Speech of A. K. Cornyn, Esq.

Resolutions of instructions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress on the subject of flogging in the Navy, having been offered in the lower branch of our State Legislature some time since, came up in order on the 11th inst., and were opposed by Jas. M. Porter, principally on the ground that the Legislature has no right to interfere in National Legislation.

On the following day Mr. Cornyn made a speech in opposition to the views expressed by Mr. Porter, a report of which we clip from the Pa. Telegraph.

Mr. CORNYN said:

It is, Mr. Speaker, with great reluctance, indeed, that I venture to join issue with the distinguished gentleman from Northampton (Mr. PORTER.) In any controversy I may have with that gentleman on this floor, I must necessarily suffer—and if I consulted my own feelings I would remain silent. But, Sir, I did not come here, I was not sent here to consult my own fears and inclinations, and to shrink from the discharge of any responsibility justly devolving on me.

The question before the House is an important one, as I view it, in itself considered; but the views taken and arguments urged by the gentleman from Northampton have invested it with additional importance. The practice of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, is not a new one; it had its origin with the formation of the Government, and in no State has it been more repeatedly resorted to than in Pennsylvania. Indeed, the right to do so has scarcely ever been questioned in this Commonwealth. True, there may have been times and occasions when there were doubts as to its expediency or propriety; but the right to do so has been admitted.

And why should it not be? The gentleman says the National Legislature legislate for the Union—for the Nation, that being their peculiar province; while the State Legislatures are confined within the limits of their respective States. Grant it, sir, that we have no right to legislate for the Union, for it would be idle as well as absurd to pretend that we had. But the National Legislature are bound to legislate for us. We are part and parcel of the Union, and therefore deeply interested in their action. And if it is for us they legislate—if we are either elevated or depressed by their action, why shall we not be permitted to make known to them our views feelings and inclinations in regard to all measures that we deem of importance to the State? Has it come to this, that the National Legislature are so far removed above the people, and beyond the State Legislatures, that we dare not respectfully address them, and make known our wants and wishes? Upon "what meats do this Congress feed that they have grown so great?" No, sir; we have a right to talk to them, and there is a propriety in the exercise of the right. And it is a right which I hope will neither be relinquished nor abandoned while we continue so deeply interested in the action of the National Government. We speak for the people of this great Commonwealth; we are their accredited, organized and acknowledged agents; we are directly from them, and are presumed to reflect their will. In this country, thank Heaven, all power is entrusted to the people. They have all power to make and unmake, as to them seemeth best. They are more omnipotent than a British Parliament, and I rejoice that it is so. Would to God it were so in every land and nation of the earth! Then the eye of the patriot would not rest, and sicken as it rests on those dark and dismal spots where cruelty and oppression hold absolute dominion. Hungary—noble, but devoted Hungary—would not lie prostrate to-day, with "her life's-blood ebbing fast away," and the heavy heel of a remorseless oppressor on her neck. The immortal Kossuth and the intrepid Bem would not be houseless and homeless wanderers in a foreign land; and Italy—around whose painfully interesting history still linger classic but melancholly recollections—would not at this moment lie, bound hand and foot, in the iron fetters which despotism has forged upon her. No, sir; it is because the people in those countries have no power, that their rights are thus disregarded, and their liberties and privileges overthrown. But in this land it is not so; the people are the sovereigns, and they can enforce obedience to their will at pleasure. And if the people have the power, and we are their appointed agents to act and speak for them, why shall we not do so? The right of instruction and the duty of obedience was an early and a favorite doctrine of the Democratic party, and its abandonment at this time is but another of the many evidences going to show most conclusively, that the *present* Democratic party possesses but the *name*, while the Whig party are devoted to its *principles*.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is interested and deeply interested in the resolutions of the gentleman from Centre, (Mr. MEEK.) If this flogging in the Navy be a relic of barbarism, at war with humanity, and a deep and damning shame to a free people, does not part at least of the infamy and disgrace rest on Pennsylvania? Must *she* not bear her portion of that load of sin and guilt? And it is a disgrace, sir, as well as a burning shame to the Government tolerating it. What, sir! an American citizen! a prouder title than that of a Romon citizen in her palmiest days, to be cowhided like a forgiving and forgetting dog! his spirit broken, his pride subdued, and his manly independence gone! For what, sir, can more effectually wound the spirit, chafe the soul, and destroy all self-respect, than the infliction of the odious punishmennt in question? And shall we not be permitted, as freemen, to manifest our deep abhorrence for it, and to ask, respectfully, our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in wiping it from the statute book? If they will not hear us; if they turn a deaf ear to our entreaties, we at least have done our duty. Pennsylvania has spoken through her State Legislature, and has placed herself on the record against it. *Her* conscience will be clear, *her* fair fame unsullied.

But, sir, if there ever was a time in the history of this country when it was peculiarly appropriate that the State Legislatures should speak, and speak in no measured terms, especially the free States, this is the time. Not that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should arrogate to itself powers not delegated to it and not possessed by it, but that it should express its views fully and fearlessly in relation to the great questions in which the State is interested. In doing this it cannot be said that she is encroaching on the rights of Congress, or travelling beyond her jurisdiction. The gentleman from Northampton contends that the powers of the National, as well as the State Governments, are clearly defined, and that neither should attempt to encroach on the rights of the other. This I do not intend to question nor do I undertake to say that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has power to legislate beyond the limits of the State; but I do undertake to say, that as a constituent part of this Union, she may express her views, make known her wishes to Congress, without being chargeable with any infringment on the rights of the National Government.

The gentleman further urges that we were sent here for the purpose of passing such laws as the wants and interests of the people of the State require, and that in undertaking anything foreign to this purpose, we undertake the performance of that with which we were not intrusted. This argument, if it proves anything, proves too much. It would forbid the introduction and passage of the resolutions the gentleman himself offered a few days since, moving an adjournment of the House immediately after the reading of the Journal, in honor of the 8th of January—the day rendered memorable by the brilliant victory gained by Gen. Jackson over the British forces on the plains of New Orleans; and would also forbid the usual tribute of respect paid to the birth-day of Washington. It will be therefore readily seen, that this view of the case is unsound.

I have already said the time is appropriate, not for abandoning or relinquishing this right, but for its free and full exercise. The South, in their Legislatures, are now speaking to their members of Congress, requesting and instructing them on the most important and vital questions that now agitate and threaten the union of these States. They are sustaining and encouraging their members of Congress in their hostility to a fair system of American Protection—that measure in which the people of this Commonwealth are deeply and vitally interested. Take from us Protection to American industry, as has been done, and you rob this State of her greatness; you crush her power and her strength, and prevent her from disclosing her vast and untold resources. The present policy, and the one sought to be fastened upon us, is fatal to American labor, placing the freemen of this country on an equality with the serfs and paupers of Europe. It is a policy which, if persisted in, will close our mines of wealth, silence the hammer of every forge; extinguish the fire of every furnace; and thereby throw out of employment thousands of honest laborers, and rob their suffering families of the means of subsistence. And are we to sit tamely by and send up no voice, long and deep and loud, against this destructive measure? Are our rights to be invaded, our interests destroyed by the action of the National Legislature, and we not be permitted to protest against it? Can that doctrine be correct which teaches silence and submission under such circumstances? Must the intended victim, at whose life is aimed a deadly blow, make no effort to avert it? and dare it not resist with unflinching firmness the hands of its destroyer?

But that is not all, sir. The South are, at this time, in their State Legislatures urging upon Congress the propriety of extending and perpetuating the dark and infamous curse of Slavery over territory now free. This question is, perhaps of all questions, the most important at this time, and one in which the people ought to feel the deepest and most lively interest. The issue between Freedom and Slavery has been made up; the contest has commenced, and it is impossible either to avoid or evade it.—The free States must take their stand either for it, or against it. There is no middle ground to occupy. Nothing is now left but base submission on the one hand, or noble resistance on the other. And shall Pennsylvania shrink from the avowal of her sentiments, and yield her conscientious conviction of duty? Will it do to set up a doctrine here which will be to her as an imperious interdict to her interference, and prevent her from exercising upon Congress, in the settlement of this question, that influence to which her high position entitles her?

Shall tongues be mute when deeds are wrought,
Which well might shame extremest Hell?
Shall freemen lock the indignant thought?
Shall pity's bosom cease to swell?
Shall honor bleed?—shall truth succumb?
Shall pen and press and soul be dumb?

OHIO.—Dates from Columbus down to the 8th inst., show that confusion still prevails in the Senate. Mr. Swift read a speech and closed with a resolution to remove Mr. Blake from the Speaker's chair. The debate which lasted all day, consisted of personalities. Charges of falsehood were made and retorted, and the vocabulary of billingsgate almost entirely exhausted. The House adjourned without transacting any business.

Reuben Wood has been nominated for Governor by the Locofoco Free Soil Convention.

TEXAS.—She Legislature of Austin was progressing with the business of the session, at the latest dates (30th ult.)—The Santa Fe question still continued to excite both Houses. A Mr. David Dawson was killed at his ranche, about 3 miles above the San Patricio on the 28th ult., by four Mexicans. The object it seems was plunder. Two of the murderers had been arrested.

Terrible Tragedy in New Jersey.

Murder of a Husband and Wife!—We learn from the Patterson (N. J.) Guardian, extra, that that community has been thrown into great excitement in consequence of the murder, on Monday night, of two persons, residing three miles from Patterson. The victims are John S. Van Winkle and his wife, an aged couple and long residents of the country.—The atrocious deed was accomplished, as there appears no doubt, by one John Johnson, a laboring farmer. The Guardan says:

The murderer, some two or three years since worked for his victim as a farmer, and at the time was employed by some of his neighbors in the same capacity. It would seem that Johnson effected an entrance into the house through an upper window, by means of a ladder, and descending to the bed room of his victim below, accomplishing his murderous purpose by first attacking the wife, who slept in front, then the husband, and again the wife.

The second attack appears to have immediately deprived the wife of life; the husband is still living, but his death is momentarily expected by the attending physicians, such is the extent of his wounds. The chief instrument used appears to have been a knife, though the husband bears the marks of a hatchet.—Each received several stabs in different parts of the body, including the abdomen and the sight which the bodies presented when discovered was a most harrowing one, the bowels of the husband especially protruding and lying by his side. The floor and bed were saturated with blood, as may be supposed from the nature and number of the wounds.

A boy only slept in the same dwelling.—Aroused by the noise in the room below, and ascertaining on descending and softly opening the door, the butchery going on within, he silently left the house and alarmed the neighbors, but the bloody murderer made his escape before they arrived. The fresh snow, however, enabled his pursuers to track him, who soon succeded in finding and arresting him. He had in his possession some of the clothes of Mr. V. W., and bore about him unmistakable marks of guilt. He is now in our jail.

His object was doubtless money, (which however, he seems not to have obtained,) as Mr. V. W., is known to possess great wealth, probably amounting to $100,000, though a plain unostentatious farmer. It is gratifying that the inhuman wretch has been arrested, but the punishment which is sure to await him cannot atone for the deed itself. It cannot restore the harmless wife to life, nor save the husband from a speedy death. It is proper to say, that Johnson has borne a good character when sober, but when drunk, he is little better than a madman, as we are informed by those who have long known him.

Election Day at Sacremento City.

The California correspondent of the Tribune tells the following story:

To-day is election day, and the polls have just closed. All good old customs have been transferred to this State, and accordingly we had rain for twenty-four hours. This digging, nevertheless turned out 105 votes, all of which were "for the Constitution." As there are two or three candidates for State offices in the place, the drumming up of voters gave one a fresh reminiscence of home. The choosing of candidates from lists, nearly all of whom were entirely unknown, was very amusing. Names, in many instances were made to stand for principles; accordingly a Mr. Fair got many votes. One of the candidates, who had been on the river a few days previous, wearing a high crowned silk hat, with narrow brim, lost about twenty votes on that account. Some went no further then to vote for those they actually knew. One took the opposite extreme, justified himself in this wise:—"When I left home," said he, "I was determined to *go it blind*. I went it blind to California, and I'm not going to stop now. I voted for the Constitution, and I have never seen the Constitution. I voted for all the candidates, and I dont know a d—ned one of them. I'm going it blind all through, I am." The Californians and resident Mexicans who are entitled to vote, were in high spirits, on exercising the privilege for the first time in their lives. It made no difference what the ticket was; the fact of their having voted very much increased their self importance, for to-day at least.

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has under its charge 25 missions, embracing 103 stations, and calling into existence the services of 158 missionaries, 9 of whom are also physicians, 5 licensed preachers, and 7 physicians, not ordained.—There are besides 24 other male, and 208 female assistant missionaries, making in all 402 laborers sent from this country. Associated with these are 30 native preachers, and 100 native helpers. The whole number of persons, therefore, under the direction of the Board, and laboring in its mission, is over 530.

☞A watchmaker in Liverpool, has succeeded in drilling a hole through a sixpence edgeways. The diameter of the hole in the coin is the four thousandth part of an inch in size, and barely sufficient to admit a fine hair.

☞The London United Service Gazette has reasons for "boldly announcing that the question of abandoning Canada, as a British colony, has been the most absorbing topic, (with the Cabinet) and we learn, from authority in which we are apt to place firm reliance, that it has been all but determined to give up Canada, as a dependency of the British Crown."

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 17th inst. by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. GEORGE HOSSLER, to Miss SUSAN MUSSLEMAN, both of Sinking Valley, Blair county.

DIED.

On the 2d December 1849, in the city of London, JOHN TODHUNTER, (brother of Thomas Todhunter of this county) aged 63 years.

CONCERT.

The "Euterpian Band" will give a concert in the Court House of this place on

Tuesday Evening, January 29.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7—Admission 25cts.

Tickets to be had at the Stores and Hotels.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN HAMPSON late of Clay tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on said estate have been grented to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

WILLIAM WHITE,
Jan. 22, 1850-6t.] Administrator.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE "Santa Fe" Warehouse, Storeroom, two Dwelling Houses, &c., situated on the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad, 12 miles east of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county.

The buildings are NEW and commodious, being erected the past year; the Warehouse and Store is doing an excellent business; it is the nearest point to the public improvements for the eastern end of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, an extent of country twenty-five miles south.

One of the dwellings is large, and well calculated for a public house where one is much needed. The Pa. Railroad Company is making a depot at this point, which will improve the business much. It is a desirable place for a man of business.

If the above property is not disposed of before the first of February next, it will be rented on that day at public out-cry.

Possession on the 1st of April next.

Apply to James Kelly on the premises.

JAMES KELLY & Co.

Santa Fe, January 8, 1850.

☞Lewistown Democrat will copy and publish 3t.

Clothing! Clothing!
JACOB SNYDER

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has still on hand a general assortment of well made

WINTER CLOTHING,

which he will sell unusually cheap for cash.

Those who want bargains would do well to call soon.

January 15, 1850.

PUBLIC BENEFIT!!

TO the Ladies and gentlemen of Huntingdon and all those wishing to purchase *good* articles at their true value we would suggest the propriety of calling on NEFF & MILLER, the only real opposition in the watch, Jewelry, and Silverware line in this "neck of woods."

They are selling goods at such unprecedented low rates that persons in want cannot fail to purchase.

No. 1001 Market square,
Huntingdon, January 15, 1850.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

PERSONS attending Court are respectfully invited to call at SCOTT'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE, and inspect his superior assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. He is weekly receiving additions to his stock, which is large and well selected, and sold on very moderate terms.

January 15, 1850.

PUBLIC SALE.

The House and Lot, belonging to the subscriber, situated at the junction of Bath and Washington streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, will be offered at public sale, on

Thursday, the 24th inst.,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS:—One half the purchase money to be paid on taking possession of the property—the remainder, with interest, in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Possession to be given on the first day of April, next.

The premises can be inspected at any time, by calling on the proprietor.

☞Several building lots, fronting on Moore street, can be had at private sale.

JOHN PEEBLES.

Huntingdon, Jan. 1, 1850.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John R. Hunter and Samuel Milliken, trading in merchandize in the borough of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 26th day of December, 1849. The business will be continued and the accounts of the firm settled by John R. Hunter.

JOHN R. HUNTER,
SAMUEL MILLIKEN.

Jan. 1, 1850.

LEMON EXTRACT.

PURE Concentrated Extract of Lemon, a genuine article for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S, opposite the Post Office.

November 27, 1849.

Elegant Books for the Holidays.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a small but handsome assortment of **Gift Books**—some richly bound, with gilt edges, magnificent engravings and illuminated frontispieces. Amongst the lot may be found—The Romance of Nature; the Ivy Wreath; the Friendship Offering; The Snow Flake; The Rose of Sharon; The Gift of Friendship; Odd Fellows Offering; Gems of the Poets; Bibles and Hymn Books; The Christmas Blossom; The Rosemary; Walker's Musical Gift for 1850—and a few smaller illustrated books for children. J. T. SCOTT.

Dec. 25, 1849.

Axels, Springs, &c.

JUST received and for sale a new lot of Axels, Springs, &c., at the Shop of ROBERT GRAFIUS, Alexandria.

Dec. 18, 1849.

VINEGAR, of the best kind, for sale at
Nov. 27, 1849. CUNNINGHAM'S.

CHEESE.

A SUPERIOR article of Cheese just received at CUNNINGHAM'S.

November 27, 1849.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., on the 1st day of January, 1850, & which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B
Bisan John
Blair Jackson
Blake William
Boggs J. C.
Borkman Tobias
Borp John
Boyd Mr.
Brady Borony
Brady Rev J C
Brackbill Nancy 2
Britt Peter
Brunnells James
Bulger Daniel
Bulger Patrick
Burke Bridget
Burke John
Burke Thos 6
C
Campbell Alexander
Cantwell Daniel
Cantwell Daniel or Ed.
Quinn
Carte Patrick
Carter Richard
Clarke Peter 2
Cohen Isaac
Collins James
Cooke John
Corcoran Patt
Corbin Nicholas
Cowden Charles C
D
Danenhour James
Deasey Charles
Deely Francis
Dodson Stephen
Dolen John
Donahoo Patrick
Donnlen Edward
Dorsey Michael
Dowling William
Doyle John
E
Eagan M.
Earnest Henry
Etinger John
Evans William
F
Fispatric John
Foly John
Frederick Augustus
Fulton James
G
Gertrude
Gibbons William
Gill Patt
Gorman Patrick
Graham Thomas
Graham William T
Grout Richard
H
Hale Mrs Mary M. 2
Hall Sarah
Hamilton H
Halphonright Jorge
Hazlet James
Henderson James 2
Hill S
Hogen John
Houseman Charles
Hutchison Benjamin
J
Irvin James
Johnston James
K
Kaufman H G
Keiler George
Keilty John
Kerney John
Kelgan John
Killey Andrew
Kierman William
King Hugh
King John H
Kuhn Anthony
L
Lary Dennis 3
Learned James
Learned Theopholis
Leary Daniel
Lesberger Mayer
Letford Thomas 2
Lynn Patrick 2
Lisberger & Dorsh
Lyden John
M
Madden Dutton
Maher Patrick
Mahoney James
Mason Robert
Mayo John
McCallion Philip
McCann James
McCartney William
McCartney John 2
McCartey William
McClure James
McCormick Michael 2
McCool James
McCourt James
McCullough George
McDonnell William
McGill Chas.
McGovern Patt
McGrein Patrick
McHugh Patrick
McKeigh Robert
McLaughlin Patrick
Meara Daniel
Mennan Patrick
Miller B F
Millear Jacob
Moore S
Morgan J
Mulchahy John 2
N
Nathan Abraham
Norris William B
Nusbaum Victor
O P
Oakman Joseph
Pollett Samuel
Price James
QR
Quigley Fenton 2
Racine Gustave
Rapp Alfred
Reynolds Mr.
Rhule Dr.
Ridden Michael
Roarke Daniel
Roarke John
Robison Miss Mary
Rodgers Michael
Ross John
S
Sankey Miss Julia Ann
Saul Anthony
Sealey Bernard
Sharer John 2
Shea John
Shultz Mrs. Catharine
Simpson James
Simpson William
Slatman Charles
Smith James
Smith Philip
Snee Michael
Sprowell Francis
Stall Miss Christiana
Steel Miss Susan
Stephens James
Stewart Thomas
Stewart Samuel
W
Walle Eli
Walsh Michael
Walsh Patrick
Ward Phill
Watson John
Weaver John
Weston William
Whalen Patrick
White Miss Mary
Wilson Henry
Wilson James

Persons inquiring for letters on the above List will please say they are advertised.

☞Two cents in addition to the regular postage charged on advertised letters.

PETER C. SWOOPE, P. M.

Huntingdon, Jan. 8, 1850—3t.

NEW OYSTER SALOON.
Opposite the Post Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has his

Oyster Saloon

fitted up in a superior and comfortable style, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, with elegant, fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS, served up in a style that cannot be surpassed. He has a room fitted up expressly for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

PRIVATE PARTIES can be furnished with a room on short notice.

FAMILIES furnished with oysters by the dozen or larger quantities.

CAKES of all kinds baked to order at his establishment.

The undersigned hopes by strict attention to business, and unrelaxed effort to please, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

December 11, 1849.

$5 Reward--Information Wanted.

AMARE left the residence of Benedict Stevens, about two months ago. She is a large dark bay, lame in the left fore foot and no shoes on behind. Any person knowing where she is, will please inform the undersigned, by sending a few lines to Orbisonia P. O., Huntingdon county. JAS. M. STEVENS.

January, 1, 1850.-4t

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Corner of Market Street and Market Square,
HARRISBURG, PA.

THIS old established Hotel, has undergone a thorough re-painting, papering, &c., during the last season, and is now the most desirable stopping place at the Capital.

Members of the Legislature and others visiting Harrisburg are invited to call.

Large stabling attached to the House.

☞ *N. B.—Charges moderate.*

WM. T. SANDERS, Agent.

December 11, 1849.—3m.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., that an assessment of six per cent has this day been laid in the premium notes of said Company, by the Board; which amount is directed to be paid to the Treasurer of said Company, according to the charter and by-laws. By order of the Board.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'ry.

January 15, 1850.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

J. T. SCOTT has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a large and brilliant assortment of **Watches, Clocks** and **Jewelry**, consisting in part of

Gold Patent Levers, Silver Patent Levers,
Gold Hunting do, do. Hunting do.
Gold Anchor do. do. Anchor do.
Gold Lepines do. Lepines.

and Verge Watches of all sorts and qualities in endless variety.

Eight day and 30 hour brass Clocks. Also, Diamond Breast Pins and finger rings; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains.; Gold Medal chains; Gold Pencils and Pens; Ear Rings; Bracelets, and other Jewelry in great variety, which for beauty and excellence, cannot be excelled. Also Silver Table, Tea and Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives; Silver Specks; Rodgers' fine Pen-kives; Accordeons; Pocket Books; Perfumery; Envelopes; Note Paper; Wafers; Port Monies; Combs; Hair and Clothes brushes; &c., &c.

This stock we can assure our friends and the public has been purchased unusually low, and will be sold at a small advance. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

Huntingdon, November 6, 1849.

The Anglo-Saxons have Come Again!

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that

J. & W. Saxton

have just received the largest and best assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods

ever brought to this place, comprising all the various articles generally kept at other stores, with the addition of a great many articles never offered for sale in this place. Their stock consists of

CLOTHS, CASS'MERES,

Sattinetts, Vestings, Tweed cloth, Kentucky Jeans, Canton Flannel, Flannels of all colors, Table Diaper, Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Mouslin de laines, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Alpaccas, Silks, Mull Jacconet and Cambric Muslins, Linen Cambric, Silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Furniture check & calicoes, gloves, Shawls and Trimmings.

LADIES' SHOES.

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,

Cloth and Glazed caps, Cravats and Suspenders, Looking Glasses, bed Blankets Carpets, &c.—They have also an extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware,

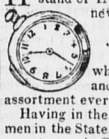
They have a lot of Bonnets of the very latest style. They have also a great variety of Cedar Ware, such as Tubs, Buckets. Baskets of all kinds. SALT, FISH, and PLASTER. All of these articles will be sold as low as they can be bought at any other establishment east of the Alleghenies.

They are determined to sell off their old stock of Goods at and under cost. Look out for bargains!

Huntingdon, October 30, 1849.

New Firm 3 2
NEFF & MILLER

HAVE this morning received, at the old stand of H. K. NEFF & BRO., an entire new stock of



Clocks and Watches,
Jewelry, Cutlery, Stationary, Perfumery Soaps, &c.,

which is positively the largest, best and most fashionable, and cheapest assortment ever offered for sale in the place.

Having in their employ one of the best workmen in the State, they can most confidently engage to repair Clocks and Watches as cheap and as well as it can be done in any of the Eastern cities.

The public are politely requested to call and test the truth of our declarations. The proof is in trying.

N. B. The highest prices given for old gold and silver.

Remember No. 1001 Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

October 30, 1849.

Wake up, Citizens! Wake up!
Wonderful Reduction in the Prices of Clothing at the Hall of Fashion!!

CALIFORNIA GOLD

Does not produce an excitement equal to that of cheap Ready-made Clothing now opening at the 'Hall of Fashion,' by B. & W. SNARE, corner Room of Snare's Row, opposite John Whittaker's Tavern.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully inform our customers and the public generally that we have just received and are now opening a splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Our stock consists of fine black French Dress and Frock Coats, Drab French, Beaver and Macksnaw Over-coats, Tagliona and black cloth Sacks, Cloaks of all kinds, Business Coats, Pea Jackets, &c.

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