



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 12, 1852.

BY STEWART & HALL.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA. WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET. GENERAL ELECTORS.

- A. E. BROWN, J. POLLOCK, S. A. PURVANCE, DISTRICTS. 1.-Wm. F. Hughes. 2.-James Traquair. 3.-John W. Stokes. 4.-John P. Verree. 5.-S. McHaine. 6.-Jas. W. Fuller. 7.-Jas. Penrose. 8.-John Shaeffer. 9.-Jacob Marshall. 10.-Chas. P. Waller. 11.-David Alton. 12.-M. C. Mercer.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY. SUPREME COURT, JOS. BUFFINGTON, OF ARMSTRONG.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that in addition to three flourishing Female Seminaries, and an Academy which in point of patronage, reputation, and influence, rivals many respectable Colleges—the spirit of improvement is still active in providing increased educational facilities. Thus, at Birmingham, we find the nucleus of a new institution, the "Mountain Academy," which under the able direction of its indefatigable Principal, Thomas Ward, A. M., promises, at no distant day, to become an important auxiliary in the great work of human improvement.

It will also be noticed with pleasure, more especially by Teachers, that the accomplished head of Cassville Seminary, is about to establish a "Teachers' Institute," in connection with that Institution. Without intending to undervalue the importance of other institutions—for we regard them all, from the unpretending Common School to the richly endowed University, as members of one great family—we must express our firm belief that well conducted Schools for the proper instruction and thorough training of Teachers are of incalculable importance to the full development and success of our system of general education. It is on the efficiency of our common schools that the success of all others of a more advanced grade mainly depends.—They are the roots of the educational tree; and if raised to, and kept in a healthy condition, will impart vitality to the overshadowing branches. Make the primary schools of the State what they should be, and Seminaries, Academies, and Colleges will grow and flourish just as certainly as do the members of a sound body. But it is absurd to suppose that our primary schools will ever answer any great and valuable purpose like this, until means are provided to prepare the great body of Teachers for their responsible work. Schools for the education of Teachers are, under any circumstances, as indispensable as schools of Medicine or Theology; and in the present state of things, they are much more needed. We are proud, therefore, that our county is among the first in the State to propose such an Institute, and we most heartily desire its success. Mr. Pierce, we have no doubt, is well qualified for his noble undertaking. Having spent several years in some of the best schools of New York and New England, and studied thoroughly and practised successfully the best systems of instruction in the Schools, Institutes, and Associations of those States, he can hardly fail in conferring important benefits on those who may avail themselves of his instruction, and on the communities in which they may subsequently labor.

We have received several articles for the outside of this week's Journal, which in consequence of our early issue, came too late for insertion or to answer the purpose of the writers. We have also been compelled to delay one week, some of the favors acknowledged in our last.

See first page for interesting reading matter.

Niagara!

The Anniversary celebration on the old battle ground, at Lundy's Lane, was a most grand and imposing affair. Some sixty to eighty thousand persons were present; and many eminent men from the different States, participated in the proceedings, and by their arguments and eloquence inspired every hearer with unbounded confidence of success. The Whig fires are now fairly lighted and will continue to burn with increased brilliancy till they terminate in a glorious victory in November.

The officers of the steamboat, Henry Clay, have been indicted for felony, in wintonly and recklessly destroying the lives of 70 or 80 persons, in the late race on the Hudson. Some of them have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, to answer a charge of manslaughter. We observe a move made in Congress to enact a law making all steamboat racing felony punishable by solitary confinement in the penitentiary. We hope the proposed bill will be so amended as to include in its penalty, all passengers who encourage the murderous practice of racing; and then pass without delay, and be rigorously inflicted on every transgressor.

We take great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Warden, the accomplished gentleman, whose playing and singing in the Town Hall, so delighted our citizens on Monday evening, will, at the urgent request of many admirers of his performance, repeat his Concert on Wednesday evening.

RIFLE-SHOTS.

PIERCE CAMPAIGN PAPER.—The London (British) Times will be published as a Pierce Campaign paper until the election in November. Hurry up your subscriptions!

A Whig paper calls Frank Pierce "Jupiter Tonans." He may be "Jupiter Tonans," but he will never be Jupiter Pluvius. He may thunder, but he'll never reign.—Prentice.

The Boston Post speaks of General Pierce as "the old Democratic War-Horse." He has one attribute of the Scriptural war-horse at all events— "He smelleth the battle afar off!"

The editor of the Southern Democrat says that he has been "trying to count the Whig lies during this canvass." We apprehend that all the lies the fellow counts will be nailed to the counter."

The Whig party and General Scott have been already compelled to face the music.—Allegany Record.

And the enemy too, and it was done without fainting.

While in the army he was above the reach of censure.—Washington Union on Pierce.

He kept out of the reach of everything likely to do him an injury.

How look the Democratic ranks?—Argus.

British on the right wing, Loco-Foco in the centre, and anti-American all over.

From the Washington Republic. Humanity of General Scott.

The citizens of Washington, his present abode, need not be told of General Scott's benevolence and humanity, nor of the purity of his character, and of the excellence of his example as a model Christian gentleman. Such certificates are not needed to bolster up General Scott's reputation. It is well established, both at home and abroad. He has been a shining light in our land for near half a century; and the light has burnt brighter and brighter as time rolled on. However, as the anecdote has been told of General Scott's humanity, in his putting himself to risk, as well as inconvenience, in taking a small vessel in which to return home from Vera Cruz, after his glorious achievements and services in Mexico, rather than accommodate his fellow soldiers in the ranks, for whose accommodation he left the fine ship provided for him, another anecdote of somewhat the same character is here furnished of the same gallant man, before he had won his laurels in the field, when enjoying no higher rank than captain of artillery. While at sea, on a voyage north from New Orleans, Captain Scott was on deck during the night, the wind blowing fresh, and thought he heard the cry of distress. He at once called attention to it; but no one heard it but himself. He required silence, and it was heard a second time: but the mate in command of the ship at the time said it came from aboard.—Scott persisted that it came from the sea, and required all to listen. It was heard a third time; and now it distinctly came from the sea, as admitted by all. The ship was at once put about, and in a short time a boat was picked up full of men, among whom was a colored boy, the son of the doorkeeper of the Capitol at Richmond.—They had escaped in the boat from a vessel loaded with coal, from Richmond, that had foundered at sea. Thus the present General Scott, under Providence, was the means of saving the lives of a boat's crew of fellow-creatures, "although he had never seen" them "before."

Is not your correspondent as candid as the illustrious man of New Hampshire, who is as "true as steel?"

A VIRGIN OF AULD LANG SYNE.

Tennessee-- The Whig Candidates.

The following letter from Hon. William T. Haskell, of Tennessee, was written in reply to one from the Whig Central Committee for Middle Tennessee, communicating the result of the correspondence with the Whig Central Committees for each of the other divisions of the State, and requesting him to accept the position of candidate for Elector for the State at large:

JACKSON, Monday, July 19, 1852. * * * We have an invincible leader. Winfield Scott! Whose heart does not throb at the sound of that name? A statesman, not a politician—as the discharge of every delicate trust with which he has been charged demonstrates—a man without fear and without reproach—a soldier whose

"Fame folds in This orb o' the Earth" his name is the harbinger of victory, and he has never known defeat.

A Whig, true, known, and trustworthy; thoroughly sound on the slavery issues; he knows "no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but his country." Born in the South, the North by virtue of his accidental residence claims with us an equal pride in his greatness and an equal share in his glory. And in November next, the North and the South, the East and the West, will accord to him the chief honor of the nation, giving the lie to the libel that Republics are ungrateful, and proving to the world that in this great country great men are properly appreciated and properly rewarded for great public services.

Mr. Graham, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, stands approved by the general concession of all parties and sections. Eminent as a Whig, distinguished for his talents, devoted to the country and his party—Tennessee, the daughter of North Carolina, claims him as a kinsman, and will evidence to him, and to the mother State, that she is not wanting in fraternal or filial affections, or unworthy her illustrious lineage.

Gentlemen, we have an old-fashioned victory before us in Tennessee—a victory not more to be won than wished for. Yet let every Whig put on his armor, and go manfully into the fight, so that when the battle is won, he may say with every brother Whig: "Victory sits on our helmets."

WM. T. HASKELL. B. H. SHEPPARD, F. L. ZOLICOFFER, E. P. MCGINTY, Committee.

The following letter indicates Gen. Scott's opinions in favor of our present beneficent system of naturalization.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your kind letter of the 8th instant, I take pleasure in saying that, grateful for the too partial estimate you place on my public services, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views towards our naturalized citizens." Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions.

It is true that, in a season of unusual excitement some years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practices in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile factions, I was inclined to concur in the opinion, then avowed by many leading statesmen, that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. But later experience and reflection have entirely removed this impression, and dissipated my apprehensions.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large proportion of the men under my command were your countrymen, (Irish, Germans, &c., &c.) I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity, and valor in maintaining our flag in the face of danger. Vieing with each other and our native-born soldiers in the same ranks in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring, I was happy to call them brothers in the field, as I shall always be to salute them as countrymen at home.

I remain, dear sir, with great esteem, yours, truly, WINFIELD SCOTT. WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq.

Gen. Pierce possesses all the elements of popularity, and his selection is a compliment to New Hampshire, of which that small but uniformly Democratic State is well worthy.—Boston Post.

New Hampshire is the very last State in the Union which should be honored by a special compliment from any party. We have nothing to say against either the intelligence or morality of her people; but we deny her Democracy. No community with a particle of pure Democracy in its composition, or entitled to the political respect of others, would tolerate the odious, proscriptive and intolerant religious test which holds its place in the Constitution of New Hampshire. Was it this feature in the fundamental law of "this small but uniformly Democratic State," which rendered her especially deserving the complimentary notice of the Democratic National Convention? If so, it is an insult to the People of the Union, and to every true Democrat throughout the world. Out of New Hampshire, this religious test is as odious as all who sanction it should be. [Albany Journal.]

"Gun for Gun--and More."

Since the days when the "Boy officer," Winfield Scott upon the field of battle won glories under which were hid the disgrace of Hull's surrender and other disastrous defeats, and when he won from Madison by his valor, in spite of his youth, grade after grade until the highest was reached, Democratic Administrations have looked to him for relief in time of tribulation.—Jackson, the Father of modern Democracy, sent him to Carolina to crush the hydra of Disunion, and he succeeded in his mission.

In 1837-8, the Canadian outbreak occurred. Along the entire frontier, the people of the States inflamed by the fires of patriotism which burned so brightly in '76, organized for a cordial support of the people in revolt. The spirit was good, but it was misdirected; till it gained a power which the Democratic administration could not control.

Alarmed at these demonstrations, the British Minister had addressed a note to Mr. Van Buren which told him that if the United States could not preserve their treaty faith, the British Government could do it for them.

Trembling at the significant note which boded war, Mr. Van Buren turned as to a compass, to Scott; who, always ready to serve his country, was soon upon the frontier.

He arrived at Cleveland, the head quarters of the "Patriot" movement. Here he found nine out of ten men "Patriots." Lodges had been organized, measures taken for the invasion of Canada, men mustered and cannon balls cast. He had the Military force of the Union at his control, but if he called it into service, hundreds of his own gallant, patriotic, well meaning countrymen must be sacrificed; and here as wherever the alternate of peace or war was presented, he sought to be the Great Pacificator. A meeting of the Patriots was called at the American. The Hall was crowded—all were opposed to him, and jealous and even fierce looks were cast upon him as he entered the hall, his tall, manly and commanding form towering above the assemblage.

Well do we remember that night when, a mere boy, we stood among that assembly, while the "Great Pacificator" poured oil upon the troubled waters which surged around him.

He told them that in a just war with Great Britain it would be his pride, his pleasure, and his glory to lead the Armies of the Union into Canada. That in times past, to sustain American honor and in defence of American rights, he had fought and bled upon that soil. But now treaties of amity and neutrality were interposed, which could not be trampled upon without breach of National faith. Should these be violated, no Nation would dare to treat with us, and we should be dishonored among the Powers of the Earth. He was entrusted with the powers of the Union to prevent this disgrace, and if necessary, he should use it; but he trusted that a regard for justice and honor, was too deeply implanted in the American heart to require the exercise of that power.

But while he would prevent the violation of treaty faith by well meaning but rash citizens, he would as promptly oppose British assumption. Fellow citizens, said he, as I came up the Niagara River on my way hither, I found the American steamer Barcelona on the American side ready to start. On the Canada side a battery was planted, and a determination to fire into the steamer was manifested. I wrote the Commander of that Battery a note, in which I told him that "my guns were planted, matches were lighted, and if he presumed to fire a gun at an American steamer, in American waters, under an American flag, I should return him GUN FOR GUN—AND MORE!"

The Barcelona proceeded on her trip unmolested. Winfield Scott by fit words, fitly spoken, quelled a border warfare, proving himself a Great Pacificator, and it is fitting that when in consequence of his eminent services, he is tendered the compliment of the Presidency and hiring partisans assail him, that the people should rally round the man, who great alike in Peace or War, sustained their rights and honor, and return the guerillas "GUN FOR GUN—AND MORE!"—Cleveland Herald.

Locofoco Rascality.

The Richmond Whig says that a disgraceful fraud was recently attempted upon Senator Truman Smith, of Connecticut, by a Locofoco, at Weldon, N. C., who wrote to Mr. Smith to send him some documents with his rank, such as would be likely to suit the peculiar views of the Society of Friends respecting slavery and war, and would induce them to vote for General Scott, to be used among the members of the Society located in North Carolina. Mr. Smith, than whom there is not a more shrewd Yankee in all Yankeedom, was however wide awake, and not to be thus caught napping. On the receipt of the letter he applied to Mr. Stanley, of that State, stating that he did not believe it came from a Whig. The letter was sent to Weldon by Mr. Stanley, and there the trick was discovered and exposed. The man was an unprincipled Locofoco, seeking to obtain, by this discreditable expedient, documents that might be used among the slaveholders of the State against General Scott. Another object was to use the frank of Mr. Smith to send Locofoco documents to various places. The Whig, in noticing the affair, says that, as soon as the facts became known, they excited intense public indignation at Weldon, and throughout Northampton county, N. C., and that it will cause serious loss to the Democracy of that region.

Part of the Machinery.

We find the following going the rounds of the Locofooco papers. It will, no doubt, be promptly responded to, and, in less than a month, the Central Committee at Washington will have the names of ten thousand active Locofooco's from Ohio:

To the members of the several Democratic State and County Committees.

The Democratic Resident Committee appointed by the National Democratic Executive Committee, under the authority of the last Democratic National Convention, have now in course of publication a number of valuable documents for the coming campaign. In order to complete their list of names already large, but not as full as should be desired, the Resident Committee respectfully ask the chairmen of the different Democratic State and County Committees, and all active Democrats throughout the Union, to forward at their earliest convenience such lists of names in their respective localities or districts, with post offices attached, as may serve to promote the good of the cause.

WM. M. GWIN, Chairman of the Resident Committee. A. P. EDGERTON, Secretary. P. S.—Democratic papers in all parts of the country are requested to publish.

This GWIN is a Locofooco Senator from California, and A. P. EDGERTON is a Locofooco member of the House from Ohio.

Now this is a movement that must be met. The Whigs have a Central National Committee, and we specially desire all Whig County Committees, at the earliest practical moment, to make out a list of twenty or thirty of the most active Whigs in each township of their county, with the names of their post offices, and forward this list to FITZ HENRY WARREN, at Washington City. Will all our Whig papers copy this and urge the request. It is important to have it done promptly. [Ohio State Journal.]

An Englishman abroad, writes in the July number of Blackwood, some speculations upon the political and general prospects of the United States. He mentions the Tariff as one of the questions that will enter more or less into every political combination; and says that "the manufactures of America cannot exist under competition with England, without a higher tariff?" He adds that the South and West are becoming much more friendly to the principles of protection than they have been hitherto. He considers slavery the great disturbing element in the politics of the United States; and predicts all sorts of evils from it in the future. He closes with a rational prediction, that "whoever may be the President, the United States will hold on the even tenor of their way, increasing every day and every hour in material prosperity—augmenting in population and resources"—and in the end, "before magnitude causes disjunction, or corruption produces decay, will become, what they believe themselves to be now, one of the greatest people the earth has ever seen."

FROM THE OHIO RESERVE.—Hon. Davis Lyman presided at a great Whig ratification meeting last week on the Reserve. On taking the chair, he stated that he, with thousands of other Whigs, in 1848 felt compelled to oppose the election of General Taylor; and that he rejoiced in being again able to co-operate with the Whig party, and especially in the support of General Scott. One of the speakers, the Hon. David R. Tilden, ex-member of Congress from the District, and the Delegate from the District to the Philadelphia Convention in 1848, took strong ground for General Scott.

It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that dyspeptic! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hooftland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot, 120 Arch street.—We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above, Philadelphia City Item.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by John Thompson, Esq., THOMAS NELSON to SARAH STEWART, all of Shavers Creek, Huntingdon co.

DIED.

In Hollidaysburg, of consumption of the lungs, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH REED, aged 42 years.

Of Consumption, on Friday evening the 30th ult., DOROTHY C. wife of Thomas J. Campbell, aged 21 years. The deceased was a daughter of Robert Spear, of Cassville, this county. "For to me to live is Christ, to die is gain."

In Alexandria, on the 20th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH VANVLIET, aged 72 years.

In the same place, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. JANE JOHNSTON, aged — years.

Reported for the Journal.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Temperature. TUES.—Aug. 3. 60. 80. 62. WED. " 4. 60. 70. 64. THURS. " 5. 96. 78. 62. FRI. " 6. 62. 75. 64. SAT. " 7. 62. 78. 66. SUN. " 8. 61. 85. 69. MON. " 9. 64. 69. 71.

JACOB MILLER, Observer. Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1852.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

The Eighth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry—Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural—the genius and master-spirit of the nation.

It is unrivaled as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The Publishers pledge themselves that the future Volumes shall be as long equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns are Civil, Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metals, Fibrous and Textile substances, Machinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, &c. Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, Carriages, Water-wheels, Wind and Grinding Mills, Power-looms, Planing Machines, Tools for Lumber, Brick-Machines, Farming, Fire Arms, Electric Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c. besides Claims of all the Patents, Reviews, Notices of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains several hundred Engravings, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious Index. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are offered for the Largest List of Subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly, by MUNN & CO., at their Patent Agency Office, 128 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS! TERMS! TERMS!

- Always in Advance. 1 Copy, six months, \$1.00. 5 Copies for six months, 4.00. 10 " " " " " " 8.00. 1 Copy, one year, 2.00. 10 Copies " " " " " " 15.00. 15 " " " " " " 22.00. 20 " " " " " " 28.00. Southern and Western Money and Post-Office Stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be post-paid.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Such persons as design to engage in teaching during the coming winter, are informed that the undersigned, Principal of Cassville Seminary, proposes to establish a Teachers' Institute in connection with the Seminary, during the next quarter, commencing August 30th. A Teachers' class will be formed to which special attention will be given in those branches which are essential to be taught in the Common Schools—the best modes of teaching practiced in the schools of New York and New England will be explained—the government of school districts will be explained—Teachers' attention will be called to those works upon the subject of teaching which will most essentially aid them in an efficient discharge of their duties in the school-room. Boarding can be procured, in Cassville, on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to RALPH PIERCE, A. M. Cassville, August 12, '52.—3c.

MOUNTAIN ACADEMY, BIRMINGHAM.

The Winter Sessions commences Wednesday, October 27th next. Instructions given in all the branches preparatory to a College course.

TERMS:

Tuition, per Session of 22 weeks, \$6.00 to \$12.00, according to studies pursued; payable in advance.

Boarding, Washing, &c., usual prices. Charges date from time of entering and no deductions made for absence unless caused by sickness. THOMAS WARD, A. M. August 12, '52.—11c. Principal.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the distillery and farming business, in Brady township, Huntingdon county, reading as J. & J. McDonald, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said firm are in the hands of James McDonald for liquidation. JOHN MCDONALD, Jr. JAMES MCDONALD, Jr. N. B. The undersigned will continue the business at the same place. JAMES MCDONALD, Jr. August 12, 1852.—2t.

To Country Merchants and Weavers.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of Store Keepers and Weavers to his fine assortment of cotton and linen CARPET CHAINS, COTTON YARNS, The Yarns, Candlewick, Indigo Blue Yarn, Coverlet Yarn, Cotton Twine and Stocking Yarn, COTTON LAPS of all sizes and qualities, Woolen Stocking Yarn, Carpet Filling, &c. All of which I will sell as low as any other store in the city. R. T. WHITE. No. 148, North 3d street, Philadelphia. August 5, '52.—2m.

NEW GOODS.

The great Atlantic, the blue Pacific, and the Niagara Fall all combined together, cannot be compared with Heaton & Willet's splendid assortment of SUMMER GOODS opened out at Bridgeport, which they intend to sell cheap for cash or produce. HEATON & WILLET. Bridgeport, Aug. 5, '52.

WANTED.

A good housekeeper to take charge of a house and small family. A suitable person, with good references, can obtain a pleasant situation and liberal wages by applying soon. Any desired information may be obtained at this office. Huntingdon, Aug. 5, 1852.—3c.

STRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, a red and white spotted cow, about five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. DANIEL CONRAD. July 29, 1852.—3c.

100 TONS of Sumac Wanted.

We are now prepared to manufacture Sumac on a more extensive scale, and will give the highest market price for all well gathered and cured Sumac. KESSLER & BRO. Mill Creek, Pa., July 29, '52.—1m.

BLAKE'S FIRE PROOF PAINT.

Black, Brown and Chocolate, a large quantity on hand and for sale by KESSLER & BRO. Mill Creek, July 29, '52.—4m.

ZINK WHITE PAINT, NOS. 1, 2 & 3.

Zink Brown and Black; an article far superior for durability and beauty to White Lead, for sale by KESSLER & BRO.

HATHAWAY COOK STOVES.

A few of the above well known Stoves can be had at a less price than heretofore—sold by making application to KESSLER & BRO. Mill Creek, July 29, 1852. A beautiful lot of Carpeting and Oil Cloths for sale by J. & W. SAXTON