

Circular to the Vice Presidents of the Penna. State Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN:—When our State Agricultural Society was instituted, it was deemed essential to its progress that one Vice President should be elected from every Congressional District, so that through their zeal and influence in every locality, united action might be had on every measure tending to its prosperity.

The progress, however, already made, is but the beginning of the grand scheme of agricultural improvement, contemplated by the founders of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. We are only as yet on the threshold of that vast storehouse—the soil, whose hidden treasures challenge our utmost efforts; and having put our hands to the plough, it would be criminal, if not unpardonable, to pause or look back—onward and onward in all sincerity, must be our word and rule of action!

First of all among the great undertakings, is agricultural education, if indeed, it is not the very foundation stone, without which, no superstructure can be raised worthy our efforts, or commensurate to the agricultural position and prosperity of the State. You are aware that a Farmers' High School has been chartered, which gave it a name, and that recently it has found a habitation. But, gentlemen, its means of support are not provided, except so far as ten thousand dollars, which the State Society is authorized to advance towards it.

In regarding our ways and means, I thought of the expediency of soliciting our fellow-citizens to become Life Members of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. If one thousand could be found throughout the State, to enrol themselves at ten dollars each, it would cover the first instalment to the Farmer's High School. Ten dollars is a small pittance, compared to the wealth of thousands that reside within the bounds of Pennsylvania, and surely their patriotism and public spirit can in no other form find a more fitting object for their display, than the advancement of the agriculture of the country.

Even their individual interests, if properly considered, are intimately, if not directly, connected with the promoting of husbandry. So pervasive is this interest, that neither high nor low, rich nor poor, can escape sympathizing with its general condition.

I would, therefore, gentlemen, most respectfully and earnestly suggest the expediency of setting on foot in your several districts, as I have done in Philadelphia, subscriptions for Life Membership in our State Agricultural Society; and to remit whatever may be subscribed to the Treasurer, with the names of the subscribers, so that the Secretary may record them, and transmit certificates to each. We who have spent time and money in the cause, may, with a good grace, call upon our friends to lend a helping hand, not for our sakes, but for the sake of the great farming interest of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully, JAMES GOWEN, Pres't Penna. Agricultural Society, November 10, 1855.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Staff of Life.

The most important consideration for mankind, so far as relates to the things of this world, is involved in the one simple word, "agriculture." For although there are three great necessities required for the sustenance of human life, namely—food, fuel and clothing; yet the first named is by far the most essential. Without food we die. The cheapness or dearth, therefore, the scarcity or abundance of breadstuffs, are the matters which come home to every household, and particularly to those classes of our brethren, who emphatically earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Boundless should be our gratitude to Divine Providence for having placed us, in His wisdom and goodness, in a land overflowing with milk and honey—a land where agricultural industry is, in nineteen seasons out of twenty, sure of a plentiful return—in a land where labor is amply remunerated—and where careful farmers may ever gather grain into their barns, and feed their cattle, sheep and horses on a thousand hills, and in as many meadows. Nay, when crops are short in Europe, our surplusage alone will supply much of the deficiency of the Old World—thus bringing gold and silver to our shores in exchange; and the only regret is, that when wheat is at famine prices in Europe, it is sure to advance to equal rates in the United States. Such, however, is the unfeeling effect of the commercial law of demand and supply. When, a few years since, a failure in the potato crop of Ireland, produced up to that period, unexampled prices for wheat in Great Britain, it will be remembered that even with an abundant crop, the cereal grains rose to the same, and in many instances, to higher prices here at home. But then our population as a mass could better afford to pay the advance; and although there might have been poverty, for "the poor ye have always with you"—yet there was little, if any death by starvation, owing to the want of provisions. And then we enjoy another advantage, which is possessed by no European nation—and that is, a crop of Indian corn or maize, five times as large as our wheat. Thus, by the blessing of God, absolute famine, with our soil and climate, becomes next to impossible.

The subject of crops is one of peculiar interest just now, when our breadstuffs are high in quotations, owing to the deficient harvests in Germany, France, Italy and Spain, and only an average yield in England. Our own cereal crops are this year unusually great, and yet we pay heavy prices for the "staff of life," because of the shortcomings abroad. But let us examine into this matter more closely and analytically, and in the course of our researches and calculations, we think we may promise much valuable information, well worthy the attention of our farming friends and readers in every State of the Union. In the first place, then, what is the amount of our wheat crop?

In 1850, the wheat produced in the United States amounted to 100,479,150 bushels.—This year it is estimated at 175,000,000 bushels, estimated at the Atlantic port prices, to be worth \$330,000,000. The surplus for export if required, is about 60,000,000 of bushels, worth nearly \$100,000,000. In Pennsylvania, the wheat raised amounts to nearly eight bushels for each inhabitant. In Maine half a bushel—in New York four bushels—and in Michigan thirteen bushels—in Mississippi half a bushel.

In 1850, the crop of Indian corn in the United States was 592,326,612 bushels—in 1855, it is estimated at nearly 800,000,000 of bushels, worth at Atlantic city prices, \$700,000,000. The surplus is probably 300,000,000 bushels for export, if required.

As a vast source of income, and as a means of paying a heavy indebtedness to Europe, let us look to the aggregate value of our export of breadstuffs; and in this exhibit we certainly have cause for congratulation.

Exports of Breadstuffs and Provisions from the United States to Foreign Countries, for each fiscal year, from 1846 to 1854, viz:

Table with columns: YEARS, VALUE, BUSHELS. Lists data for years 1846-1854 and various states including Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Dis. Columbia, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, California.

Stay Where You Are.

In the West we have met with persons possessed for a mania of clearing land. As long as their farm afford unlimited opportunities for chopping down huge trees and burning up huge logs, they work away with the ardor of passion; but the moment they have made their farms tillable and their houses inhabitable, they take no further interest in them whatever, and are eager to sell out and plunge deeper into the woods to ply again the axe and the brand. Thus the country is cleared rapidly; but the blood of the people is fevered, and the passion for change continues after the good done by it has been accomplished.

Then necessity for a rapid clearing of land has ceased. We have cleared faster than we have appropriated. The Eastern and Middle States present an expanse, almost unbroken, of half cultivated land, dotted with attractive homes. A large number, probably a majority—of those who occupy those homes are, at least, willing, if they are not desirous, to sell their farms and try their fortunes in a newer region. They know that the burden of life is heavy to be borne where they are; they hope it will be lighter somewhere else. They forget that the life of no honest man is easy. They omit from their calculation all the unseen and spiritual advantages of a permanent residence. They overlook the fact that the real nutriment of a tree or a man flows in from the minute tendrils of the root, scarcely visible to the eye, which a removal rudely tears away. They have neglected to make their homes charming, by planting the ornamental shrubs, the shading tree, the beautiful flower. They have not enlisted in their corps of co-operators the next to omnipotent aid of Science nor bound themselves to the fields they till by the interest of varied, intelligent Experiment. They do not know that new lands, though they give a large increase, yet draw large tribute from the men who go to live upon them. The forest and the prairie do not yield without a struggle, nor without imparting some of their wildness to their conquerors. It is a game of Give and Take between civilized man and wild nature.

The most of men over twenty-five years of age, who have good footing upon their native soil, we believe the advice is good. Stay where you are, determine to stay as long as life lasts! Persevering toil, guided by thinking head and ennobled by degrees, and beautified by the old home and fertile marsh, and convert the mortgage and the sterile field, and drain the too fertile marsh, and convert stones into stone fences, and make the farm the pride of the township and the delight of its owner. Stay where you are, and try it! There those who should remove—the young, the strong, the unencumbered, the one-too-many in a family. But, if possible, such should remove but once, seeking not a stopping place, but a permanent home in which, and around which, all is best in their natures may gather and centre.—Life Illustrated.

New York.—The official returns from every District in New York show that the State Senate will consist of 17 Republicans, 11 Know Nothings, 3 Softs, and 1 Hard Democrat. The Assembly will contain 42 Republicans, 48 Democrats, and 38 Know-Nothing.

Second Report of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

To James Gowen, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society.

DEAR SIR:—You have already learned by our short report, made in compliance with the regulations of your society, that it is less than one year since our first organization.

Because of the apathy of many of our good citizens as regards Agricultural improvements, we met with some discouragement in our first effort; many had been in the habit of following in the footsteps of their good fathers who had spent their energies in felling the forest, and in doing those things only which were necessary to feed, clothe and protect their offspring and leave to them those desirable habitations which they now enjoy for further development.

But laboring almost against hope we proceeded to make arrangements for a county fair, which was held on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of October last.

Great credit is due to our committee of arrangement, who met the responsibilities and duties imposed upon them with fearlessness, notwithstanding a want of guarantee of funds to pay their expense. They selected a field of about three acres with Huntingdon in full view and in sight of the beautiful highly cultivated and promising young nursery of Hon. George Taylor and Theodore H. Cremer, Esq.

The exhibition far exceeded our highest anticipations especially as regards fruit, vegetables, domestic manufactures, fine needle work and ornamental, in which our fair sex have done to themselves and to our county great credit.

And, although we have attended most of our State fairs, we think that the beauty of our Huntingdon county ladies' handy-work would not suffer in comparison with any thing we saw exhibited there.

But the most gratifying part of our fair was the number and respectability of the persons in attendance all of whom appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings.—There was a happy mingling of the men of science with farmers, merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, moving and associating in such pleasant harmony as to be a pleasant precursor of that happy day, when science will be so closely united with labor, and especially with agricultural pursuits, that those useful occupations will not be abandoned for want of respectability. And nothing tended more to enhance the pleasure of our association than the great number and respectability of the fair sex who were in attendance, without whose approbation and encouragement, all our efforts at improvement and reformation must be for ever in vain.

Indeed we never had the pleasure of mingling with so large an assembly of people, whose moral deportment would not suffer in comparison with those with whom it was our privilege to be associated upon that occasion. And although the crowd was so great that it was difficult for the public houses to accommodate all, yet none suffered for want of accommodations, as the citizens of the place freely spread out their hospitable boards with that bland hospitality without which our world would be a solitude. And the whole was concluded by a sparkling address by John Williamson, Esq.

We have 523 members, 20 of whom are life members.

Receipts of the society \$1083.34; expenditures \$750; balance in hand of Treasurer \$330.

And in conclusion we have only to remark that agriculture has received a new and healthy impulse in our country. And we are constituted social beings, with a law of our nature constantly craving relaxation from mental and physical toil, in holy-days or amusements of some kind, we believe it manifested great wisdom on the part of those who projected agricultural associations, doubtless foreseeing, that whilst they were promoting those institutions which were calculated to enhance the wealth and comfort of our community, they were doing still more to elevate our moral and intellectual powers in anticipation of that distant future, when that human tide now rolling to the far west shall react, and when "horns and thistles" the original curse, shall be so far removed that our fertile soil will yield all the comforts of life for the sustenance of hundreds of millions of our posterity.

Very Respectfully Yours, JONATHAN McWILLIAMS.

Teachers' Institute at Scottville. According to previous notice, the school teachers of Clay and adjoining townships met in Convention at the Baptist church in Scottville.

At the hour fixed upon, Mr. Barr called the house to order—stated the object of such conventions, and proceeded to address the teachers present on the nature and importance of the teacher's calling; showing in a forcible and eloquent manner, the necessity of teachers convening and consulting each other as to the best modes of conveying instruction in common schools.

On motion H. Hudson was elected secretary. The first subject offered for consideration, was the best and most efficient mode of teaching Orthography, and the alphabet.—Suggestions were first offered on these subjects by Mr. Barr, then severally taken up, and discussed by Messrs Moreland, Beers, Hudson, Baker and Stains. By request Mr. Barr then gave instructions and illustrations on the breathings and aspirations of the consonants.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

At the arrival of the appointed time, Mr. Barr called the house to order, and an appropriate prayer was offered by Mr. Kenzie L. Green. Mr. Barr then proceeded to address the house on the origin, progress and perfection of the common school system—urging upon all the necessity of taking a lively interest in the cause and showing by example the high state of perfection it had arrived at in other parts of the county.

On motion of Mr. Moreland, the subject of school government was then offered for consideration, and a lively interest was manifested by all present. The subject was warmly discussed by Messrs. Beers, Baker, Sr., Stains, Moreland, Hudson and Baker Jr. The characteristic topic of division seeming to be the necessity, or abolition of corporal punishment in school. By request Mr. Barr gave his views upon the subject which were that corporal punishment should be the last resort. Mr. Ashman then made some short and pointed remarks on the prerequisite of teachers first understanding how to govern themselves, before attempting to govern others, and were followed by appropriate ones, coming from Messrs Glasgow and Green.

On motion adjourned to meet Saturday at 8 1/2 P. M.

This day being taken up in examining teachers and other miscellaneous business. HENRY HUDSON, Secretary.

CHEAP BUILDING MATERIALS.—Very desirable and durable buildings are now being constructed in the West and in New York State, the walls of which are composed of stone-cutter's spalls or chips, coarse gravel, sand and lime, mixed into a mortar, at the rate of one part of lime to eight parts of the other ingredients. Moveable moulds are set to form the walls, and the mixture shoveled in and left to harden, and then the mould is raised for another course. Wooden frames are inserted as the work progresses, for doors and windows; and it seems that stone caps are not required, since the mass hardens into a sort of artificial stone.

CURIOUS RUSSIAN CUSTOM.—On Whit-Monday and the following Sunday, there is a great promenade in the summer gardens, namely, the exhibition of brides. The Russian tradesmen, on these days, expose their marriageable daughters in order to marry them, or, as they term it, to give them away. Under the lime trees of the principle Allee are two long rows of gaily-dressed girls, packed close together, like the pipes of an organ. Behind each stands the match-maker, and the mothers and other female relatives. Through this double row the spectators and wife-seeking Russians slowly walk. The latter notice any face that pleases them, and the match-maker belonging to it. The exhibition lasts till a late hour.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! Created by the Arrival at L. WESTBROOK'S Of a Large and Splendid Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, For Men, Women, Misses Boys and Children. CALL AND SEE. THE PEOPLE In Town from the Country Should Call at ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. A full assortment of winter clothing now on hand.

SOMETHING NEW At the foot of Mill Creek Level. COME ONE! COME ALL! The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just opened at the old stand formerly kept by John Montgomery at the foot of Mill Creek Level,

A Splendid Assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENWARE, CEDARWARE, TINWARE, STONE CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS & SHOES, NAILS, SALT AND FISH. All of which I will sell at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The public are invited to call and examine my Goods and prices. HENRY JIMSON. Nov. 13, 1855—2m

NOTICE. ALL persons who have not lifted 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 & HEWETT. Oct. 31, 1855.

THE handsomest assortment of De lanes, Persian Cloth, Larilla Cloth, Berage de Lanes, Paramette Cloth, and all wool Merinoes, all wool de lanes, of the best styles, are selected with the greatest care, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON. Huntingdon, Oct. 18, 1855.

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 bank 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 \$2789 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.

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 per centage 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.

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 J. H. CUMMINS, Jackson GEORGE JACKSON, J. township. Nov. 6, 1855.—6t Administrators.

A DESIDERATUM. M. JACOB'S Amalgam Pens will be found on trial superior to gold or steel, collecting none of that sediment about them which steel pens 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.

Books! Books! 30,000 VOLUMES far below their retail prices. 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 stationery is of great variety and well selected, viz: Fancy and plain, note letter and cap paper and envelopes, gold pens and holders, from 61 upward, Pen and Pocket Knives Fancy and Plain Fortnities 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. WM. COLON. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, AT THE BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia, and 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, QUEENWARE, 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. 18, 1855.

A HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house and lot now occupied and three lots of ground, situated 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 Reed, 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 Reed & Son, are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN REED, 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, situated in Franklin township, Huntingdon county; adjoining lands of Alexander Stewart, Hugh Seeds, Joseph Dysart and others, containing about 130 ACRES, about 160 of which are cleared and cultivated.

The improvements are a good bank barn, a double two story stone dwelling house, a wagon shed, corn crib and other out buildings. There is a good orchard on it; a well of water at the house and one at the barn. It is situated 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 Swoope. AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, Administrator. Oct. 10, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Call and Look 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, Velvet, Bonnets, Uppers, Collars, Spencers, Cassimers, Cloths, Vestings, Lace, Silk Mitts, Delanes, 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.

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 Millineries, Alpaccas, Paramette Cloth, Persian Cloth, Plain all Wool De Lains, Fancy De Lains, Debaize, Colours, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, and Prints of all description. Also, Cloths Cassimers, Plain and Fancy Cassinets, Vestings, also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts; Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Colars, Undersleeves, Rignettes, 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, Boots and Shoes, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tub, 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. MATERN, Adm'r. Oct. 2, 1855.

A FARM OF 220 ACRES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his farm in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about 2 1/2 miles from the borough of Huntingdon. It contains about 220 acres, about 100 cleared and in cultivation, about 13 of which are meadow. The improvements are a good two story log and frame house, a 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. SAXTON.

Ham, Shoulders and Fliche, just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.