

The League of the Abolitionists at home and abroad to overthrow the Constitution.

It has not escaped the notice of careful observers that great changes are taking place in the conditions of mankind and of governments. Two of the leading powers of Europe have undertaken to control and govern the world. They have sent their armies to crush the Russian Empire in the East, and they have organized a secret union with the abolitionists of this country to break in pieces the colossal republic of the West. In the sacrifice of human life, in the expenditure of treasure, in the means of attracting public attention and diverting the public mind, the contest with Russia far surpasses the silent efforts made to destroy our institutions; but in permanent effect upon the well being of the human family, in momentous consequences to the race, the success of the Allies here would far transcend their most complete triumphs over the Czar and his forces.

The destruction of the Russian navy in the Black Sea because it might be used at some future day to strengthen the empire and ultimately to threaten the supremacy of France and England in the west of Europe, and the overthrow of this government, would complete the triumphs of the two Powers and leave them the easy masters of the world. A year and a half ago it was not deemed probable that the British aristocracy and the French Emperor—for they are the aggressive parties, the true Holy Alliance—would find an actual enemy in Russia. When Lord Clarendon pompously avowed a cordial union between the Cabinets of London and Paris, and signified to this country the intention of the alliance to regulate the political concerns of America, though it was not then concerned that Nicholas would be an accomplice it was not expected that he would be an enemy. What was known to be the weakness of Russia—her insufficient navy in the Black Sea—was relied upon by the Western Powers as a sufficient guarantee that Nicholas would keep the peace. That was the salient point in the Russian overtures, and when the Emperor became intractable, the whole means of the Allies were concentrated upon it, and they have succeeded in destroying it. In the destruction of the Russian navy, as the English had previously destroyed that of Spain and Holland, with a view of crushing a growing maritime and commercial rival, the Cabinet of London has accomplished all that it desires. Nothing more can be done against Russia that will not positively injure the cause of British industry. What else is really required to satisfy the ambitious cravings of the Emperor of the French and to fortify the Napoleonic dynasty, time will show. Meanwhile, no matter what may be the termination of the war—no matter how degrading the submission of Russia, nothing has been effected so long as this republic is permitted to exert its corroding influence upon the thrones and sceptres of European monarchy.

The late Foreign Minister, M. Drouyn de L'Huys, said to our Secretary of Legation:—"We (France and England) are in more danger from peace with the U. States than from the war with Russia." He saw the political and moral influence of this government and people upon those of Western Europe; he knew that it was possible to destroy the aggressive power of Russia in the Black Sea by a single campaign, and he thus presented the key that will unlock and expose the secret machinations now in force in the combination of the abolitionists of the two continents to overthrow the Federal Union. He was right. His system of government rests upon the will of a single man—ours upon the will of the people. His has been the plaything in turn of rival aspirants for the seat of power—the cause of will revolutions—surging from abolitionism to republicanism—now the sport of anarchy—the populace, long restrained and oppressed, maddened with rage and crazy for blood, and then as if by magic hushed into silence and obedient submission. Ours has been for more than seventy years the scene of a more than untroubled, peaceful and successful industry, general education, religious and political tolerance, and the asylum of the oppressed of every country. We have extended our population from three to twenty-five millions—we have tripled our territorial area, for every acre of which we have paid a fair equivalent. Our organic forms are those adopted by the fathers of the republic, not a line or a precept of which has been set aside.

Our system and those of France and England are essential antipodes. They make ceaseless war upon each other by the testimony they respectively bear to mankind of the two principles as found in practical results. We seek the regeneration of France, just as the human mind, becoming enlightened, removes from itself the shackles of ignorance, and of social and political errors. Ours is the Christian word, to be delivered to the unbelieving Jews of monarchial Europe. We secure its promulgation by works in the peaceful vineyards of popular freedom.

Many of the leading politicians of England and France expect that the year 1856 will bring about the overthrow of the American government. They regard the mine to effect this as already set in the cordial union of the abolition societies of the two continents, by which they hope to secure the triumph of an anti-slavery President in the North, and thus effect the disruption of the federal compact. Vast sums of money have already been forwarded to confidential agents here to influence the American press and people, to assure the election of an abolitionist to the Presidency, which they know is revolution and an utter breakdown to the existing government.

It may be said that the alliance of our abolitionists with the governing classes of Europe is improbable in its nature and impossible in fact. Those who thus argue have a very limited idea of the schemes and expenditures which the rulers in Europe have adopted and made to perpetuate their power. They forget that the present war with Russia, which has cost them a thousand lives a day, and hundreds of millions of treasure, was undertaken, not to settle a long standing quarrel, not to vindicate individual rights, not to avenge a national insult, but to cripple a State whose rapid growth threatened at some future time to make it their rival upon the sea as well as the land. Upon both these elements the government of the United States is not superior, is equal to either of the assailants of Russia. Our republican system, our great commerce, our manufactures, our unrivalled agriculture, our boundless resources, our facilities for concentrating our population, our geographical defences, the very breadth of our front, and the depth of our inland—all these things make us a fearful enemy, and one more effective in peace than in war.

There is but a single weak point in our position, and that is in the possible overthrow of the federal constitution by intrigue. If the monarchists of Europe and the madness of our abolitionists can do it, it will be done. If money can buy, treason betray, or fanaticism surrender the citadel of the public liberties, it will be surrendered.—N. Y. Herald.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 22.

The Pork Trade in the West.

For some months past the pork trade has attracted more than the usual attention of parties immediately interested, and as we are now close upon the period when active operations will commence, a glance at the present position of the business, and its future prospects, will not be without interest, especially as it is a branch of trade in which not only producers and packers, but also almost every class of merchantile men, are concerned directly or indirectly. Hog products enter largely into the food of mankind in every nation, and the products of the United States have generally furnished sufficient for home consumption, and a very considerable surplus for export. In point of importance, therefore, hogs are next to breadstuffs in farm products, and this season the importance of the trade is largely enhanced by the extraordinary high prices that prevail. In the first place, producers and the country at large are interested, because, if a foreign demand should be experienced at present high rates, provisions would serve to a greater extent than in any former year the place of gold, in settling our balances with foreign countries. In the next place, consumers are interested, because, if present prices are sustained, every description of meat must rise high throughout the year, and last, but not least, packers are interested, because, if prices are not sustained for the manufactured articles, heavy losses will be encountered for the purchases already made and to be made during the early part of the season. As the course of prices for products will be governed by the supply and demand, we will direct our inquiries, first and chiefly to these two points.

As to supply, the general impression is, that the number of hogs in the West will fall short of last year, when the packing was twenty-two per cent deficient as compared with the previous season. This supposition is based on the following ground: In almost every hog producing State the corn crop of 1854 was largely short, and the stock of hogs was consequently not kept up, so that the number in the country at this time, is not sufficient to make a crop equal to last year's packing, notwithstanding the present superabundant supply of corn. Then, in addition to this there is known to be a large deficiency in the supply of old product that will go over into the new season. Thus a deficiency in supplies, sufficient, it is supposed to justify the rates that are now being paid for hogs, is figured up by operators. Were the hypothesis upon which these conclusions are based reliable beyond any reasonable doubt, the result of the business would be certainly satisfactory, but this cannot be said to be the case.

It is unquestionably true that the number of hogs in the country at this time is largely deficient as compared with last year; but it being also true that a small proportion of the hogs actually produced go into the hands of packers, it may well be questioned whether the present heavy crop of corn, and the high prices that prevail for hogs will not operate to a very large extent towards making up the deficiency that exists in numbers, so far as regards the packing business, and also to so increase the weight as to no more than annihilate the anticipated falling off. Experience we believe, has fully established the fact that high prices for corn, and low prices for hogs, prevailing at the same time, have never failed to result in a short packing of the latter regardless of the number of hogs in the country; and low priced hogs have in most cases produced the opposite result. The latter, therefore, is the main point to which attention should be directed in determining the probable extent of the crop, for notwithstanding the deficiency in number admitted in the country, the circumstances referred to above may produce not only a full crop but an excess. Let us then compare the prices of corn and hogs at this date for two years:

| | 1854. | 1855. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Hogs per 100 lbs. net, | \$ 400 | \$ 675 |
| New corn per bushel, | 60 | 35 |

Last season the tendency in the price of hogs was downwards, while corn tended upwards, and at this time corn is heavy and hogs are firm. We find, therefore, a class of circumstances in existence that are well calculated to increase the packing. Those engaged in the trade can readily see, we presume, how this may be done. Out of ten or twelve million hogs produced annually in the Western and Southern States, not much over three millions enter into the reports of packers. Circumstances, therefore, such as high or low prices of hogs, an abundance or scarcity of corn, tend to increase or diminish stocks, and this is done by farmers exerting themselves to feed or neglecting to prepare their stock for market, or selling closely, or retaining full supplies for domestic consumption. If all the farmers in the Western States were to contribute or withhold one or two hogs each, to or from the usual supply, this alone would make a difference of half a million of hogs in the number packed.

With the foregoing view of matters it is evident that the anticipations of a short crop are by no means sure to be realized, but on the contrary, we regard it as highly probable, unless a sudden reaction and material decline should take place in prices, that the number of hogs packed will be equal to that of last year, while in weight there will be an increase of at least fifteen per cent. This would give an increase for 1855-6 over 1854-5 of fifteen per cent, in pounds, or an aggregate on last year's crop as reported of about sixty-five million pounds. The stock of old products, now in the country, as compared with those of the corresponding date last year, are deficient about forty-five million pounds, thus leaving an excess of twenty million pounds for the products of 1855-6. Now as to the demand, it is well known, that prices, after they reach a certain point, exercise a great influence on the consumption even in the necessities of life. The consumption of flour, which is the prime necessity, fell off last year fully one-third, in consequence of high rates; and in the event of such prices prevailing for provisions, as would justify \$6 75 for hogs, we must estimate the falling off in local consumption at twenty-five per cent at least. The prices current at this date last year for the leading hog products compare as follows with the present course:

| | 1854. | 1855. |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Mess pork, | \$11 75 | \$20 00 |
| Bacon sides, | 6 1 | 12 1 |
| Bacon shoulders, | 5 1/2 | 11 1/2 |

Prices advanced gradually during the year

but fully two thirds of the stock went into consumption at rates ranging from \$12 to \$15 for mess pork, 6 to 8 cents for bacon; and 5 1/2 to 7 for bacon shoulders. At the rates that now prevail for hogs, mess pork would sell from the start at 18-50 and other products in equal proportion, so that the consumption will be influenced to the fullest extent by high prices.

Preserving Potatoes for Seed.

Mr J. N. Chandler, a correspondent of the Patent Office, speaking of the preservation of potatoes for seed, says the potato when obtained from its native mountains, was a small watery, and even bitter tuber, but by cultivation it has been brought into so high a refined state that most of the countries of the civilized globe look at it as one of the most important articles of food. In answer to the question by what means has it been made a chief article of food, he says by violating the laws of nature:

"Every one who has ever noticed the difference between the flavor of a potato in the fall when first dug, and one in spring which has been kept in a large cellar, has observed that the flavor became much impaired—much more so than those buried in holes in the earth where they retain nearly all their freshness and vitality. It has also been noticed that farmers who have small and inconvenient cellars, keep their potatoes in better condition than those who keep them in large cool ones. Hence by storing them in the weather and letting them wilt before planting, they become weakened in their nature, and are subject to degeneracy and finally to diseases.

"In order to obtain good potatoes for seed, make choice of a small spot of arable land on which water will not stand; an eastern slope and new ground is the best—plowed early in the spring, and furrowed four or five inches deep, two and a half feet apart. Select middling sized potatoes which have touched the ground during the winter previous, but do not cut them. Drop one every eight inches along the furrows and cover them by filling the furrows with earth. Then cover them with a top dressing of forest leaves or straw two inches deep. As soon as the tops of the young plants are two inches high pass between them with a shovel plow and follow with a hoe destroying the weeds and leveling the ground; do not bill. This is all you have to do until fall. When the ground begins to freeze, cover with straw chaff, or forest leaves six inches deep, to keep them from frost. Your potatoes will now have a chance to rest during the winter. In this way you will have the greatest yield and best quality. Continue this course from year to year, and the rot not only disappears, but your crop will increase 25 to 100 per cent. The third year you may increase your field crop by plowing in fine manure. You will now have had nature's course."

Why a Democrat Should Cling to his Principles.

The following truthful and vigorous editorial we clip from the Maysville Express.—It is in reply to an article in the Frankfort Commonwealth, asking why the old-line democrats should still cling to their party since the new party has sprung up:

"Why should any democrat still adhere to such a party? asks the Commonwealth. "We will try to answer; because it is the party of the constitution; because it is the party which has at all times resisted and baffled the designs of those who, whether insidiously or openly, made war against its wise provisions; because it is the party which would preserve this Union by preserving the constitution upon which this Union rests; because it is the party which defends the equal rights of the citizens, and makes no war upon his religious belief; because it is the party whose policy alone has been carried into the practical legislation of the government, and proved by long experience to be wise and beneficial; because it is the party which repealed the alien and sedition laws; because it is the party which crushed the power of the United States Bank, and repealed the bankrupt laws; because it is the party which recommended and enacted that wise financial measure, the sub-treasury system, by which the government for years has been enabled to control its own revenues without the loss of a single cent; because it is the party which enacted the revenue tariff of 1846; because it is the party whose representatives in Congress cast nearly all the votes which were given for the fugitive-slave law; because it is the party whose representative in Congress gave almost every vote which was given for the Nebraska bill; because it is the party which, though even opposed by those who now constitute the know-nothing party, and all other factions parties, has never been factious itself, and has survived the wreck of all parties; because it is the party which is alone national, and stands like a wall of adamant to resist, even unto death, all attacks upon our glorious constitution and Union, come from what quarter they may, whether from abolition traitors in the North or their recent allies in the South, the secret, oath-bound order of know-nothings; and because it is the party under whose administration of the government our nation has grown and prospered, until it has become the greatest, most happy, and most powerful on which the sun of heaven has ever shone."

From the Placer Times and Transcript, California.

The Recent Election.

The steamer which sails to-day will carry to the Atlantic States the official vote of California at the late election. Although defeated, the democracy of this State have reason to be proud of the result. The election returns establish the fact that not less than forty-six thousand votes were cast for the candidate for governor; and that the party, the true, old-line democracy, yet remain firm in their allegiance to principle. Gov. Bigler, as our standard-bearer, may well feel proud of the vote he received, as an evidence of the high estimation in which he is held by the mass of the democracy. The vote cast at the recent election, contrasted with that of 1853, compares favorably for the governor, notwithstanding his defeat. In 1853 he received 39,000 votes a majority of all that were cast at the election of that year. This year he has received over 46,000 votes.—Strange as it may appear to those who have attentively watched the incoming and outgoing of emigration by land and sea, the fact stands recorded that in the aggregate over ninety-five thousand votes were polled at the late election—exceeding by more than twenty thousand the vote of '53—and nearly six hundred thousand that of last year. When the fact is taken into consideration that, as we have the best cause to believe, upwards of six thousand of the naturalized

citizens who voted at the elections of '53 and '54, and who would generally have voted the democratic ticket, were disfranchised and excluded from the polls by reason of the decision of the supreme court a short time prior to the election, the vote received by the democratic ticket was truly gratifying, and the position of Gov. Bigler as a defeated candidate—overwhelmed, while battling for the time-honored principles of our fathers, by the rush of a new, enchaining, but delusive idea, and the machinations of a secret foe—is higher, infinitely higher and nobler, than that of those weak brethren who deserted the standard in the hour of danger, and proved traitors in the thickest of the fight.

President Pierce and the Indians.

The following interesting paragraphs we find in the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

"I learn that the President has determined on a new Indian policy for the government. Heretofore the policy has been removal. So soon as any questions should arise between the white man and his red brother, involving any serious difficulty, instead of meeting boldly the questions, and settling them, the previous policy of the government has been to remove the Indians further into the wilderness, and stave off the responsibility of the issues. The very necessity of the case now forces the government to change its policy for there is no longer any West to which to remove the poor Indian. The white population of California, Oregon and Washington, will soon demand that this incumbrance be started on the opposite track, and that the red man's path shall be eastward.—In this crisis, President Pierce has determined to adopt the opposite of the old policy, and continue the Indians on their reservation—cutting their boundaries instead of enlarging them. This will force them to turn their attention to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and tend to their rapid civilization.

"They will be surrounded on all sides by the music of the ploughman's merry whistle and the busy clink of the mechanic's hammer and these influences must affect in greater or less degree their wild and savage nature. On Lake Superior several tribes who had been thus surrounded by a more excellent civilization. One of the Sagawau tribe is now largely engaged in ship building, and has a large capital invested in the business. Others of the tribe are engaged in the various mechanical trades, and are doing well under the force of precisely the same policy which the government has determined to adopt towards all.

CARRYING IT TOO FAR.—The Phila. Daily News of Monday says:

"The market for breadstuffs on this side the water is said to be much above the advanced prices ruling in Liverpool and London. The French can now buy cheaper there than here. The New York Post says that the shipments now making are at one to two dollars, including charges, per barrel more for flour than in Liverpool; and this fact alone renders bills drawn against them unsafe. Speculation has been carried too far. The advance in the foreign markets has been more than anticipated long ago, and as the daily supplies in the New York market have much increased of late, prices are declining. We note another decline in flour and grain in the market, and the tendency is downward."

EVERY READER

Will please notice the advertisement headed "To Persons out of Employment," and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the publisher, \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not notified their license for the present year, are hereby notified to do so on or before the 21st November. As all licenses uncollected at that time will be left with the proper officer for collection. JOS. M. STEVENS, Co. Treasurer. Oct. 31, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Reed, dec'd, late of West township, Huntingdon county, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. PETER STRYKER, Administrator. Oct. 31, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE partnership heretofore existing in the name of Cunningham & Hewitt, at Moorsville, Barre township, Huntingdon county, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Hewitt, from the 10th inst. CUNNINGHAM & HEWITT. Oct. 31, 1855.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry, WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second Street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

- Gold Lever Watches, full jewel 18 carat cases, \$38 00
- Gold Lepines, 24 00
- Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, 22 00
- Silver Lepine, jewels, 9 00
- Superior Quarters, 7 00
- Gold Spectacles, 7 00
- Fine Siver do., 1 50
- Gold Bracelets, 3 00
- Ladies' Gold Pencils, 1 00
- Silver Tea Spoons, set, 5 00
- Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder, 1 00
- Watch Glasses, plain, 12 1/2 cents; Patent 18 1/2 Lunette, 25, other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. Oct. 31, 1855—ly.

THE handsomest assortment of De Lanes, Per-sinn Cloth, Larilla Cloth, Berage de Lanes, Paramette Cloth, and all wool Merinos, all wool de Lanes, of the best styles and selected with the greatest care, for sale by J. & W. SXTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of L. William Cummins, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated to JOHN CUMMINS, } Jackson GEORGE JACKSON, } township. Administrators. Nov. 6, 1855.—6t.

A DESIDERATUM.

M. JACOBS Amalgam Pens will be found on trial superior to gold or steel, costing less than that of either, and their quills open invariably do. They will be preferred—the acting of these pens resemble the quill more than the gold pen. One trial will prove the fact that they are the best pen yet introduced. Their durability is about 8 or 10 times as great as steel. Sold in Huntingdon and vicinity, exclusively by J. BRICKER, Oct. 31, 1855. opposite American office.

VALUABLE Lime Stone Land FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the premises, one mile from the mouth of Spruce Creek in Franklin township, Huntingdon co., On Tuesday, November 27th, 1855, TWO LIMESTONE FARMS.

One of which contains 265 ACRES, more or less. About 160 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance good timber land. On this farm there is erected a large BRICK HOUSE, now occupied by Daniel Shultz. A large barn, and all the convenient outbuildings. There is also a good well and spring of water, never known to fail, conveniently located to the house and barn.

The other of which contains about 157 ACRES, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared, and under excellent fence, and well cultivated; the balance is well timbered. On this farm is erected a good substantial STONE HOUSE, now occupied by H. L. Harvey. A small barn and a good well of water; and there is also a small orchard on it.

Both of the above farms are situated one mile from the depot of the Penna. Railroad, at the mouth of Spruce Creek, and four miles from the Pennsylvania Canal at Waterstreet; and in one of the best neighborhoods for a home market, in the interior of the State; being surrounded by numerous Iron Works.

TERMS:

On the first farm there is due a widow's dower of \$2759 27. On the second farm there is also due a widow's dower of \$1400. The purchaser will be subject to the payment of the above dower on the death of the widow; the interest to be paid annually until that time.

The balance of the purchase money to be paid as follows, to wit: \$500 to be paid on each farm when the property is knocked down, or satisfactory security given therefor. The purchaser of the first farm to pay \$1000 on the first day of April, 1856, when a deed shall be executed and delivered, and possession given of the farm. The balance to be secured by bond and mortgage, and the time of payment to be in 3, 4, 5, or 10 equal annual payments to suit the purchaser. The purchaser of the second farm to pay \$500 on the 1st of April, 1856, and the balance secured as in the case of the first farm, with same privileges as to time of payment. Any information relative to said farms, can be had on enquiring of FISHER & McMURTRIE, Huntingdon, Penna. October 17,—ts.

Books! Books!

30,000 VOLUMES far below their retail price. The subscriber is happy to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has added very largely to his already extensive and varied stock of new and popular books, and can now boast as great a variety and at the same low prices as the City book stores. His stationary is of great variety and well selected, viz: Fancy and plain, note letter and cap paper and envelopes, gold pens and holders, from \$1 upward, Pen and Pocket Knives, Fancy and Plain Portfolios and Pocket Books, Ink and Inkstands, Razors, Straps, Brushes, &c. School Books in quantities to country merchants and teachers at city wholesale prices. Wrapping paper constantly on hand, 1,000 pieces of wall paper of every kind; window paper and painted shades with Putnam's patent self-adjusting curtain fixtures. All the above at Philadelphia retail prices. Call and examine, "I will endeavor to please." Store on Railroad Street. W. M. COLON. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a precept me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d of Aug. 1855, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday (and 19th day) of Nov. A. D. 1855, for the trial of all issues in said Court, which remains undetermined by the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required. Dated at Huntingdon the 22d of Aug., in the year of our Lord 1855, and the 79th year of American Independence. JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 22, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, AT THE BROAD-TOP DEPOT.

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening at the head of the Broad Top Basin a large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of DRY-GOODS GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, WILLOWWARE, HATS, & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, And a general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Also—BACON, SALT, FISH & PLASTER. And in short, every thing usually kept in a country store. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and see whether we cannot make it your interest to patronize us. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices. The highest market prices paid for all kinds of grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of merchandise, produce &c. Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1855.

A HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house and lots now occupied and three lots of ground, situate in the north east corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two story frame. The lots will be sold separately or altogether, to suit purchasers. For further particulars call on the subscriber. October 16. A. J. WHITE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thomas Read, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said deceased, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said deceased or the late firm of Read & Son, are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN READ, Administrator. Huntingdon, Oct. 23, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale until Monday the 26th November, 1855, that valuable tract of limestone land upon which he has heretofore resided, situate in Franklin township, Huntingdon county; adjoining lands of Alexander Stewart, Hugh Seeds, Joseph Dyart and others, containing about 190 ACRES,

about 160 of which are cleared and cultivated. The improvements are a good bank barn, a double two story stone dwelling house, wagon shed, corn crib and other out buildings. There is also a good orchard on it; a well of water at the house and one at the barn. It is situate within one mile of the station on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Spruce Creek, and is one of the best wheat farms in the county. If not sold at private sale before the 26th November next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale on the premises. The property will be shown, and terms made known at any time on application to David Henderson of Franklin township. JAMES DYSART. October, 9th, 1855.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Numer, dec'd, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. The books &c. of the dec'd will be found at the Boot and Shoe store of Peter Swoopo. AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, Administrator. Oct. 10, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Call and Subject before you Purchase. GEO. GWIN, HAS just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening one of the prettiest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to the borough of Huntingdon. It would be useless to mention all of the goods we have on hand—LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles.

A large stock of Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, Bonnets, Undersleeves, Collars, Spencers, Cassimers, Cloths, Vestings, Laces, Silk Mitts, Delaines, De Berge, Kid Gloves, and all kinds of goods generally kept in a country store. Also—a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Glassware, Queensware and Cedarware. A large and good supply of Fresh Groceries. Call and see my goods and examine for yourselves.

Thankful for the patronage of the past by my friends, and the public generally, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Oct. 2, 1855.

If you want to buy Good and Cheap GOODS, CALL AT D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as French Merinos, A lapens, Paramette, Cloth, Persian Cloth, Plain all Wool De Lanes, Fancy De Lanes, Deberze, Coburgs, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, and Prints of all descriptions. Also, Cloths Cassimers, Plain and Fancy Cassimers, Vestings, also a large lot of dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Colars, Undersleeves, Rigulets, Silk Bonnets, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Flannels of all kinds, Tussey's Woolen Table Covers, Shawls, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Tickens, Checks, Gingham, &c. Also, Groceries of all kinds, Hats and Caps, Shawls, Ribbons, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Queensware, Backets, Trays, Baskets, and all goods usually kept in a country store. My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices. Oct. 2, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of L. Cornelius Decker, dec'd, late of the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. MATTEBN, Admr. Oct. 2, 1855.

A FARM OF 220 ACRES FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale his farm in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about 35 miles from the borough of Huntingdon. It contains about 220 acres, about 100 cleared and in cultivation, about 12 of which are meadow. The improvements are a good two story log and frame house, good bank barn, saw mill, smoke house, wood house and other out buildings. The uncleared part is well timbered. There is an excellent well of water at the door, and several springs and a variety of excellent fruit trees on the property. Possession will be given on the first of April next. A bargain will be offered, and any person wishing to purchase a home will do well by calling and examining the property soon. JOHN COLSTOCK. Oct. 10, 1855.

The best assortment of Carpet and Oil Cloth just received and for sale by J. & W. SXTON.

FISHER'S Ague powders, just received and for sale by J. & W. SXTON.