

### The Oath of the Know-Nothings.

To all those who conceive themselves bound by the sinful, extra-judicial oaths of the Know-Nothings, we commend the following extract from the speech of Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, delivered at Lancaster, Pa., on the 24th of September last.

"There can be no offence more harrowing than that of perjury. The vow taken in the sight of God, and broken in the sight of man, corrodes in the conscience forever. Perjury is the apparition which compels the corrupt witness to speak the truth and the whole truth. Perjury is the keen vengeance which pursues the shrinking guilty soul through all the avenues of life, and is satiated only when that soul escapes to its God. But who would have believed, before this midnight conspiracy afflicted our country, that a political party would assume the right to enforce its extra-judicial oaths, by holding over its victims the terror of perjury? Who ever heard before that a man's hope of redemption was lost, because he would not or could not fulfill a vow to proscribe his fellow being?—because he would not drive home the steel whetted to assassinate the reputation of his uninitiated friend,—because he had fled from the recesses of an underground lodge, which had been dedicated to intolerance and wrong? And yet it is notorious, that the admitted member of the Order is oath-bound to obey its decrees on penalty of being denounced as a wilful traitor to his God and his country," and that he is next assured by the high priest of the conspiracy, that for the violation of his oaths, "the deep and blighting stain of perjury will rest on his soul." I have already specified some of the works to which he is committed from the moment he enters one of these caves of persecution, and which he must accomplish, or be "denounced as a traitor to his God and his country." It is a new thing in the history of American parties, to see men assuming obligations to proscribe others, their equals and often their neighbors, and consenting to the imputation of perjury, should they fail or falter in this pious pastime.

Men have taken oaths to destroy their country's oppressors, and Heaven has approved the act. The august ceremonial which inaugurated and completed the Declaration of Independence, was made in the sight of an approving God, and if ever such approval was given it consecrated that immortal vow. But are fellow-freemen, whom we meet in the daily walks of life, oppressors and enemies, that we should crawl into corners to take oaths against them, failing in which the sin of perjury is rest on our souls? No good angel blesses such irreverence; no virtue is to be saved by it; no right protected; and no wrong made right.

But I will ask whether the profane oath I have quoted, and the equally profane assumption of punishing the violation of such an oath, should not call down: the thunders of indignation from every Christian pulpit in the land? Instead of turning their thoughts upon the imaginary dangers of a distant prelate, whose power to affect our happy institutions, would be as ineffectual as the attempt of the naked King of the Mosquito Coast to capture Gibraltar; instead of inciting a political party in its work of denunciation and disfranchisement, as has been the case with too many of the professing followers of the meek and lowly Saviour,—I humbly refer them to the spectacle of vast multitudes of men, wallowing in the most reckless oaths, glorying in the most abandoned persecutions, and arrogantly assuming the right to punish rebellion to their standard, by hurling the anathema of perjury, as if they were delegated vicegerents of God on earth.

Surely no American citizen, however deeply prejudiced against an opposing creed can for a moment be misled by the plea that this midnight Order with all its profession, has advanced true religion. The ritual and the platform of the Order both declare belief in "a Supreme Being" as an essential preliminary. But there is great reason to fear that the managers want nobody else to worship God save themselves, and that their idea of a deity is of one who expects to be propitiated by acts of deceit and shame. A party which excludes a Catholic and admits a Mormon, which does not hesitate to follow the lead of many whose deeds and words are at war with every idea of religion, such a party cannot long delude any portion of intelligent citizens with empty professions of piety.

Nay, if there be perjury anywhere, those who violate an obligation like the following in the Pennsylvania Bill of Rights, will have some trouble to purge themselves.

"That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God Almighty, according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference be given to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

"That no person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth."

I beg of you to contrast this with the oath of the midnight Order. We are told it is perjury in a Know Nothing to violate that oath. And here is an obligation more solemn, more binding, more essential to society, which in some of its parts is set at naught by thousands of Know Nothings; and this, too, without complaint or condemnation from those ministers of the Gospel who belong to the Order, and who themselves practice the evil they should condemn in others.

It has been said that, while the adopted citizens take an oath to support, the Know Nothing take an oath to violate the American Constitution. And the fruits of this recklessness are full of terrible significance. A direct result of the secret obligations of the Order, may be found in the bloody tumults of Louisville, and in the excesses of the Know Nothings in other large cities. To such an extent has public indignation been excited against the profane and familiar resort to extra-judicial oaths, and the invariably appeal to force and fraud at the ballot-boxes, portions of the Union the Order has deliberately discarded alike its secrecy and its obligations. This has been the case in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The very fact that the oath of the Order, tends to bring into contempt the higher obligations imposed by the constitution and the laws, proves that it is not binding upon those who are deluded into an assumption of it. But it is no less clear that in many places this oath, imposed with all the forms of midnight secrecy, has had a disastrous effect upon those who have accepted it. So far from contributing to the strength of the

Order, it has been one of the principal causes of its rapid decay. Resorting to the purpose of consummating the schemes of men who could not obtain advancement from other parties, but who were able to pack majorities in these secret societies, it became a galling yoke to the more respectable members, and, as may well be conceived, has ended by driving out the best and leaving the lodges in control of worst. Nay, take a member of this Order, one who is known to have accepted its obligations, and suddenly demand of him whether he is attached to it or not, and observe with how much confusion and shame he will attempt to deny, or indirectly admit the fact. That minister of God should in the ostensible desire of promoting the spread of the doctrine of Christianity, embark with those who are committed to these obligations; that they should cheerfully assume companionship with men besotted in intellect and led captive by vice and fraud; and that they should sit silent and see not only their Catholic fellow beings but their own neighbors (even those concurring with them in religious belief who do not belong to the Order), stricken down or marked out as it were for execution, almost passes comprehension. It cannot be doubted that the manner in which these obligations have been insisted upon and the violence with which the demands of the pledged majority have been consummated, has contributed to change many of these lodges into Pandemoniums upon earth; controlled, not by intellect and by virtue, but by men who have become skilled in the practices at first so bitterly denounced by their leaders and now almost entirely abandoned by the old parties. Oaths employed to sanction and strengthen practices like these are null and void in the sight of Heaven as soon as they are taken; and the frequency with which they are repudiated by those who have reluctantly assumed them, shows conclusively that the idea of their binding efficacy is being rapidly dissipated. Shakespeare expresses the whole doctrine in the second part of King Henry VI.

"It is a great sin to swear unto a sin, But a greater sin to keep a sinful oath, Who can be bound by any solemn vow To do a murderous deed, to rob a man, To force a spotless virgin's chastity, To leave the orphan of his patrimony To wring the widow from her custumed right; And have no other reason for this wrong But that he was bound by solemn vow?"

### The Opposition to the Democracy.

Ever since the promulgation of the principles of the immortal Jefferson, the Democratic party has had arrayed against it a warm and zealous opposition. This antagonistic party, under a great many names, from that day down to the present time has energetically opposed the measures of the Democracy, and, in a few instances, succeeded in obtaining the ascendancy. But, after a fair and impartial trial of the doctrines of that opposition, a majority of the people has invariably come back to the Democratic standard, well satisfied that under its broad folds American sentiment and American interests were always certain to find ample protection. This opposition has always numbered in its ranks many well meaning and honest citizens. Even at this period do we find arrayed against the Democratic party men whose every impulse is for the welfare of their country. But blinded by bigotry and prejudice—led astray by the alluring clap-trap appeals of designing politicians, or entangled in the artfully contrived net of a secret oath-bound organization, they are thoughtlessly or ignorantly contending against the only true, national, American party in the Union, and laboring, side by side, with the secret plotters and base, ungrateful miscreants who are aiming to destroy the great charter of our liberties and to sink our country into the extreme depths of political and social degradation.

The old Federal or Whig party, with all its faults and follies, was a fair and honorable opponent in comparison with the opposition which is now contending against the Democracy. The principles of that party were not mere appeals to the religious or sectional prejudices of the people, but they battled for certain political measures upon which they desired to see the government administered. That party had its able, fearless, and eloquent champions, and although they failed to convince the people of the correctness of their views of government, to their credit be it said, whatever they sought to accomplish they did it in an open and manly manner. We no longer have an argument advanced in favor of the principles of this old party.—Not a word is said about a National Bank, a Tariff, a Sub-Treasury, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, a system of internal improvements by the General Government, or of any of the old issues which divided the public mind a few years ago.

And the reason that we now hear nothing said in reference to those questions is, that the people of the country have decided that the views entertained of them by the Democracy were right and that the measures of the Democratic party were best adapted to our form of government. These questions being disposed of, it became necessary in the opinion of those who were opposed to the policy of our party, to raise new issues and promulgate new doctrines, that a regular opposition might be maintained. Doubtless there are some of those who were attached to the old Whig party, who still cherish a love for these old measures, and would much rather go into a contest with the Democracy on terms than to adopt as their creed the new fangled notions of the new organization.—But a majority of the old Whig party, disheartened at their many reverses, and governed by a love of the spoils of office and a hatred of anything Democratic, have been willing to enter into any new arrangement and subscribe to any new doctrine, no matter how monstrous or absurd, only so they might be able to make successful headway against Democracy, and thereby, secure for themselves or their friends political promotion.

And what are the doctrines now advanced by the opponents of the Democratic party?—Could this opposition, were it now fully installed in power, administer the government on the principles it has defined as the basis of its organization? Suppose it held the reins of government in its hands at this time, would the extension of the term of probation in the naturalization laws from five to twenty-one years, or even to an hundred years, enable our Executive to better understand the question of currency, or assist him in adjusting a scale of duties on foreign imports? Would the entire disfranchisement of every man not professing the Protestant faith tend to enlighten the mind of the Chief Magistrate of the nation and give him a clearer insight into the interests and necessities of the country? Would the liberation of every slave on South-

ern plantations, and their elevation to a social and political equality with the whites, conduce in the least degree to the welfare of the country and the happiness of its citizens?—What other doctrines are advanced as the creed of the new opposition? Will the ridiculous cry of "Americans must rule America," when it is well known to every man who is not an idiot that the country has never been ruled by any other than Americans since the formation of the government, add one jot or tittle to the administrative capacity of a President, or serve in the least to make the sentiment of an administration more American than has ever characterized this government when the Democratic party held the reins?

We have propounded these questions for the purpose of inducing men to think and to understand their true position. Let those who once prided in the name of Democrat take a retrospective glance at the history of the Democracy and its opposition. To do so, is to see that the Democratic party is now where it has ever been. Its love of liberty and equality is the same. Its devotion to the interests and welfare of the people is as true as it was in the days of Jefferson. The Democratic party and Democratic principles have never changed, and the man who professes still to be a Democrat, but is found acting in conjunction with a large majority of our old political enemies against the Democratic organization, must surely see, if he will only take the trouble to examine into the cases that induced the majority of the old opposition to change its weapons and method of attack, that it is himself and not the Democratic party that has wandered from the old landmarks. "Men change, principles never."

### Public Road to Paradise.—Singular Developments in the Mountains.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Advertiser, writing from Blue Mountain P. O., in the wildest part of the Alleghenies, gives the following interesting account of two singular beings, dwelling in the vicinity of the neighboring village of Spoonville. These pretended prophets are doubtless emulous of the fame of Joe Smith and seek to found a faith which will rival that of Mormons. The said inhabitants of Spoonville are undoubtedly "spoonies."

It is stated that two old favored men with long beards and uncovered heads, were found in a peculiar hut near the village a few weeks since, but how they came there, or from whence, no one can tell. No one saw them on the general thoroughfares, or in the paths leading to this spot, which is in open view from all three of the taverns, and, what is more unaccountable, the manner of their daily sustenance, in a worldly sense, is a mystery—so much so, that after some consideration, the town has settled into the belief that their unexplainable presence and existence confirm it more in the opinion of their supreme origin. The first and last impression is that two reverential and harmless men, in loose robes, and grey beards, and long hair, dwell in their midst. Innocent are they, and saintly in their intercourse.

Their hut rests against a large rock on the side of the hill, and an ancient growth of trees shades it from the sun. Within the cabin and in the rock is a cavity of lesser capacity in which they deposit curious instruments of writing, and small packages of dark yellow paper, held together by clasped boards; these, with a moderate sized brazen box with a continuous hinge on the back, and an enormously disproportioned lock to secure the lid, record the entire contents of this rocky niche. The house furniture is all told in two common benches—no table—no place to prepare food—no bed, or any indications of the usual comforts of life, but simply two lone benches of rough plank stand on the bare earth.

It is not to be wondered at that the quiet and sober citizens of Spoonville should be casting in mind the purpose and destiny of such untangible creatures, and to arrive at the opinion above hinted at, "their supreme origin," they closely observe their out-goings during the day. At night it was observed regularly that they took a walk towards the East, but the moment the people attempted to follow them, a palpable gauzy veil of haze enveloped their forms, and they were lost to all scrutiny. In two hours these unfathomable men would return, bearing in their hands a single sheet of the dark yellow paper, which as regularly was placed in the brazen chest. A feeling of awe so pervaded the vicinity of the hut that it baffled all desire to enter after their return. For two months, each day introduced the same routine—the same retirement and the same results.

During the daylight, these men, or prophets, as they term themselves, will converse familiarly with the people but on subjects of a spiritual nature. They say they have the mission to complete before they can plainly enlarge upon their present occupation—that their mission is to unite the spiritual and mortal being into one holy life, which, when perfected will sanctify the lives of the whole world—that a new revelation is being made for accomplishing this glorious task, but many exigencies must be met and overcome before its completion—that they are now receiving the holy word, and when the last is given there will be such signs and manifestations as will sink conviction into the hearts of all the people round about—but the time is not yet—that the revelation made will point out a public road to Paradise, which will pass by the homes of all created in his image, who can travel if they will. Various other works they converse on, and when thus engaged, a visible light seems to enclose their forms to an extent most lovely and fascinating to be witnessed.

By these frequent communings with the venerable prophets, the citizens have become fully awakened, and daily they crowd the shades of the majestic grove sheltering their abode to listen to the teachings of wisdom emanating from their tongues. For hours they will sit there entranced, and as if by inspiration, all the dwellers of Spoonville have become constant converts to the new faith which opens the "public road to Paradise." They have quite deserted the field and the place of business, and the majority of them have come to the conclusion that they are all intended to be apostles and disciples, chosen and set apart from the great body of the world. Peter and Paul and other good men are to be ordinary mortals compared with the eventful lives awaiting them.

You may ask us, have we ourselves, seen these spiritual teachers, have we felt their teachings and witnessed the halo of glory enshrouding them? To all these queries we answer we have seen all and more than we have related, and not, too, without experiencing a portion of the strange influence they wield.

### Illegality of Know-Nothingism

The Mississippi publishes a letter from Judge J. S. B. THATCHER, of Natchez, giving it as his opinion that Know-Nothingism is a criminal organization, a conspiracy to do an unlawful act by depriving Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens of their rights; and that the law provides a full remedy. Similar opinions have been given by Hon. J. M. PORTER, Hon. Wm. B. REED, and JOHN M. REED, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and by Hon. J. D. FREEMAN, late Attorney General of Mississippi. This, to say the least, is very good authority, and should cause the honest masses to think seriously on the subject of the legality of this oath-bound order.

Human liberty is a blessing not to be trifled with, and whether that liberty is exercised in a religious, a political, or a social way, it is one of the most cherished rights of man. It is the love of it that has kept the Circassians for ages in their mountain fastnesses and nerved them to resist the countless hosts of Tartary and Russia. It was a love for this Heaven promised boon which rang in the voice of HENRY when he electrified an American Congress with his eloquence, and thrilled their heart with the sentence—"Give me liberty or give me death!" It was a love for it which drove our fathers to bleed at Banker Hill and Saratoga, and conquer at Yorktown. All past history goes to show that the human mind pants for it, strives for it, flourishes with it, and, without it, pines and deteriorates.

Civil liberty is defined to be "the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation. A restraint of natural liberty, not necessary or expedient for the public, is tyranny or oppression. It is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another." The Governments under which we live have established laws calculated to preserve to every man the enjoyment of this liberty.—These laws have, in the opinion of the distinguished gentlemen whose names we have cited, and others, been violated by the order commonly known as Know-Nothings. That this has been done, a candid public must admit.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Know-Nothingism declares that Protestantism only shall be recognized as a religion, and that persons professing the Roman Catholic faith shall not be permitted to hold office under the Government.

The election laws of Pennsylvania provide that no man shall unduly influence or overawe a voter in the discharge of his duty.—Know-Nothingism does unduly influence and overawe men who have become connected with it, and coerces them into supporting its men and measures.—Here we have two direct violations of the Constitution and laws of the country, by an oath-bound political association. Is it astonishing, then, that men who love their country, and reverence religion, should speak out against such an organization?

We might pile an Ossa on a Pelion of evidence to prove that the zeal of those men who originated and who control the dark lantern party has carried them outside the pale of truth and patriotism, but it is not necessary. The American people are an intelligent people, and the strongest proof of this fact is that they can live down treason and laugh at incipient tyranny. The social system here regulates itself, and it will be but a short time until it will rid itself of the festering sore of Know-Nothingism.—Patriot & Union.

### GREAT SALE OF LOTS AT THE Town of Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

The Saxton Improvement Company will sell at Public Auction, on CHRISTMAS DAY DECEMBER 25, 1855, at the new town of Saxton, A Large number of Excellent Building Lots.

The town is located at the junction of the main stem of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad leading to Hopewell, and the branch running up Shoup's run. Arrangements are now being made toward the construction of a turnpike road from this place to Martinsburg, in the rich, agricultural valley of Morrison's Cove, and to supply the town with fountain water from a spring having an elevation of from 40 to 60 feet above the village. A Hotel will be completed and furnished before the day of sale, at which time the terms will be made known.

Plans of the town may be obtained on application to, or by addressing JAMES SAXTON, President of the Company at Huntingdon, Pa. Nov. 21, 1855.

Bedford Gazette, Inquirer and Chronicle, and Falton Democrat, please insert to amount of \$2 and charge this office.

Cider Vinegar! Cider Vinegar! 50 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, warranted, and for sale at wholesale price, by FRED. LIST, Huntingdon, Nov. 21.

A HOUSE AND THREE LOTS, FOR SALE. THE subscriber desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his dwelling house and three lots in the small village lately laid out by A. B. Snagrec, near McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, Pa. The house is a new log, weatherboarded and painted white, three stories high, 26 by 19 feet. The lot the house stands upon fronts the main road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford, 66 feet front and 165 back to a 16 feet street. There is a good frame stable and a number of choice fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water at the door. The other lots front on the back street and are in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have a bargain as I am determined to sell. JOSEPH GAHEGAN. Nov. 21, 1855.—31.

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.

### TAX COLLECTORS.

COLLECTORS are hereby notified that the Commissioners will meet on the first Monday in December next to give them their exonerations on Militia fines. According to a late act of assembly no exonerations can be given after that time. By order of the Commissioners. H. W. MILLER, Clerk. Nov. 20, 1855.

10,000 lbs. Pure Tallow Candles, Mould and Dip, for sale at wholesale price, by FRED. LIST, Huntingdon, Nov. 21.—31

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned, Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of George P. Wakefield, administrator of John W. Withington, dec'd., late of Shirley township, and amongst the creditors of said dec'd., will meet for said purpose at his residence in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday December 20th, next, of which all persons interested will take notice. A. B. CREWIT, Auditor. Nov. 21, 1855.

FOR SALE OR RENT. A TAN YARD in the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, well supplied with water; twenty-four lay-away vats, two limes, and four hand saws under roof—a good two story frame barn house and currying shop—a good bark house, &c. Terms easy. Address JOHN PIPER, Sen. Oct. 10, 1855.—10\*

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, QUEENSWARE, 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 JIMISON. 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, Darce 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.

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 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 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 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 Portmonies 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. WM. COLON. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

### A HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house 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 all together, 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, 18.

### 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.

### 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, 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, Alpacaes, Parametta, Cloth, Frensh Cloth, Plain all Wool De Lain, Fancy De Lain, Debaize, Coburgs, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, and Prints of all description. Also, Cloths, Cassimers, Plaid and Fancy Cassimers, Vestings, also a large lot of dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Riquetes, Silk Bonnets and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention. Flannels of all kinds, Tuscany's Woolen Table Covers, Shawls, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Tickens, Checks, Ginghams, &c. Also, Groceries of all kinds, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, 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 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. MATTERN, Adm'r. Oct. 2, 1855.

### A FARM OF 220 ACRES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Private Sale his farm in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about 3 1/2 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. SAXTON.

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

THE handsomest assortment of De laines, Persian Cloth, Larilla Cloth, Berage de Laines, Parametta Cloth, and all wool Merinos, all wool de laines, of the best styles and selected with the greatest care, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.