

The Wilmot Proviso in New York.

VAN BUREN'S SPEECH.

The following witty and sarcastic speech of the son of Ex-President Van Buren, will give our readers a pretty clear and comprehensive idea of the cause of the great blow up in the ranks of the Democracy in the State of New York. It was delivered a few evenings previous to the late election, before a large meeting held at Albany.

[From the Albany Journal, Oct. 30.]

The Wilmot Proviso Meeting.

The meeting last evening was one of the largest and most enthusiastic we ever attended. The multitude moved by the inspiring watchword of "Freedom," begun to wend its way to the Capitol.

JOHN VAN BUREN was perseveringly called for after Mr. Wilmot closed his speech. When he took the stand, the walls of the capitol shook with the cheers and plaudits of the dense throng. He commenced by a reference to the inhospitable welcome which Mr. Wilmot had received at the hands of the editor of the Argus. As a Dutchman, he regretted his inhospitality. Albany was wont to give a cordial welcome to all her guests; and such a welcome this meeting, and the courteous of all parties, had extended to this eloquent and truthful champion of freedom. He alluded to the progress which free principles were making throughout the world. Austria and Prussia were giving way. France was becoming progressive; and the inspiring cry of liberty was even sounding from the portals of the Vatican. England had expended £20,000,000 to abolish slavery in her dominions, and Denmark was now striking the manacles from her bondsmen. When these glorious things were occurring all around us, and the despotisms of the old world were giving way before the bright light of religion and democracy shall the model republic hold back? Shall her treasure and the precious blood of her sons be poured out to conquer free territory to curse with slavery? Yet such was the position it was sought to give the country. The effort was being made, and under such circumstances it was time that the free people of the North gave utterance to their views.

[Cries of yes! yes! and cheers.] We have been told by the Union, the organ of the government at Washington—that it was wrong for the people of the North to meet and discuss the Wilmot proviso. Mr. Ritchie, the editor of that journal, is a man of talent and agreeable manners. But he mistakes his vocation if he thinks it any part of his province to lecture the freemen of New York.—He has been recently translated (laughter) from Virginia to Washington, to take care of the democratic family. His predecessor was an able man, and had led the democracy through many successful battles. But what has Mr. Ritchie to show, that he has, in any degree, contributed either to the harmony, numbers, or triumphs of the democracy?—Arkansas was once so strongly democratic that you could hardly find a Whig without a search warrant; (laughter) and yet it is now under the dominion of the Whigs! Tennessee the home of the President, and once a pillar in the democratic temple—had lapsed, and now rests in the arms of whiggery; although there has been executive patronage enough bestowed upon her citizens within two years, to have converted Massachusetts herself! (Great laughter.)—And Massachusetts, whose democracy had more than once triumphed, during the editorial reign of Mr. Ritchie's predecessors, is now so sunk that it can reject a resolution of freedom! Not only so, its democracy has so far degenerated that it can nominate a 'fixed fact' as the 'progressive democratic' candidate! (Excessive laughter.) Pennsylvania alone bears up the old democratic banner; and she is the home of the author of the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. V. B., in view of these facts, expressed the hope that if the people of New York were to elect a tutor from south of the Potomac, they might have the usual privilege of making an examination of his qualities themselves. The editor of the Union says that the Ordinance of 1787 is an 'interpolation' in the democratic creed. This is not the first time this gentleman has denounced democratic measures as 'interpolations.' He seems to deem the democratic creed to be composed, like the creed of the Synod of Dort, of a certain number of Articles, revokable only by the Synod itself! (Laughter.) Mr. Ritchie declared Gen. Jackson's proclamation against nullification an 'interpolation.' But would any citizen of New York, if he had been called upon to maintain that proclamation, have scanned the requisition, to ascertain whether it contained an abstract declaration of democracy? When the process of freedom is issued, it does not become freemen to higgie about the terms of the process. [Cheers.] So when the Independent Treasury was broached. That was an 'interpolation' in the opinion of Mr. Ritchie, not to be admitted into the democratic creed.—But when the annexation of Texas was made an issue by the Baltimore Convention, you didn't hear him say any thing about 'interpolations.' He took it up and carried it forward with as much satisfaction and zeal as if it had been

one of the oldest articles in the code of democracy. [Laughter.] Mr. V. B., in view of all this, begged leave to say to that distinguished gentleman—if words from so humble a personage could reach him—that his protest against the movements of the freemen of New York, it was a foreign protest, which by the laws of the Empire State, had no validity. [Cheers.] We have, continued Mr. B., followed Southern lights to the very verge of freedom. We have followed their will-o-the-wisps so far that, if we go farther, there is danger that we may be mired. Hereafter, he, for one, should be guided by the light of liberty—he should be guided by the light of true patriotism—by the light of human freedom—in short, by the Northern lights. [Tremendous cheering and great applause.] If Mr. Ritchie supposes that a democratic creed can be made for the North as it is made for the South, where democracy stands still under every stimulant to progress, he mistakes the temper of the progressive democracy of the North. (Cheers.) If such a thing could be, he might have the 'principles of '98' as the eternal principles of the democratic party. But in the State of New York—amidst her gigantic energies and her devotion to freedom and progress—the man who desires to keep pace with the spirit of the age, and with the onward movement of her democracy, must move on with it, or be rode over and crushed. (Cheers.) He must raise his eyes from the tow-path of Southern apathy, and look out upon the broad ocean of freedom—he must lay down his jews-harp, and hearken to the shrill bugle-blast of progress; he must lay down his pop gun and listen to the shouts of the millions of freemen who are determined to plant the standard of liberty upon all free soil conquered by the treasure and blood of freemen. (Immense cheering.) If Mr. Ritchie will do this, he may then deem himself possessed of the dignity of character which will justify him to lecture the democracy of New York—not before.—We are told, continued Mr. V. B., that we are opposed to the pending war with Mexico. This charge is brought against us by that great fighter of the Argus, Edwin Crosswell. (Great laughter.) It is a slander to say that we are opposed to the Mexican war, or any other war. (Laughter.) If half that he has said be true, the reverse is the fact. And to prove it, it will only be necessary to refer to the columns of the Argus, where the names of those who have been wounded by the untimely democracy are duly recorded. (Laughter.) But inquired Mr. V. B., who are fighting in Mexico?—in Mexico, remember, not in the Argus office! (Laughter.) Where is Gen. Worth? Who are his friends—who are his connexions? Where would he be if he were here? He, sir, would be the leading spirit of this meeting of 'traitors,' as we are called. He would be the foremost in this gallant band of democrats who are rearing aloft the bright banner of 'Freedom upon our soil!' (Loud cheers.) Many of this meeting have friends in the service in Mexico; and if, as has been intimated in a high quarter, supplies were withheld; where, sooner than from this assembly, would go up an indignant protest? Who, if it became necessary to call for more troops from New York, would be more ready again to shed his blood in the behalf of his country, than the President of this meeting? There was nothing Mr. V. B. would not do to carry on this war, so long as it was necessary for the honor of the country. But he did not believe in fighting one day and granting an armistice the next—in striking a fellow one or two blows and then stopping to ask him if he wouldn't hollow enough. He was told by men better skilled than himself in such matters, that any man could cry 'enough,' when he had enough. His friend S—g could have told this much to the editor of the Argus. (laughter.) If, said Mr. V. B., Mr. Polk would intimate a desire to give Mr. Crosswell a commission in the Mexican service, he would cheerfully sign the recommendation. (Laughter.) If he should exhibit one quarter of the animosity toward the Mexicans which he has exhibited toward the democracy of the State who would not bow to his dictation, the war would soon be brought to a close. If he would exhibit one half the venom toward the Mexicans he has towards the thirty-two signers of the call for the Herkimer convention, he would consider the war half finished. (Cheers.) If he should exhibit one quarter of the malice and venom toward Santa Anna, which he has exhibited toward the great leader of Northern democracy, Silas Wright, Mr. V. B. would consider the war at end as soon as he enlisted. (Cheers and laughter.) But to render his labor effectual and characteristic, Mr. Crosswell would first have to enlist under the Mexican banner, and then betray it. (Immense applause.) Mr. V. B. referred to the charge in the Argus, that himself and friends were acting with the Whigs.—As an offset to this charge, he read S. Strong's celebrated affidavit, amid cheers and laughter; and after stating that it had never been contradicted, he proceeded to say that when it was denied, he would bring forward further evidence, and prove to the democracy that, for the second time, Mr. Crosswell had got his foot in the grating. (Great laughter.) Mr. V. B. denied that the simple fact that the Whigs concurred with the rad-

ical democracy in regard to the Wilmot proviso, was any evidence either that it or its advocates were federalists.—But for the Whigs the law in relation to the new constitution could not have been passed. But for Whig votes, the new constitution could not have been adopted. The conservatives opposed them both. Why were not the radical democrats branded as Whigs in those cases? The man, said Mr. V. B., who tries to make a Whig of me, will end in making an ass of himself. [Laughter.] He was not baby enough to run whenever any one cried out "spook." He would as soon think of running away from the Mexicans because a reinforcement of Whigs were coming to the rescue, as to run away from the support of the Proviso because Whigs were in favor of it. [Prolonged cheering.] Instead of branding such a report as evidence of its federal character, he would deem it evidence of its righteousness. No wise man will repudiate a good thing because it has the countenance of those with whom he differs generally.—(Cheers.) He doubted whether all the brave men in our army in Mexico were democrats. At Yorktown, Chippewa, Buena Vista and Churubusco, Whigs fought bravely. If the crimson soil of those battle fields should be analyzed, there would be found some spots of Whig blood.—(Cheers.) He would deem himself a craven at heart, if he should find himself hesitating to admit the gallantry of Taylor because he was a Whig.—(Cheers.) There are times when all good men rally to support the correct principle. He was the last man to be driven off from a righteous measure, because he found it supported by men connected with other denominations. (Cheers.) He had been accused of leading the democrats astray in the contest. He would guaranty that those who make this charge will be both to credit him, with the majority against them, when the votes are counted.—(Cheers.) He had been charged with being influenced in his present conduct with, by the action of the Baltimore Convention in 1840. He appealed to democrats and whigs to say if there was any man in the State who had labored harder than himself to secure the election of that Convention. Whatever good qualities he may have had the qualities of frankness. When he was for a man he was for him with all his heart. When he was against a man, he was against him just as sincerely. He went into that campaign because, besides men, the Baltimore Convention sent out principles under which the democracy could rally. But the Syracuse Convention has not only given us no principles, but men whom a majority of the republicans of the State do not want. Still, if he was an editor, with no more principles than some editors, he might run up the name of Hungerford, for Comptroller, and on the election day, vote for Hungerford, for State Senator. (Cheers.) He had no fear of the issue of this contest. Even though the government should fall into the hands of Whigs they could do but little harm so long as they were kept in the straight jacket of the new constitution. (Cheers.) Mr. V. B. would leave every man to do as he pleased in regard to supporting the Syracuse ticket. The democrats who had heard him might do as they pleased.— They can vote it if they choose; but, said Mr. V. B., I am the man that won't do it. (Tumultuous cheering.) I won't, because no principles were expressed by which it was nominated. I won't, because it refused to declare itself in favor of freedom. I won't, because I could not and maintain my self respect. I won't because to do so would be to gratify the men who last year crucified Silas Wright. (Great applause.) Now you may take your own course—do what you choose. Those of you indebted to conservative banks, better vote the ticket. Doctors who have conservative patients, better vote the ticket. Lawyers who have conservative clients, better vote the ticket. Chicken pedlars and fish mongers who have conservative customers, better vote the ticket; because, if they do not, the conservatives will sacrifice you if they can. But for me, I won't vote that ticket. (Protracted cheering.) Mr. V. B. had been told that he had been giving Crosswell too much consequence. But this was a mistake. You could not have give a man too much trust from the Executive chair, if not into his grave, such a man as Silas Wright. It was true he had no respect for his integrity, veracity, or patriotism; but he had respect for his zeal, talents, and energy. He is brains for the whole conservative party. (Cheers.) Where would your Peckhams, your Roses, your Gallups, your Seymours, and your Watsons be, if it were not for Edwin Crosswell? They wouldn't know enough to go home in a dark night. (Laughter.) In conclusion, Mr. V. B. said, he had taken his stand deliberately and believed he had the sympathies of the masses. If men can read the papers—attend the Herkimer convention—and witness this enthusiastic gathering—and are still unable to realize that the back-bone of the party is broken, they may wiggle along until after election in their blessed ignorance and then they will realize. (Cheers.) I repeat, you may all do as you please; but I shan't support that ticket. (Cheers.) I am aware that I am accused of violating the usages of the democratic party; but cheating isn't a usage of the party. (Laughter.)

The Herkimer Convention declared that the action of the Syracuse Convention was of no binding force. This I believe. (Cheers.) I shall choose my own candidates. I shall vote my own ticket. I shall vote to "Maintain Freedom"—to "Rebuke Fraud"—to "Remember Silas Wright." (Tremendous and prolonged cheers.) It is for you to do as you please. I know you are intelligent. I know you are patriotic. I know you are discreet, and I believe you will act right. (Cheers and "we will.") The political sea is now tempest tossed; but in the midst of the dashing billows I think I see the spirit of liberty moving upon the face of the water; and I think I hear, even above the roar of the tempest, a spirit whisper "Be of good cheer; it is I be not afraid." [Shout after shout, and the most tumultuous enthusiasm followed this termination of a speech, of which we have given but little more than a skeleton.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.

The St. Louis papers received to-day contain some further interesting intelligence from California. Com. Stockton, accompanied by a party of forty-six, among whom are a number of army and navy officers, set out from California in July last, and came almost direct through to St. Louis, where they arrived on the 5th inst. At Turkey River they were surprised at night by a party of Indians belonging to the Wash-kee tribe, and had quite a skirmish with them; in which Com. Stockton received a severe wound from an arrow.—The Indians were finally repulsed, but they succeeded in carrying off four horses belonging to Com. Stockton's party. The Com. made no stay at St. Louis, but immediately set out to Washington city.—He seemed to be on the most urgent business [To attend as a witness on Fremont's trial.]

The party met quite a number of emigrants on their way to California and Oregon, from whom they learned that everything was quiet in the country thro' which they had passed—there not being the least disposition among the inhabitants to molest them.

Col. Mason had been appointed Governor of California, and was most zealous in his endeavors to preserve peace and good government throughout the part of the country over which he had control. In fact so admirably have his arrangements been carried out, that there was not the least apprehension of any hostility being manifested towards him by the people of that far off country.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1847.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has given way, owing to the unfavorable news from Europe. Wheat Flour is selling at \$6.25 a \$6.50. Rye Flour \$5.25. Corn Meal, \$3.25.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Southern reds at \$1.25 a \$1.35 cts per bushel. Rye, at \$1.15 a \$1.25 cts. Corn—Sales at 72 a 75 cts. for old Southern and Penn'a yellow; 62 a 65 cts mixed and 56 cts for new, all weight. Oats—About 8000 bushels Southern sold at 43 a 45 cts—the latter for prime quality.

IRON.—The stock of Pig continues light with a moderate demand, and sales comprise some 300 tons in lots at \$35 a 37 for Charcoal, and 34 a \$36 for Anthracite, on time. In Blooms and Bars sales are limited. Boiler Plates sell freely, and transactions to some extent have come under our notice at 4 a 5 cts for No. 2, and 6 a 6 1/2 per lb for No 1, on the usual credit.

TALLOW.—In fair demand, but prices are rather less firm; we quote to-day at 9 1/2 a 9 3/4 cts for city rendered.

WHISKEY in brls sold to the extent of 400 brls at 29 cts, and hhds at 28 1/2 a 29.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1847. Five hundred barrels Howard street Flour sold at \$5 1/4, and City Mills brought the same price. The inspections of Flour for the past week are 20,000 barrels. Sales of Corn Meal at \$3.25; white Wheat 124 to 127; red 120 to 122; white Corn 56 to 58; yellow 67 to 70; Oats 40; Whiskey 28 1/2.

COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—It should be remembered that a cough is an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs, which, if not removed, will so irritate those delicate organs as to produce inflammation of the lungs, a disease which we all know is the high road to consumption.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a safe and certain cure for colds and coughs, because they carry by the stomach and bowels those morbid humors which, if deposited upon the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaint. A single twenty-five cent box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold; and at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood completely purified.

Be aware of sugar coated counterfeits. The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine and to counterfeit this is Forgery. The genuine for sale by

T. K. SIMONTON, Sole Agent for Huntingdon; Charles Porter, Alexandria; Blair & Robinson, Shadock Gap; Blair & Co., Frankstown; Orison & Co., Oriskany; A. O. Brown, Shilohburg; Hunter & Co., West Barre and Petersburg; Pratt & Co., Manor Hill; D. S. Bell, M'Elroy's Fort; James Maguire, Salsburg; John W. Myton, Entwistle; George H. Steiner, Water Street; A. & W. Cresswell, Petersburg; Milliken & Kessler, Mill-ereek; and wholesale and retail at the principal office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia. Sep. 7, '47.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES, admirably executed on very fine paper, for sale at this Office.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 23d of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the following valuable Real estate, to wit:

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

situate on the banks of the Little Juniata river, one mile below Birmingham, and within four miles of the Pennsylvania Canal, at Water Street; One tract situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, the other tract situate in Tyrone Township, Blair county, the River being the line between the two tracts, and also the line between Huntingdon and Blair counties, well known as the property of Andrew Robeson, of Warriorsmark township, now deceased.

THE MANSION TRACT, in Warriorsmark township, contains 200 acres of excellent limestone land, about 100 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with

Three Dwelling Houses, a stone Barn and a good apple orchard thereon.

THE OTHER TRACT, in Blair county contains 400 acres of excellent timber land, with a house and stable thereon erected; there is an Ore bank on this tract, from which a quantity of Iron Ore of an excellent quality has been raised. A large part of this tract is good limestone land for farming. On these two tracts are

FOUR SITUATIONS FOR FORGES OR FURNACES.

perhaps the best sites in the State. There is a number of springs on the two tracts of never failing water that keep the river free from ice for more than a mile.

This tract is all woodland, and well covered with timber. The survey for the Central Rail Road runs through the property.

TERMS.—One Third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises. Attendance will be given by

DAVID ROBESON, Surviving Executor of Andrew Robeson dec'd. Nov. 9, 1847.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the estate of William Stewart, in the hands of David Snare, Esq., Administrator, gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon on Thursday, the 16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. nov16-47 GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

Administrators' Notice

Of the estate of Daniel Kurfman, dec'd, late of Tod township, Huntingdon Co. ALL persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent to make known the same to them without delay, and those being indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to SUSAN KURFMAN, Adm'x. & JOSEPH KURFMAN, Adm. of Cass Township. JOSEPH HEIFNER, of Tod Township. Nov. 19-61.

CITY OF MEXICO TAKEN! Ready-Made Clothing.

The subscriber offers for sale a splendid and reasonable assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, just opening at his new stand, in the corner of the brick building opposite John Whittaker's Tavern, in the Borough of Huntingdon; consisting of the following seasonal articles, warranted well made and fashionably cut, viz: 2 dozen Blanket over-coats of different sizes and qualities.

- 1 do Gentleman's Fashionable Cloaks. 1 do Dress and sack coats. 1 do well made Fancy Vests. 1 do Paque—cassimer, satinett, cassinett and corduroy, plain, figured and striped. 1 do Shirts (checked breast). 3 do Plain pleated cotton shirts. Also, a variety of satin and silk stocks, handkerchiefs and short stockings, together with a variety of articles of men's and boy's wear; all of which will be sold CHEAPER than at any other establishment in the county. Please call and examine for yourselves. Customer's paper punctually attended to. Sep. 14, '47. BENJAMIN SNARE.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

A GREAT number of valuable lives were very nearly sacrificed in the rush to H. K. Nerr & Bro's WATCH & JEWELRY STORE in Market Square.

There you will see Gold and Silver Levers of every style, quality and price. Also, gold locket chains, guard chains and keys of every description. Breast Pins and finger rings in great variety; gold and silver pencils, silver thimbles, tooth and nail brushes, steel beads, clasps for bags and purses, purple silk, spectacle, acordians, gold pens of superior quality, pen holders, a fine assortment of fancy stationery, motto wafers, fancy boxes, perfume, Diaries for 1848, envelopes, &c. &c. Call and examine, before it is too late. Clock and Watch repairing done as usual, and warranted.

BARLEY! BARLEY!

A quantity of merchantable Barley, if delivered soon, will be taken at the Alexandria Brewery for which a fair price, in CASH, will be given. HENRY FOCKLER. Alexandria, Oct. 13, 1847—61.

A. W. Benedict,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Huntingdon, Pa.—Office at his old residence in Main street, a few doors west of the old Court House. He will attend to any business entrusted to him in the several Courts of Huntingdon and adjoining counties.

Tuscarora Academy.

THIS flourishing Institution is situated in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata Co., Pa., 5 miles S. W. of Millstown. It has been in successful operation for several years; and is believed to be equal to any Academy in the State, in affording facilities to young men for acquiring a thorough acedemical education, either for business or for College. Being situated in a very pleasant and beautiful neighborhood in the country, the pupils are removed from those temptations to idleness, dissipation and vice which are the bane of similar Institutions in town.

The buildings are large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate a large number; and Pupils from a distance are required to board in the Institution with the Principal. But if it is desired by their parents, good boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood of the Academy.

TERMS: For Boarding, (per week) \$1 25 Washing, (per quarter of 11 weeks) 1 50 Bed " " " 1 00 Incidental, " " " 25

TERMS FOR TUITION.

For Tuition in Latin, Greek & Mathematics, (per quarter) \$6 00 Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, Book-Keeping, Botany, History, &c. &c. 4 50 Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, &c. &c. (per quarter of 11 weeks) 3 00 Light, Books and Stationary are found by the Pupil; and may be obtained of the Stores in the neighborhood. There are no extra charges whatever.

The acedemical year is divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each, and each session into two quarters of 11 weeks each. One quarter must be paid in advance, when the Pupil enters; and all bills must be paid off before he leaves the Academy; otherwise 7 per cent on the whole bill for the quarter will be added. No deduction for absence during the quarter unless caused by sickness. The very best testimonials can be given both as to the scholarship and ability of the Principal; and his long experience in the profession entitles him to the confidence of the public.

The Vacations occur in April and October. Address (post paid) all communications to the Academia P. O.

DAVID WILSON, A. M., Principal. Tuscarora Valley, Juniata Co., Pa.

N. B.—Pupils from a distance can always find a ready conveyance from Millin up to the Academy, by applying to McAllister's Hotel.

HEALTH MADE EASY FOR THE PEOPLE or Physical Training, to make their Lives in this World Long and Happy.

by the Author of "Education: As It is, Ought to Be, and Might Be," First American Edition, with Additions.

Being an elementary and interesting treatise of Self Knowledge, containing short and entertaining articles on

- Poet, Heart, Glads, Strength, Bathing, Stomach, Nerves, Recreations, Digestion, Liver, Brains, Old Age, Blood, Lungs, Mind, Man, Secretions, Arteries, Senses, Woman, Head, Veins, Health, Disagree, &c. &c. &c.

Together with the Great Secret—Success in Life how attained—How to do Good—Causes and Effects of Error—Habits—Passions—Woman described—Man described—Man's Errors—Rich and Poor—Sexes—Virtue and Vice—Youthful Brains—Woman how made delicate—Woman's Virtues, Ambition, &c.

The whole designed for the noble purpose of improving and extending education amongst the people, imparting valuable knowledge the physiology of the human frame and the laws which govern mental and bodily health, &c. &c. Any person sending 25 cents enclosed in a letter shall receive one copy by mail, or five copies will be sent for \$1. Address, postpaid.

G. B. ZIEBER & Co. Philadelphia. May 26-47 1y

Fall Millinery Goods.

JOHN STONE & SONS, Importers and Dealers in Silks, Ribbons and Millinery Goods, No. 45 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

ARE now opening for the Fall Trade a very rich assortment of Millinery Goods, a large proportion of which are of their own importation, viz:—Bonnet Silks, figured and plain.

- Bonnet Satins, of all colors and qualities. Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a very handsome assortment. Silk Velvets, black and colored, of all qualities. French and American Artificial Flowers. Fancy Laces, Cap Stuffs, Lace Trimmings. Bonnet Crowns, Tips, Buckrams, Willows, &c. They have also received by the late arrivals a very beautiful assortment of Fancy Feathers, direct from the manufacturers in Paris. Phila. Sept. 7, '47.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

Frederick Krell,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he still continues at the old stand, one door east of 'Armont's Tavern, and nearly opposite the Post Office, where he is at all times prepared to manufacture All kinds of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Mattresses, Sofas, Cushions, &c. etc. at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices. All kinds of hides and skins, and country produce, for which the highest market prices will be allowed, taken in exchange. Huntingdon, Aug. 31, 1847.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JONES & SIMONSON are requested to make payment previous to November 25th, ensuing, as no longer indulgence will be given. E. M. JONES. Oct. 25, 1847-41.

French Burr Mill Stones.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the trade, and all concerned, that he still continues the manufacture of French Burrs, of all sizes; warranted equal in quality and workmanship to any that can be made in America. If desired he will deliver Burrs at his own risk, at any point on the Railroad or Canals. All orders addressed to him by mail, will receive the same prompt attention as if application were made in person. W. H. KEPNER. Harrisburg, Aug. 28, 1847-3m.

John Scott, Jr.,

Has removed his office to the middle room of 'Snare's Row,' directly opposite the Fish & M'urtree's store, where he will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business with which he may be entrusted in Huntingdon or the adjoining counties. Huntingdon Sept. 23, 1846.