

quited. No considerations of public interests, which I have been able to discover, would seem to demand this policy. Nothing, in my opinion, is gained by its economy, efficiency or skill in the construction of the materials for this work can be as conveniently and cheaply procured at Philadelphia as at any other point in the country, and her mechanics stand as high as any others in point of skill and efficiency in all the branches of this business, and pre-eminence in the construction of steam machinery. I feel justified, therefore, in entertaining the hope that a more equal distribution of patronage shall hereafter distinguish the action of the department at Washington.

The consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia into one municipal government, is a subject that will be pressed upon your consideration during the present session. Without desiring to express an opinion on the policy of the measure, I may say, that I regard it as involving vast considerations connected with the welfare of the metropolis, and consequently to the State at large, and as such it should, and I have no doubt it will, command prompt and anxious consideration.

I have long believed that the loans of the State should be consolidated into three or four classes, and be under the direct control of the treasury department at Harrisburg. The books are now kept at the Bank of Pennsylvania, where the loans are transferred, re-issued and cut up into any shape to suit the wishes of the holder, for which service that institution is claiming heavy remuneration, and consequently would be difficultly whatever, I am confident, in exchanging new coupon bonds for the certificates of loan now outstanding, without any average extension of the maturity of the loans, at a cost of a few thousand dollars. Indeed, on this point I am entirely certain the exchange can be made a source of profit, and the above all expenses. This accomplished, and the interest can be paid at the Treasury, and the whole business of that department rendered more simple and safe.

The financial year commences and closes on the last day of November, and that appropriation and annual year on the first of June. The effect of this arrangement is to beget confusion in the business of the several departments of Government. Indeed, so completely is this the case, that it is quite impossible for a person not familiar with the subject to comprehend their operation. I suggest the propriety of commencing the fiscal year for all purposes on the first of December. This would bring the Canal, Treasury, School and Auditing Departments into harmonious action, and render their operations concurrent and simple.

I have never felt willing to see our fundamental law changed for light or doubtful reasons, but I sincerely believe that when the proper time arrives it will be wise so to amend the Constitution as to require that each law shall be passed in a separate bill, and receive not less than a majority of the members on a call of the yeas and nays; to provide that all laws of a public nature shall be general in their character and apply to the entire State; that municipal corporations, vested with all the power the Legislature could confer, should not have the right to incorporate members, or holders of the stock of other corporations; to interdict the creation of debt for any purpose except war to unite some other functionary with the Governor in the exercise of the pardoning power.

In compliance with the provisions of the 55th section of the last general appropriation law, directing the Governor to "sell and convey the State arsenal property in Juniper street, in the city of Philadelphia," conditioned that the sum of thirty thousand dollars should be obtained for the same, I caused notice to be given, and the bids, which sealed proposals would be received for the same, opening the minimum price and terms of sale. The highest and only bid received was that of the Pennsylvania railroad company, naming the sum of thirty thousand dollars. There being no other bids, the property was accordingly conveyed to that company.

The purchase of another suitable lot and the erection of a new building, presented a service of greater difficulty, the law restraining the entire cost to the price obtained for the old property. I caused it to be proposed that military buildings in Philadelphia be sold, and the location of the new building. The general wish appeared to be the selection of a central site, and at the same time the erection of a building of greater dimensions and cost than the old one contemplated. Recently, however, negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of a lot of ground, which it is believed will answer the purpose, and give general satisfaction as to location.

The Attorney General, as required by an act approved the 19th of April last, has made diligent efforts to close the claims of the Commonwealth against defaulting contractors and public officers. The result of his labors will be communicated to you at an early day.

In accordance with the 35th section of the appropriation law of last session, I appointed George Plattenger Esq., to superintend the removal of certain obstructions from the "French channel in the Susquehanna river, at Brubaker's island." He has caused the work to be completed in a satisfactory manner, at a cost of \$247 50, leaving \$102 50, of the appropriation unexpended, in the treasury.

I deem it proper to remark in this connection, that there are obstacles in the way of descending navigation at various points in that stream, the removal of which, by the State, would be but an act of justice to those interested in the navigation, in view of what they have suffered in personal and pecuniary loss, as a consequence of the construction of the public works.

The numerous accidents that have occurred on the railroads of the country during the past season—the consequent destruction of human life and property, and the casualties that have surrounded all efforts to trace the causes to their true cause, and to impose on the delinquents just responsibilities, have suggested the necessity for more specific laws on the subject; and I respectfully recommend the measure to your favorable consideration. It is believed that much could be accomplished for the safety of the railroad travel, by additional precautionary measures in the direction of passenger trains. Our State, it is true, has not been the scene of so many of these disasters as some others; but this may not be the case when speed shall be greatly increased, as is contemplated by some of our railroad companies.

Whatever relates to the cause of education—to the moral and social condition of the people or to the amelioration of human suffering, should command deliberate consideration. All our educational, benevolent and charitable reformatory institutions are, therefore, commended to your special care.

The State Lunatic Asylum, situated within a mile of the capitol, is now in successful operation and in a most flourishing condition, rendering to the fullest extent the manifold expectations of its amiable and benevolent founders and it is but just to its accomplished superintendent to say, that Miss Dix regards its present organization and management as eminently proper and skillful. Upon this institution the State has already bestowed the sum of \$206,499, and a small sum may still be required to place it in a condition of perfect self-reliance.

By the act of April 7, 1853, was incorporated the "Pennsylvania training school for idiotic and feeble-minded children." To this humane and benevolent institution the Legislature has liberally granted the sum of \$100,000, and the State, since the time of her illustrious and pure minded founder, has extended a helping hand. The object of this institution is to discover humanity in its lowest condition of mental and physical weakness and deformity, and elevate it to the dignity of intelligence, order and usefulness. Its distinguished and benevolent founders have merited the thanks of the Christian and patriot.

The House of Refuge, in Philadelphia, may fairly require further legislation. The board of managers of that truly charitable institution are now erecting a spacious and costly building into which they expect to transfer the inmates of the old house at an early day. Of all schemes for the amelioration of human distress and

fring, or for the reclamation of erring humanity, there is no one which more forcibly commends itself to Christian sympathy and support than the House of Refuge. Having for its sole aim the reformation rather than punishment of the young, who are often the result of misfortune rather than criminality; who sin through the weakness of moral perceptions, or from impure associations which so fatally attract and mislead the young and thoughtless. I cheerfully, and earnestly commend this admirable institution to your fostering care.

The report of the superintendent will exhibit to you the condition of the common schools of the Commonwealth. No department of the Government has greater claims upon the General Assembly than this, and it affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to assure you of the flourishing condition of the common school system, and of the unusual interest manifested in every part of the Commonwealth in the cause of education. We should look forward with lively interest to the day when our great Commonwealth, freed, to some extent, from the shackles of debt, and as she develops, will contribute an adequate sum to this cause.

My attention has been called to the condition of the State Library by the officer having charge of it at this time. It is alleged, with evident reason and truth, that the rooms now in use are too small for the purpose; that many of the books are stowed away in boxes, and so that the laws providing for their security and imposing responsibilities on the Librarian, are quite insufficient. This highly interesting and useful institution will doubtless receive your special care.

It is proper that I should make known to you the progress that has been made on the subject of the erection of a monument at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence.

In October, 1852, the councils of Philadelphia, by unanimous vote, and in Independence Square, to this patriotic and national purpose, and proposing to give possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States.

By an act of the Legislature, a February 18th, confirming this ordinance of the Councils, the Governor was authorized to appoint a trustee to act in conjunction with the trustees of the other States, in the erection of the monument, accordingly appointed Albert G. Watterson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the trustee on behalf of Pennsylvania.

The States of New York, New Hampshire and Connecticut have adopted laws similar to that of this State, and trustees have been appointed in each. Under the terms of these laws, no action can be taken by the trustees, until at least nine of the original States shall have signified their willingness to participate in the enterprise. There are still four States wanting, and with them the issue must rest for the present.

An unwilling to believe that an object so entirely patriotic and congenial to the feelings of the American nation, and so important in its history and moral bearing, and so touchingly interesting to every American heart, can even be long delayed, much less defeated. It was the magic power of the Declaration of Independence, which bound together thirteen colonies, and created them into an independent nation. By it was first proclaimed to the world the equality of all men, and their capacity for self-government. Under the auspices of this great instrument our liberties were preserved, and the rights of the colonies, arising on its benign principles, and guided at every step by an over-riding Providence, have grown into thirty-one sovereign States—all teeming with the elements of national wealth—all prosperous and progressive—members of a confederacy, whose boundaries are marked by the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico, and whose commerce extends with the civilized world. Honored, feared, and patronized by all nations; already sustaining a population of twenty-five millions of inhabitants, rejoicing in the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and in the triumph of their arms and their happiness. And shall we not have monuments to perpetuate the events from which these manifold blessings have sprung? Some imperishable memorial of our gratitude—an evanescent monument to the great things done among and for us, and the high destiny to which we owe the memory of the Declaration of Independence—the Revolution—the heroes who participated in the mighty struggle—and the Constitution that crowned and defined the privileges so nobly achieved. If these deserve not a monument, then all the progress has been made in vain.

A structure commensurate with the moral grandeur of the event, its world-wide consequences, is not contemplated; but what can be and should be accomplished, is the erection of a structure after the plan indicated by the committee—a high, simple, and enduring emblem of the Nation's gratitude to the authors of the Declaration; an imperishable personification of our fidelity to its principles, and their natural offspring, the Constitution and the Union.

The location of this political Mecca will be most fortunate. Central to the original States—eligible to the younger members of the confederacy, and planted on the soil of the old Keystone, who never has, and by the blessing of God, never will, falter in her fidelity to the national compact, to all its forms and conditions, as high as the past, and as well as the future, should the occasion unhappily arise, from the first dawn of dissent against the integrity of the Union, come whence it may, or by whomsoever instigated. The weight of her vast, moral and political power, I firmly believe, will be sufficient to resist the tide of dissension and dissolution, to keep the political atmosphere around the monument, which erected, purely national.

The present is also an auspicious time for this work of national feeling. The compromise measures, recently adopted, and sanctified by the approval of the Legislatures of Washington, have quieted the elements of national discord; and to prolong this peace and quiet, it is but necessary to maintain these measures and the requirements of the Constitution; to discontinue in future the agitation of questions that have no bearing on the peace and relations of those who would hazard the peace of the country to gratify prejudice, or to accomplish the ends of personal ambition.

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Report of the General Land Office.

The following figures exhibit the operations of this department for the year:

	Acre.
During the year ending 30th September, there were surveyed	9,819,411
Brought into market,	10,363,891
In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, there were sold	1,663,495
Located with Military Warrants,	6,142,590
Located with other Certificates,	9,426
Making a total of	7,234,261
In addition to these there were received under the Swarth Land Grant 16,684,553	
For Internal Improvements,	1,427,457
Making an aggregate of	25,346,992

The great increase in sales and locations of land for the last fiscal year, and in the third quarter of the current year, and the increased number of those States where Railroads have been projected, and grants made for them, or where such works are in contemplation; or by the proposed construction of the South St. Marie Canal.

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Report of the General Land Office.

The following figures exhibit the operations of this department for the year:

	Acre.
During the year ending 30th September, there were surveyed	9,819,411
Brought into market,	10,363,891
In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, there were sold	1,663,495
Located with Military Warrants,	6,142,590
Located with other Certificates,	9,426
Making a total of	7,234,261
In addition to these there were received under the Swarth Land Grant 16,684,553	
For Internal Improvements,	1,427,457
Making an aggregate of	25,346,992

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Report of the General Land Office.

The following figures exhibit the operations of this department for the year:

	Acre.
During the year ending 30th September, there were surveyed	9,819,411
Brought into market,	10,363,891
In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, there were sold	1,663,495
Located with Military Warrants,	6,142,590
Located with other Certificates,	9,426
Making a total of	7,234,261
In addition to these there were received under the Swarth Land Grant 16,684,553	
For Internal Improvements,	1,427,457
Making an aggregate of	25,346,992

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Report of the General Land Office.

The following figures exhibit the operations of this department for the year:

	Acre.
During the year ending 30th September, there were surveyed	9,819,411
Brought into market,	10,363,891
In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, there were sold	1,663,495
Located with Military Warrants,	6,142,590
Located with other Certificates,	9,426
Making a total of	7,234,261
In addition to these there were received under the Swarth Land Grant 16,684,553	
For Internal Improvements,	1,427,457
Making an aggregate of	25,346,992

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Report of the General Land Office.

The following figures exhibit the operations of this department for the year:

	Acre.
During the year ending 30th September, there were surveyed	9,819,411
Brought into market,	10,363,891
In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, there were sold	1,663,495
Located with Military Warrants,	6,142,590
Located with other Certificates,	9,426
Making a total of	7,234,261
In addition to these there were received under the Swarth Land Grant 16,684,553	
For Internal Improvements,	1,427,457
Making an aggregate of	25,346,992

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Report of the General Land Office.

The following figures exhibit the operations of this department for the year:

	Acre.
During the year ending 30th September, there were surveyed	9,819,411
Brought into market,	10,363,891
In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, there were sold	1,663,495
Located with Military Warrants,	6,142,590
Located with other Certificates,	9,426
Making a total of	7,234,261
In addition to these there were received under the Swarth Land Grant 16,684,553	
For Internal Improvements,	1,427,457
Making an aggregate of	25,346,992

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Report of the General Land Office.

The following figures exhibit the operations of this department for the year:

	Acre.
During the year ending 30th September, there were surveyed	9,819,411
Brought into market,	10,363,891
In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, there were sold	1,663,495
Located with Military Warrants,	6,142,590
Located with other Certificates,	9,426
Making a total of	7,234,261
In addition to these there were received under the Swarth Land Grant 16,684,553	
For Internal Improvements,	1,427,457
Making an aggregate of	25,346,992

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Report of the General Land Office.

The following figures exhibit the operations of this department for the year:

	Acre.
During the year ending 30th September, there were surveyed	9,819,411
Brought into market,	10,363,891
In the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, there were sold	1,663,495
Located with Military Warrants,	6,142,590
Located with other Certificates,	9,426
Making a total of	7,234,261
In addition to these there were received under the Swarth Land Grant 16,684,553	
For Internal Improvements,	1,427,457
Making an aggregate of	25,346,992

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 11, 1854.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

Hon. John McCulloch will please consider us indebted to him for continued public favors. Also, James Maguire and James L. Gwin, Esq., of the State Legislature, will accept our thanks for public documents.

Owing to one of our hands becoming ill, we were compelled to place a few advertisements on the first page of the Journal, in order to get it out at the regular time. The deficiency of reading matter is made up on the third page inside.

Dr. McCulloch's contributions must not think hard of his sending them many public favors. There are none now at the disposal of especially new members; but as soon as any are printed for general distribution, which, it is said, can't be until towards the ensuing fall, he will scatter them plentifully over his bailiwick.

James Maguire and James L. Gwin, Esq., are at their posts, and are watching the interests of their constituents with an eagle's eye. We feel assured, in Messrs. Maguire and Gwin, the people will have faithful, industrious and honest representatives.

A correspondent states that Alexander Stewart, jr., of Birmingham, killed a hog on the 2nd inst., which, when dressed, weighed 614 lbs. Considerable competition is said to have prevailed in the pork line among a number of the citizens, but Mr. Stewart's it appears carried away the palm. That wasn't a bad hog, all things considered.

The Homestead Bill, reported in Congress, a few days ago, by Mr. Dawson, provides that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed. Five years' residence is required upon said land, after the date of entry, before a patent shall issue, and the land is to be exempt from all liability for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent. Residents of any State or Territory not naturalized are to be placed upon the same footing as citizens, provided they have filed their declaration of intention, and shall become citizens before the expiration of the patent. No individual is to be permitted to make more than one entry, and existing pre-emption rights are to be in no way interfered with.

Broadtop Railroad.

Pursuant to public notice the stockholders of the Broadtop and Huntingdon Railroad Company, met at this place on the 9th inst., and elected a President and the necessary number of Directors, for the current year. The following are the gentlemen elected:—

L. T. Watson, Pres.—Gen. William H. Irvin, James Saxton, James Eutrecht, Jno. Scott, A. P. Wilson, William P. Schell, Alexander King, John McCanless, C. Haeger, Samuel Pleasants, Henry D. Moore, and C. J. Hoffman.

This road, we understand, is still rapidly progressing, and will be completed in a very short time.

The Gaugometer.

During the Whig meeting last night, which was called for the purpose of appointing Senatorial conferees, Mr. Benedict, who (not being present) took account on account of indisposition, took occasion to attack us personally, and the course the Journal has pursued since the opening of the last campaign.

Now does this gentleman not know that we don't care what he says about us—that the Whigs of Huntingdon County have got to perfectly understand him! If he is not satisfied of this by this time, we think he is indeed very dull of apprehension. As to the course the Journal has pursued, our readers know what it has been just about as well Mr. Benedict does. There was no occasion for his getting up in a Whig meeting and endeavoring to impress the minds of those present with things which he himself does not believe. He knows, as well as we do, that the course the Journal has pursued, has been nobly and manfully sustained by the party, and the spirit of personal revenge, which he cherishes towards us, cannot change it either. The Whigs of Huntingdon county, we feel confident, are with us and will stand by us as long as we pursue the course we have thus far.—When we cease to defend and advocate those principles and measures which bind us together as a party.—when we once trample under our feet the motto which our fathers at our mast head—and when we refuse to labor for the general interests and welfare of the whole Whig party—then, and not till then, should a man like Mr. Benedict, who has not been acting regularly with the party for the last two years, get up, out of purely revengeful motives, and attack the course of the Huntingdon Journal. This gentleman need not endeavor to make the Whigs of Huntingdon County believe what he alleges, because they know very well that what he says is false. Does he suppose that people can't read as well as he can? And does he not know that the Whigs are just as familiar with our course as he is? Mr. Benedict can't accomplish what he wishes, and he need not try it. If he deceived them once, he can't do it again. We challenge him, or any other man, living, to show wherein the Journal's course has not been consistent with the policy and principles of the party. Let him come forward like a man and do so, and not sneak out of it like a contemptible, guilty coward. But we have said more than we intended when we commenced, for the subject is unworthy of notice.

THE MARKETS.

HUNTINGDON.

Jan. 10, 1854.

Flour per bbl.	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Clover Seed, per bu.	75
Wheat per bu.	1.00
White Wheat, per bu.	1.20
Rye, per bu.	75
Corn, per bu.	62
Barley, per bu.	50
Oats, per bu.	44
Flaxseed, per bu.	1.00
Hay, per ton.	8.50
Butter, per lb.	16

PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 9, 1854.

Flour per bbl.	\$7.25
White Wheat, per bu.	1.20
Red, per bu.	1.63
Corn, per bu.	70
Oats, per bu.	46

DEDICATION.

The Church, erected by the Presbyterians, at Petersburg, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Monday the 6th of February, proximo. Services, preparatory to the dedication, will be held on the Saturday preceding. A number of Clergymen from a distance are expected on the occasion.

Petersburg, Jan. 11, 1854.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, on the estate of ALEXANDER WESTBROOK, late of Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd., are requested to make known the same, and persons indebted thereto to pay the same without delay.

WILLIAM CHILTY, Adm'r.

January 11, 1854.—6w.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned heretofore in form, was removed from the North West Corner Third and Market Streets (occupied by them for the last eight years) to the NEW BROWN STONE BUILDING No. 16 North Third Street, 8 doors above Market.

West Side, where they shall be happy to wait upon their friends.

We would at the same time solicit your attention to our extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, which our long experience in the business, being the best selected and most fashionable in this city and our thorough acquaintance with all the demands of the different sections of the Union warrants us in asserting, we can offer on the most advantageous terms.

We have just completed a full stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing, which for Taste, Elegance and Workmanship, can be surpassed here or elsewhere.

To those of our friends, who do not intend visiting our city this Season, we would say, that it is our established rule, to give as careful attention to the selection of orders, as if the buyer were personally present.

ESSE BERGMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1854.—3t.

A GOOD LIMESTONE FARM AT Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 21st of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., a good Limestone Farm, situated in Walker township, two miles from McConnellsport, in the heart of Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, containing 110 Acres, more or less, 110 Acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, the balance timber land.

The improvements are a Two Story Log House with Kitchen attached, a Frame Barn and a good tenant house, one wash house, one water at the door, and an orchard of good fruit trees.

ALSO—100 Acres of Timber land with improvements in Penn township, one mile from the above described farm. The whole will be sold together.

Any person wishing to view the property will please call on the subscriber living on the premises. Terms of sale made known by sale.

January 11, 1854.—6w.

BAILEY'S MILLS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last Will and testament of John Bailey, late of Ferguson township, in Centre county, deceased, there will be sold at Public Vendue or outcry, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY next, the following described Real Estate in said township, to wit: A certain messuage or tract of limestone land in said township, adjoining lands of the heirs of William Bailey, dec'd., Robert G. Bailey, a new mill, containing 20 Acres, and others, known as the Bailey's Mills property, and containing Twenty-five Acres, he the same more or less, having thereon an apple orchard, a good mill, a two story Spruce and Pine Store House, one black-smith shop, one carpenter shop, one tenant house, one wash house, a stone spring house, and other buildings.

And also, one other tract or parcel of land in said township, adjoining lands of Shorb, Stewart & Co., John G. Stewart, James Stewart, and others, known as the Bailey's Mills property, and containing Twenty-five Acres, he the same more or less, and part of it is good wheat land.

The above described Mill Property is only about one mile from the mill mentioned in the above and Water Street Turnpike road, about the same distance from Penna. Furnace, and eleven miles from the Penna. Rail Road.

The well known character of these Mills, for more than half a century, is a better recommendation than we are able to give, but we can freely commend them to the notice of enterprising persons wishing to make a good investment.

It can not be said that the Mills are known at this time, as the testator has provided by will that a large part (we believe more than one half) of the purchase money is to remain in the hands of the executors, for the benefit of minor children. But the terms, which will be easy, will be fully made known by the subscribers, on the day of sale.

JOHN BAILEY, JR.,

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS, Executors.

Jan. 4, 1854.—7t.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, at January Term.

THE petition of William Christy respectfully represents, that he is well supplied and provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies, situated in the borough of Alexandria, in Porter township, known as the old Stanton in Ferguson, Co. and he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern, and he, in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

of the County of Alexandria, in the County of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, petitioner.

Francis Connor, Frederick Schriver, John Gaghagen, Joseph Piper, Carans Patte Ross, H. Fleming, Geo. W. Hewitt, Michael Household, Wm. Menly, Wm. Wilson, Jno. N. Swopes, Enoch Kling, N. Cresswell, J. Foster, Jas. McManis.

Dec. 17, 1853.

WHENEVER CONSIDERED OF HEREIN FOR SALE BY the Barrel, at the cheap store of

J. BRICKER.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Sealed and Plain Velvet Ribbons, by J. W. SAXTON.

A NOTHER fresh supply of Boots and Shoes, just received and for sale by

J. W. SAXTON.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 28th day of January, 1854, a Lot of ground situated in the borough of Water Street, Pa., which is erected a large Two Story Stone House, Kitchen, Stable, &c. Also, a large Two Story Blacksmith and Foundry House. Also, a large Two Story Machine Shop, with an excellent water power, &c., now in the occupancy of Job Plympton.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by

JESSE MOORE,

Call on Perry Moore, living near said town, Jan. 4, '54.—t.

Late Arrival of New Goods.

A large lot of harrad Delans, Persian, Teak, Domestic and French Gingham, Alpaca, Scotch Flannels, Tweeds and Linsey, brown and bleached muslins, a large stock of ribbons, and a handsome assortment of French and English gentlemen. For style and price can't be beat, for sale at

GEO. GWIN'S Store,

50 Legs Rock Powder on hand and for sale at GEO. GWIN'S.

50 sacks Ground Altam Salt just arrived and for sale at GEO. GWIN'S Store.

50 barrels Cornmeal Salt in store and for sale by GEO. GWIN.

A late arrival of English and French Merinos for sale low at the store of GEO. GWIN.

100 kegs Nails and Spikes for sale by the keg or pound, at GEO. GWIN'S Store.

500 lbs Cast Steel for drills and stedges, for sale at the store of GEO. GWIN.

5000 feet Safety Fuse for sale at the store of GEO. GWIN.

500 pieces calico, new styles and patterns, of good quality, sold low at the store of GEO. GWIN'S.

Fluid lamps, a large and handsome assortment for sale at GEO. GWIN'S Store.

Jan. 4, 1854.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Walker township, Huntingdon county, some time in August last, a Black and White spotted Sow. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

ABRAHAM SIENEFEELT,

January 4, 1854.—3t.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, about the 23rd of December, 1853, a Bay Mare, about fourteen years old, blind of one eye, and about fourteen hands high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

JESSE BERGLE,

January 4, 1854.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, will please take notice that the Notes and accounts of Dorsey & Maguire, and also of James Maguire, will be placed in the hands of Alexander Port, Esq., for collection, after the 21st inst.

JAMES MAGUIRE,

Dec. 21, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would herewith friendly and most earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to him for medical attendance, to come forward and settle their accounts, and he would further give notice to those who have accounts may still remain unsettled after the first day of March next, that exhausted patience and already too long extended indulgence must then compel him to have the same collected in a legal way.

Hunt. Dec. 14, '53.

J. B. LUDEN, M. D.

FRENCH BURRS.

THE subscriber has on hand French Burr Mill stones, of various sizes, which he will warrant to be of superior quality, and at reasonable prices.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Harrisburg, Oct. 5, '53.—6m.

DR. DAVID AHL,

(GRADUATE of the University of Maryland, in connection with Dr. James G. Lightner) having permanently located in Shireysburg, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and adjacent country.

Oct. 5, '53.—6m.

Mountain Female Seminary.

THE Mountain Female Seminary at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, occupies one of the most healthy and desirable locations in the State. Strangers visiting the Institution have unhesitatingly expressed the opinion, that it is so easy of access, retired, healthful, and surrounded with such rich and beautiful scenery, that no one who wishes to send their children to an institution more favorably situated. Past success and future prospects have induced us to greatly enlarge our plans, and enabled us to give such compensation to our teachers as will command those possessing the highest qualifications.

Cost, per term of 22 weeks, varies from \$35 to \$60, for which good accommodations will be given. Music, French, Latin, Painting, &c., extra. Pupils from abroad are expected to board in the Seminary building with the Principal, who gives his entire attention to the interest of the Institution.

ISHAEL W. WARD,

Oct. 5, 1853. Principal.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS, FIRE-WORKS AND INDIANS.

ENTIRELY displaced and sold cheap, by the brilliant and successful display and marvellous ascent of the Balloon, and the fireworks, which were exhibited on the 21st inst. at the residence of the subscriber, in Walker township, Huntingdon county, Pa. A liberal reward will be given for information as to where he can be found.

JOHN ROSS, McVeytown, Millin Co., Dec. 21, 1853.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, will please take notice that the Notes and accounts of Dorsey & Maguire, and also of James Maguire, will be placed in the hands of Alexander Port, Esq., for collection, after the 21st inst.

JAMES MAGUIRE,

Dec. 21, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would herewith friendly and most earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to him for medical attendance, to come forward and settle their accounts, and he would further give notice to those who have accounts may still remain unsettled after the first day of March next, that exhausted patience and already too long extended indulgence must then compel him to have the same collected in a legal way.

Hunt. Dec. 14, '53.

J. B. LUDEN, M. D.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

10,000 Volumes of new and every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store—the subscriber has added to his new Catalogue Book Store, opposite Whiteley's Hotel, 11th Street, in Huntingdon, Pa. Particular attention is invited to his extensive and splendid stock of plain and fancy Stationery, Blank Books, Memoranda, Diaries, for 1854, &c., &c.

He has purchased SCHOOL BOOKS on such terms to enable him to sell them cheaper, Wholesale and Retail, than any store in the county.

Hurper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and cheap publications kept constantly on hand.

The public will please call and examine for themselves.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, '53.

WM. COLON.

NOW'S THE TIME TO CALL.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

At David P. Gwin's New Store.

D. P. GWIN, informs his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the corner of 11th and Bath-streets, opposite Coots' Franking House,

A large and beautiful assortment of NEW GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Woolen Goods, Silks, Fancy and Black Breg de Laines, De Laine, Delaine, French Merinos, Cashmere, Cloth, Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Linens and Colored, Gingham, Linens, Muslins, and a large lot of Prints of all styles.

Also, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries of all kinds, Quensware, Hardware, Fish and Salt.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods, as I am determined to sell them cheap.

All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1853.

Last Arrival of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE GWIN,

HAS just returned from the Eastern Cities, and is now opening, at the old stand, in Market Square, a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable goods, for fall and winter, consisting of French Cloth, Double Milled Black and Fancy Cassimers, Suitings, Merinos, De Beringe, Coloured De Laines, Flannels, Wool and Cotton, Brown and Bleached Muslins, and a variety of goods of all kinds usually kept in a country store.

A Large Assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Glassware.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Mitts and Tippets.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as I am determined not to be undersold by any house in town.

Feeling thankful for the encouragement he has received, hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1853.

BUZZA FOR TURKEY!!

J