Pa., was engaged in her usual duties, a heavy thunder storm came up, and in the midst of its fury a lightning stroke descended upon her, burning her hair from the crown of her head to the back of her neck, melting her hair pins, and proceeding down her body—leaving its mark as it went—until it passed through the floor. Strange to say, the lady lived and is rapidly recovering.

Broad Top Land FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale a tract of coal land on Broad Top, well timbered and plenty of coal, adjoining the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company's land, and within half a mile of McCauley's tract, where he has laid out a town at a place known as the Watering Trough.

Also, a tract of Woodland well timbered, with a Steam Saw Mill thereon, within a few hundred yards of the Raystown Branch and within six miles of the borough of Huntingdon. I will sell the land with or without the saw mill, or the engine, which is eighteen horse power, alone, as there is water power to the mill. Indisputable titles will be given.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Huntingdon, Pa.
May 8, 1855—4f.

J. W. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Commissioner for Pennsylvania,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

ATTENDS to buying, selling and locating Land and Land Warrants, pays taxes, loans money on real estate security on commission, examines and makes abstracts of title &c. Any business intrusted will be attended to promptly and with fidelity.

Refer to Hon. George Taylor, and members of the Bar at Huntingdon.
May 16, 1855. 6m.

BRIGADE ORDER.

The First Battalion of 4th Brigade 14th Division, P. M. under command of Maj. Geo. W. Garretson are ordered to meet in full uniform at Huntingdon on Wednesday 30th day of May for inspection.

RALPH CROTSLEY, Brigade Inspector.
May 15, 1855.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., issued out of Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on Saturday the 2d day of June next, the following described property:

One House and Lot in the borough of Petersburg, fronting sixty feet on Main street, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to a street, bounded on the East by Abraham Renner, on the North by Abraham Cross, well, having thereon erected a two story frame house painted white, and a shop.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John G. Ritter and Rebecca Ritter.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.
May 8, 1855.

Notice is Hereby Given, to the Officers of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society,

That a meeting of the Executive Committee of said society, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 5th of June next at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of making arrangements for holding an agricultural fair, during the coming fall.

As the Executive Committee is composed of the various officers of the Society, it is desirable that all should make it suit to attend.

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS Pres't.
J. S. BARR, Sec'y.
J. S. ISETT,
May 16, 1855.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The Register of Wills in and for Huntingdon county, has granted to the undersigned, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed upon the estate of Joseph Norris, dec'd. And letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Norris late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. All persons having claims against either of said estates will present them, and those indebted make payment to us.

JOHN NORRIS,
D. H. CAMPBELL, Adm'rs.
Penn township, May 1, 1855.—2f.

Chopping Mill, and Saw Mill, FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his property at private sale, consisting of a farm of 107 ACRES.

forty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in timber, and capable of being cleared and cultivated; situated four miles from Mill Creek in Kishacoquillas Valley, Huntingdon county, upon which are erected one dwelling house, one new frame bank barn, one saw mill, one chopping mill, with a good water power to drive the same. The chopping mill is geared so that bars may be attached for grinding wheat. The property is in the midst of a good settlement. There is also a good running distillery connected with said chopping mill, which will be sold along with said property, either with or without the distillery machinery and vessels, as the purchaser may desire. The above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers and possession given at any time.

JAMES McDONALD, Jr.
Brady township, May 1, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register &c., of Huntingdon county on the estate of Ezekiel Corbin, late of Union township, dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, and those indebted will make payment to us.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.
Union tp., May 1, 1855.

BROAD-TOP DEPOT.

LAST ARRIVAL OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening at the old stand of Josiah Cunningham & Son at the head of the Broad Top basin, a splendid assortment of new Goods, consisting of

DRY-GOODS GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Also—BACON, SALT, FISH & PLASTER. And in short everything that is usually kept in a country store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in town.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the best market prices. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of merchandise, produce &c.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1855.

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 Enckes to the Woodcock Valley Road. 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 Martinsburgh 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,
April 18, 1855.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

FLOUR and WHEAT on hand and for sale at the store of

D. P. GWIN.

JOHN FRISCH, WATCH MAKER,

Can be found at E. SNARE'S Jewelry Store. All work warranted. ml 13, '55.

If You want to feel Comfortable, CALL at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, where you can get a new suit for less money than you can get the same for at any house in Philadelphia. April 24.

Ham, Shoulders and Fitch just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

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 wholesale 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.

BALTIMORE GARD.

CARR, GIESE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF FLOUR, GRAIN AND LUMBER

SPEARS' WHARF, BALTIMORE. Agents for Newark and Rosedale Co Cement and Plaster.

Fine and G. A. Salt, constantly on hand. N. B.—Liberal CASH advances made on consignments on receipt.

Baltimore, Jan. 31, 1855.

TRACT OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of John Wakefield, dec'd., will offer at private sale, all that certain tract of LAND, situate in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., late the residence of the said John Wakefield dec'd., containing 330 ACRES,

more or less, 190 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered—sufficient Locust and Chestnut thereon to fence the whole farm, with an abundance of Rock oak, Poplar &c. There is a good water power and a site for a Grist or Saw Mill. There is erected on the premises a good two story frame house and bank barn—also another farm house and barn—log barn—also, two tenant houses, four apple orchards, two of grapefruit, beginning to bear, ten never failing springs, so that every field can be supplied with water.—From 40 to 50 acres suitable for meadow.

The above property situated in the heart of one of the best wheat growing valleys in central Pennsylvania, is of the best quality of limestone and red-shale land. It is convenient to market, being five miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, and three miles from Shireleysburg, and is a desirable situation for those wishing to purchase. For a wheat or stock farm it is not surpassed in this part of the State.

N. B.—If not sold before the 15th of August next, it will be offered on that day at public outcry, on the premises.

For particulars address George P. Wakefield on the premises, or John R. Hunter, Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Geo. P. WAKEFIELD, } Executors
JNO. R. HUNTER, }

April 11, 1855—ts.