

TREASURER'S SALE  
OF  
UNSEATED LANDS  
IN  
Huntingdon County,  
1840.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," passed the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the Treasurers in the different parts of this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the second Monday in June, A. D. 1815, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if necessary so to do, and make Public Sale of the whole or any parts of such tracts of unseated lands, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearage of the taxes, any part of which shall then have remained due and unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency; therefore, I, David Blair, Treasurer of the County of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice, that upon the following tracts of land which are situate as herein described, the several sums as stated, are due on each tract of land, respectively, for county, road, and school taxes; and that in pursuance of the aforesaid act of Assembly, I shall at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the eighth day of June next, commence the

**PUBLIC SALE**  
of the whole, or any part of such tracts of the Unseated Lands upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due, and continue such sale by adjournment until all the lands upon which taxes remain due and unpaid, are sold.  
DAVID BLAIR,  
Treasurer of Huntingdon County.  
Treasurer's Office,  
March 3d, 1840.

Amount of taxes due and unpaid on the following tracts of Unseated Lands up to and including the year 1838

AC. PR. WARRENTS OR OWNERS. TAX.	Allegany Township. \$ Cts.
324	John Moore 57 67 112
400	Lazarus Black 48 20 107
"	Daniel Black 48 300
"	Jeremiah Black 48 107
403	David Black 48 286 108
299 66	Richard Nollman 49 100
190	David Hannan 35
300	John Montgomery 12 284 94
338 96	William Steel 24 239 38
400	John Harris 40 241 50
400	John Black 48 135
314	John Cummins 32 400
493 153	Antes Township. 166 74
"	James Lamb 24 250
"	Eather Moore 24 100
"	Sarah M'Ewin 24 266
"	Elizabeth Hamilton 24 180
"	James M'Cracken 54 600
"	Alexander S'ear 37 300
"	Obneal Spear 37 150
"	Thomas Hamilton 37 162
"	Richard Miller 48 300
"	Polly Williams 48 150
403 23	William M'Adams 05 424 129
401 66	James Smith 11 150
406 29	Daniel Hurley 10 378 76
401 53	John Long 11 388 64
402 124	Daniel Rodgers 23
399 40	John Moyers 10 409 151
400 90	Gill Robins 1 76 402 08
408 51	James Burns 44 458 72
433 153	Daniel Smith 48 400 152
103 82	Samuel Fetters 24 441 84
400	Barre Township. 588 94
do	Adam Buchanan 1 94 12 147
do	George Hill 23 392 6
do	Thomas Russell 94 454 48
do	Thomas Ralston 94
do	David Ralston Jr 94
do	George Green sen 46 438 116
140	Henry Ruble 46 555 129
30	George Hess 14 414 10
400	John Spencer 94 431 80
599 13	William Robb 94 395 115
23	Robert Dean 06 544 31
399 33	James Dean 94
422 115	Stephen Drewry 98
430 86	John Russell 48 246 41
400	John Ralston 94 60
do	Henry Cannon 94 236 133
do	John Adams 94 233 59
do	William Johnston 94 432 144
do	Robert Johnston 46 311 57
do	Charles Caldwell 94 447 145
do	James West 94 433 56
do	Henry West 236
do	Alexander Johnston 94 100
do	Hugh Johnston 94
do	Thomas M'Cune 94
100	Samuel Henry's heirs 34 300 10
428	William Watson 50 324
292	George Irwin 67 212
400	James Fulton 46 26 28
do	William Steel 54 405 121
402 35	John Watson 1 92 374 135
379 145	Robert Watson 1 88 100
379 147	James Watson 1 88 300
480 24	Samuel Cannon 1 99 223
150	George Betts 70 403 76
300	Jacob Widensall 34 430 84
120	Henry Johnston 14 429 44
232 113	Crownell Township. 465 85
177 27	Rubama Calhoun 44 409 149
150	James Hunter 34 377
140 75	John Duffey 29 435 109
184 50	Joseph Grubb 27 100
	Edward Ridgely 36 60

Dublin Township.	150
Thomas Blair's heirs	1 57
do	29
John Forrest	89 200
Titus Harry	99 300
Walter B Hudson	97
John Lacy	30
John Phillips	47 379
John L'w	32 423
Joseph Hudson	40 402
	17 100
	100
	180
	72 150
	66 173
	13 100
	38 412 51
	2 13 353
	80 379
Frankstown Township.	454 14
William Nesbitt	2
Michael Crate	1 lot
Samuel Armstrong	302 44
John Stewart	100
John Porter	1 lot
Michael Wallace	364 72
	378 57
	356 88
	455 85
Henderson Township.	371
Thomas Cummins	2 08
J J C Fox	3 20
William Young	1 59
Joseph Webb	1 02
Charles Smith	22 419 47
Thomas Brown's heirs	09 452 62
boro. of Huntingdon	453 153
David Ott	2 45
Benjamin Gibbs	1 50
Andrew Bingham	2 44
Samuel Ayres	2 40
Hopewell Township.	353
David Lapsley	44
Stephen Lowry	1 68
James Steel	12
Adam Lynn	30
Proprietary's tract	48
Porter Township.	416
Robert Irwin	1 17
Thomas M'Ilroy's heirs	35
Adam Gahagan	2 55
George Brimer	97
Peter Swoope	456 54
Dorsey & Higgins	13 80 30
William Smith	1 29
	6 34
Shirley Township.	411 80
Peter Werts	21
James Armstrong	17
John Doss	26
James M'Allen	28
Francis Bailey (part)	27
Thomas G. Pollard	16
Jacob Sharer	17
Caleb Jones	18
David Potts	20
James Hartley	18
Robert F. Ellis	18
do	18
do	25
George Nesbitt	26
Frederic Dubbs	31
Henry Funk	37
Joseph Galloway	60
John Bowman	40
Thomas Wishart	40
Thomas York	49
William Taylor	49
William Chambers' heirs	26
Henry Roberts	26
Springfield Township.	35
George Weaver	35
Patrick Martin	35
James Crookham	58
Amos Clark	58
Sarah Hubbell	32
John Hooper	4 10
Sarah Ashman	72
Samuel Tate	1 10
J. George & W. B. Hudson	44
Michael Nurse	53
James Hardens	88
Thomas Cromwell	77
Ridley & Cromwell	2 64
John Harrison	1 57
Thomas Cromwell	56
Thomas T. Cromwell	57
Robert Galbraith	1 32
do	66
Nathan Nash	2 76
Robert Canan	1 50
John M'Canan	66
John Nash	1 65
Edward Nash	1 68
Tyrone Township.	1 31
Barney Kerr	1 31
John Smith	1 28
James Nesbitt	2 62
Robert Murray	1 28
William Dysart	1 40
John Boggs	50
Adam Evans	23
James Gray	1 02
John Carson	1 42
Tell Township.	49
Samuel King	49
Simon Potter	39
John Pease	44
Adam Clow	46
George Truman	44
John Caldwell	17
Tod Township.	6 75
John George	6 75
Henry Hubbell	68
William Wright	1 71
Augustus Horvach	87
William Harris	56
George Buchanan	4 24
Robert Irwin	5 04
Peter Benson	2 94
Mathew Atkinson	1 74
do	76
John Phillips	48
Union Township.	1 87
Margaret Jones	1 87
Christian Snyder	2 01
Jacob Snyder	1 30
Benjamin Elliott	1 30
Samuel Steel	2 73
John Harrell	1 30
Peter Reilly	24
Robert Cox	74
Alexander McClelland	53
Alexander Moore	40
John Johnston	26
Ann Morrison	51
Jacob Steinhausen	6 09
Joseph Highland	4 90
J. Riddle & D. Duncan	2 72
William Steel	2 98
Daniel Newcomer	1 03
Abraham Myerly	2 46

Hoodberry Township.	09
Michael Boesler	09
John Shoensfelt, part,	40
John Patten	34
West Township.	1 37
James Watson	1 37
William Watson	1 58
John Watson	1 47
John Bratton	2 30
William Long	73
William Bell	98
John Dorland	1 03
John Evans	1 19
John Haning	66
James Potter	91
Robert Young	78
Robert Watson	2 85
Warriorsmark Township.	1 54
Ann Massey	1 54
James Craig	2 20
Samuel Marshall	2 72
Thomas Goodfellow	2 86
Daniel Stroup	2 77
Francis Gardner	2 97
Daniel Turner	2 86
James McCracken	2 86
Peter Graffius	79
Hardman Phillips	78
do	28
Israel Pennington	2 01
John Hastings	2 86
Sarah Hastings	2 36
Hannah Turner	2 86
Walker Township.	84
Alexander McConnell	84
George Cutwalt	13
William D Smith	1 36
part of Wm Wallace	44
William Orison	09
Richard Smith	96
Charles Smith	17
William Smith	17
Samuel Findly	24
John Carson	1 51

The 'United States Gazette,' will publish the above four times in the daily; and the 'Hollidaysburg Register' will please publish the above four times.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**

The following statement exhibits the number of taxable inhabitants, within the several common school districts of Huntingdon, and is made for the information of the directors in compliance with the 10th section of the school law of June 1836.

The amount which each accepting school district is entitled to receive the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st Tuesday of June next, out of the annual State appropriation, is a sum equal to one dollar for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

The amount of school tax required to be levied to entitle a district to its share of the State appropriation, must be a sum equal to at least sixty cents for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

DISTRICTS.	ENUMERATION of 1839.
Allegheny,	595
Antes,	347
Barre,	439
Cromwell,	268
Dublin,	163
Franklin,	319
Frankstown,	301
Henderson,	237
Hopewell,	268
Hollidaysburg,	493
Morris,	301
Porter,	560
Shirley,	504
Springfield,	235
Tell,	209
Tyrone,	235
Union,	180
Walker,	176
Warriorsmark,	391
West,	469
Woodberry,	630
Tod,	203
Blair,	150

**Orphans' Court SALE.**

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Friday the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, late the property of Nicholas Isenberg deceased, to wit—a certain plantation or tract of land situate in Porter tp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Alexander Patterson, John Scott Enoch Isenberg, John Piper, and the Juniata river, and lying opposite to the borough of Alexandria, containing two hundred and forty five acres, and allowance of limestone land, about 160 acres of which are cleared, twenty of which are meadow, with two dwelling houses a good bank barn and springhouse, several springs of excellent water and a good apple orchard thereon.

Terms of Sale.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

John Reed, Clk.

February 26, 1840.

Attendance will be given by the undersigned Administrator of said deceased.

John Piper.



**THE JOURNAL.**

One country, one constitution, one destiny

Huntingdon, March 18, 1840.

**Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.**

FOR PRESIDENT.

**GEN. WM. H. HARRISON**

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**JOHN TYLER,**

OF VIRGINIA.

**FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!**

A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.

A sound, uniform and convenient National Currency, adapted to the wants of the whole country, instead of the SHIN PLASTERS brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs.

Tired of Experiments and Experimenters, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the subaltern of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—L. Gazette

**Electoral Ticket.**

JOHN A. SHULZE, Sen'to'l	1st District
JOSEPH RITNER, Selectors	2d do
LEWIS PASSMORE,	3d do
CADWALLADER EVANS,	4th do
CHARLES WATERS,	5th do
JON. GILLINGHAM,	6th do
AMOS ELLMAKER,	7th do
JOHN K. ZELIN,	8th do
DAVID POTTS,	9th do
ROBERT STINSON,	10th do
WILLIAM S. HINDEU,	11th do
J. JENKINS ROSS,	12th do
PETER HILBERT,	13th do
JOSEPH H. SPAYD,	14th do
JOHN HARPER,	15th do
WILLIAM MELVAINE,	16th do
JOHN DICKSON,	17th do
JOHN M'KEEHAN,	18th do
JOHN REED,	19th do
NATHAN BEACH,	20th do
NER MIDDLESWORTH,	21st do
GEORGE WALKER,	22nd do
BERNARD CONNELLY,	23rd do
GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,	24th do
JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,	25th do
JOSEPH HENDERSON,	26th do
HARMAR DENNY,	27th do
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,	28th do
JAMES MONTGOMERY,	29th do
JOHN DICK,	30th do

**An Apprentice Wanted.**

An apprentice is wanted at this office, one of good, steady, and industrious habits, and that can come well recommended; none other need apply. One from the country would be preferred.

**Politics for Laboring Men.**

Last week we alluded to the course taken by James Buchanan, in the United States Senate, relative to the reduction of the Poor Mechanic's Wages; and we said so soon as we could obtain a copy of the precise words used, we would call the attention of the laborer and mechanic, to the policy of the Van Buren dynasty. We have finally succeeded; and now present to their consideration, the sentiments of this Van Buren Senator. They were part of his arguments when advocating the Sub-Treasury scheme.

We call the attention of every reflecting mechanic and laboring man, to the monstrous policy proposed to be carried out by the reigning party at Washington; and if they can think otherwise than we do—that it is calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; we can only say we regret the party blindness of such, as will allow themselves to be the dupes of cunning knaves any longer. As for ourselves, we openly declare, that when the party to which we are attached, dare advocate a system so destructive of not only the means of subsistence, but in very truth, the liberty of our brother mechanics, we will openly and fearlessly denounce the party, its measures and its men.

We shall make but a few short extracts, yet enough, to show the "closen foot"; and if hereafter we can find the daily laborer—the manufacturer, or mechanic, that seconds such base attempts to bring them, on the level, with the oppressed and degraded, who serve the tyrants of foreign countries, we shall exclaim in the very bitterness of heart, "God save the Commonwealth!" for soon she will be the tool of demagogues and tyrants; and her most honest, most industrious and most deserving sons, will be the cringing dependents on the haughty nod of the pimps and panders to the wealthy monopolisers.

This is no idle vision of a distempered brain. It is based upon the safest of all

teachers—the history of the past—if not in our own, in other countries. Let that day come, which Mr. Buchanan says will "cover our country with blessings," and rest assured fellow-working men, its blessing will be a cup of the bitterest curses and sorest misfortunes that was ever held to the lips of the daily laborer on the earth, or the industrious toiler in the workshop. Before we proceed farther let us see what he says.—Hear him; and look at the result he would bring on you.

"In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of every thing is reduced to a hard money standard, a piece of broad-cloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars—the manufacture of which, in our country, from the expansion of paper currency, would cost one hundred dollars.

"The foreign manufacturer goes home, PURCHASES HIS LABOR, his wool, and all other articles which enter into his manufacture, at HALF THEIR COST IN THIS COUNTRY, and again returns to inundate us, &c."

"Articles are manufactured in France and Germany for one-half of their actual cost in this country."

"What is the reason that, with all these advantages, and with the protective duties which our laws afford, to the domestic manufacturer of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. Reduce our nominal to the real standard prices throughout the world, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits."

Here then it is written, so "he that runs may read" what are the views of this Van Buren party relative to the wages of the mechanic and laborer. In Germany every thing is manufactured "at half their actual cost here," because our currency is "inflated," and because the weaver, and he who earns his money between the hammer and the anvil works for less—or in his own words because "we manufacture at the nominal prices of our inflated currency." He then proposes a remedy; and what is it? REDUCE our nominal to real prices; that is, reduce our wages to the same as they are in hard money countries. This is what he says in so many words.—In Germany they are reduced, and the manufacturer, can sell cheap—and consequently if our manufacturers wish to compete with them, they must PAY LESS FOR LABOR—then they can sell cheap. Is not this his very argument.

Again he says, the Foreign Manufacturer PURCHASES his Labor at half the cost in this country, and if we will reduce our "nominal to the real standard prices we will cover our country with blessings and benefits."

To show that Mr. Buchanan is not the only Judas that the laboring men have sent to Washington to protect their interests, and who has basely turned recreant; and is now striving with his party at his back, to oppress and destroy their hopes, and prospects, we select one little sentence from a speech delivered in the same hall, by that Prince of Demagogues and Humbuggers, Tom Benton. Benton is what Pierre says of himself, "a bold and daring villain"—and he comes boldly out. There is no mistaking his meaning. Listen to him.

"To the Southern States—to the whole cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar grown region—now so grievously afflicted with the curses of the paper system—to all this region I would say, study the financial history of Holland, France and Cuba. Follow their example, emulate their solid currency. Imitate them."—Mr. Benton's speech, Jan. 16.

Here then, you see, the thin veil of mystery cast aside, and the "free dollar note" politician of Missouri, openly says "follow their Example, emulate their solid currency. Imitate them." That is the hard money countries; aye, immitate them! that is the phrase.

Let us, for a moment, cast our eyes to those countries whose blessings are sought to be the inheritance of our children, and our children's children. Look at the condition of unfortunate France. She is emphatically a hard money country. Look at her, and read in the history of her millions of beggars the "blessings and benefits" so eloquently pictured. Dupin, a French writer, says "the wages of the agricultural laborer, is barely sufficient to obtain subsistence during health, when that fails, they fall into distress"—"It is computed that there are twenty millions who live wholly deprived of animal food, but who live on corn and potatoes; seven millions who have no bread, but subsist on barley, rye, buck-wheat, chestnuts, pulse, and potatoes. The daily income of each person of 22 millions, is computed not to exceed six cents a day." In Nor-

maudy, the laborers are never able during the summer, to earn sufficient to buy fuel in the winter, and they keep themselves warm, while unemployed, by laying with the cattle in the barn, that they may be kept warm by the animal heat around them. In Lyons, the silk weavers are described as a "miserable, ignorant, stunted, misshaped, lean people, constantly diseased and occupying the most filthy places." In Germany, another of the countries, to which it seems to be the pride of the senator to advert, and where they have the real prices established, and whose laws this Van Buren party desire us to imitate. There the artisan receives in different sections, a rate of pay, varying from about \$1 50, to \$2 62½ per week, and the daily laborer only 81 cents; and laborers in the country, when they find themselves, are allowed about fifty dollars a year—less than a dollar a week. In Bavaria, they receive but 8 pence per day. In Saxony, in 1837, a man weaving on his loom from 5 o'clock in the morning, until dark, with his wife to assist a part of the time, could earn but 60 cents a week. In Holland, farm servants are able to earn from \$50 to \$60 a year, and a laborer receives 40 cents a day without board. In South Holland, they get but 8 cents a day without board. In Antwerp 10 cents a day without board or dwelling.

Here then, fellow mechanics, you can see what are the "BLESSINGS and BENEFITS," which is calculated to extend to you by these sage politicians, that have so long been fostered by your hands. Do you wish to "emulate the example?" Do you wish to "imitate" the countries where such misery and misfortune are the only inheritance of the workingmen? Can you still adhere to the support of the party which boldly proclaims its determination to "reduce the pay for your labor" to the standard of these countries. There the "blessings and benefits" of penury, and are the eternal legacy of father to son among the laborers and mechanics; and if you wish to enjoy them in the same full fruition, as the working men of those countries, cry aloud and spare not for the mad doctrines of these Demagogues. Support them a few years longer in their experiments of madness or folly, and you will find yourselves mendicants, existing solely upon the favor of the rich.

We have but one position more to advance to the laborer. Are you a mechanic who has the misfortune to be in debt? Are you a farmer who has purchased a small farm, and have yet a "gale" or two unpaid? If so, what will be your condition? Will this reduction of the prices of labor and products reduce the size of your debt? No! But you will find that if your debt is \$100, that it could now be paid by one hundred days work. But, reduce the price of your labor to 50 cents a day, and you will find that it takes two hundred days of toil to liquidate your debt. If you are a young farmer, and have \$1000 still due on your little farm, it can be paid now with one thousand bushels of wheat. But let the "blessing and benefits" of senator Buchanan once be brought to your doors, and two thousand bushels will only meet the demand. These truths are too plain to be mistaken.

We have gone to the trouble of making these remarks, merely to call the attention of our fellow mechanics to these doctrines. Do not suppose they are the tricks of that yankee Benedict, to deceive you? read for yourselves. Examine, reflect.—Throw aside your party notions for one moment, and ask yourself, are these things true? and let your answer be heard in the thunders of the BALLOT BOX.