

who carried him to their rendezvous on an unfrequented island, where, amongst many other captives, he met with the man for whose supposed murder he had lost his civil rights, and had on his account been hung and gibbeted.

The explanation on both sides followed. The elder man said, that when sleeping in the same chamber at Gravesend with the youngest, he was awakened by his groans, and apprehensive, from his remaining below stairs so long, that he was suffering severely and that he required assistance, he slightly dressed himself and proceeded down stairs through a doorway which opened into a lane. At that moment a press gang was passing, who, supposing that he was endeavoring to escape from press, took him with them, notwithstanding his representations, and carried him to the receiving ship, where he was drafted to a frigate, which proceeded to a foreign station, where he found an opportunity to escape, and then he engaged himself on board a merchantman, which was almost immediately taken by the pirates.

The two friends determined to endeavor to effect their escape from the pirates, which, after much difficulty, and experiencing many privations, they effected, and landed in England, where, under legal advice, the younger applied to the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, for a reversion of the judgment past upon him, at Maidstone, which was granted, and the records of the court bear witness to his having in this miraculous manner recovered his civil rights and liberties.—*Liverpool Mail.*

UNSEATED LANDS

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. 1816, 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, situated 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 situated as herein described, the several sums 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.

Table listing unseated lands with columns for amount of taxes due and unpaid, and names of owners. Includes entries for Allegheny Township, Shirley Township, and Tyrone Township.

Large table listing names and addresses of residents across various townships including Tell Township, Union Township, and Woodberry Township.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny. Huntingdon, March 25, 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 SHILLING PLASTERERS brought about by our present RULERS.

Electoral Ticket. JOHN A. SHULZE, 1st District; LEWIS PASSMORE, 2d; CADY ALDER EVANS, 3d; CHARLES WATERS, 4th; JON. GILLINGHAM, 5th; AMOS ELLMAKER, 6th; JOHN K. ZELLEN, 7th; DAVID FOLTS, 8th; WILLIAM S. HINDEU, 9th; J. JENKINS ROSS, 10th; PETER FILBERT, 11th; JOSEPH H. SPAYD, 12th; JOHN HARPER, 13th; WILLIAM MELVAINE, 14th; JOHN DICKSON, 15th; JOHN M'KEEHAN, 16th; JOHN REED, 17th; NATHAN BEACH, 18th; NER MIDDLESWARTH, 19th; GEORGE WALKER, 20th; BERNARD CONNELLY, 21st; G. JOSEPH MARKE, 22nd; JUSTICE G. FORDYCE, 23rd; JOSEPH HENDERSON, 24th; HARMAR DENNY, 25th; JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, 26th; JAMES MONTGOMERY, 27th; JOHN DICK, 28th.

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.

HARRISON & TYLER.

YOUNG MEN'S COUNTY Meeting.

The young men of Huntingdon County friendly to the election of GENERAL HARRISON and GOVERNOR TYLER to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 14th of April, to elect delegates to the Young Men's National Convention which will meet in Baltimore on the first Monday of May next—and for other purposes. By the County Committee.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution, on last Saturday, to adjourn sine die on the 31st of this month.

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.

Table showing the amount of school tax required to be levied to entitle a district to its share of the State appropriation, and a list of districts with their respective enumerations of 1839.

the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests—a war carried on for years in Florida, against a handful of Indians, hitherto unsuccessful, and likely to be so, unless our new allies, the Blood hounds get us out of the swamp—a prospect of war with England about the Maine boundary—and last, though not least, the attempt of "the party" to make abolition a political party question, which now convulses, and threatens a dissolution of the Union. Now, if these facts which we all know, and some of which we feel, to be true, do not prove "a degree of unparalleled prosperity," what can convince the incredulous?

Again—speaking of Pennsylvania, he adds: "We," (the above named party) "have also, during almost the same period had the management and administration of the affairs of our own State; and we can with pride and satisfaction compare our institutions, our laws, our civilization, and security and happiness of our citizens, and their general prosperity, without any danger of disparagement, with any of the neighboring States of the Union."

Additional instances of the prosperous situation of "our own State." A successful war waged by "the party," aided by their leaders at Washington and friends of New York, against the Banks, which has produced a suspension of specie payments—the insolvency of the State, and its inability (as stated by the Executive), to borrow money, except from broken Banks, to pay the expenses of Government and the interest of a debt of upwards of thirty millions of dollars, increased by the boasted "forty years" management of "the party"—the necessitous offer to legalize the suspension of specie payments, on condition that the Banks loan to the State the further sum of three millions of dollars, the additional issue of which amount of notes will doubtless greatly facilitate an "early resumption!"

How is the farmer to pay rent or his interest money, or his mechanics, or his high taxes, if the products of his labor bring but a song? How is a mechanic and laborer to support his family, at a shilling a day, when his tea and coffee, sugar and clothing, and many of the necessities of life, which we import, will remain as high as ever. When general stagnation prevails, and little money is in circulation, the Lawyer and the Sheriff may flourish—he rich man grow richer, by buying with his money, the sacrificial property of his neighbor—the office holders with salaries undiminished may be unharmed amid the general wreck of bankrupt merchants, broken farmers, and beggared mechanics.—To your tents, O Israel! Let us change our rulers, our affairs cannot be made worse.—V. Recorder.

Our "civilization" and "security" may be inferred from the frequency of our mobs—such as burning the "Hall" in Philadelphia; the political mob of "the party" at Harrisburg, in December 1838; the manner in which our elections have been conducted, and many other instances of the "love of liberty" evinced by "the party."

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE?"

Ten years ago the country was not involved in difficulty, embarrassment, and distress, as it now is. We are not as we were. A popular party has hurried us to the verge of national bankruptcy. Even those who have thus wildly and blindly driven the car of state down the "road to ruin," are becoming sensible of the common danger. Opening their eyes—staring around them in astonishment and dismay—they wildly exclaim what shall we do? Hear one of them! We quote from the Ohio State Bulletin—a high toned V. Buren writes:

Our taxes are enormously high. All kinds of produce have sunk one half in price—and money is almost impossible to be had at any rate. Even men of wealth cannot pay their taxes. Property is valueless as a means of raising money—those who have lands, property, stocks, are worse off than those who have nothing; for they are compelled to stand by and see their property sacrificed, without the power of helping themselves—while those who have no taxes to pay and no property to sacrifice, may laugh at the tax gatherer, and rest in peace until their change comes. What shall be done? From what source shall we expect relief? And what will the end of these things be? For ourselves, we cannot answer.

From the people—they have solemnly resolved no longer, to submit to the abuses of power, but to take the public affairs into their own hands. And as a first step, they have determined to thrust Martin Van Buren, and his "evil advisers and abettors, from power, and place William Henry Harrison, and other good men, in their stead. "When will the end of these things be?" Hard upon the heels of the present. Already do we hear a million of echoes to the voice that proceeded from Harrisburg. The end is not yet—but the idea of March 1841, will witness it.—Spring Rep.

RESUMPTION.

Well! the Legislature is still in session and have done nothing, absolutely nothing, in the way of legislation. The bank bill, or resumption bill, is tossed about like a football, and the game of bamboozling and humbugging the people, is going forward. They hold the weapon of destruction over the banks, and threaten what they will do, and are yet afraid to adjust the rope "and play the executioner!" The banks, of course, are gathering their robes about them, preparing to die as decently as they can, while the business of the country is bleeding at every pore, and the times are getting worse and worse.

Alas! and alackaday, for this democratic (!) Legislature. Would that they had never assembled to curse the state, and grind down its citizens, with their timid, vacillating, half hearted, do nothing ruinous attempts at legislation. If they intend to make the banks pay specie, and consequently destroy them, let the people know it. If not, say so, and in the name of the prostrate credit and business of the state, adjourn and go home, and no longer disgrace the seats they occupy. We hope some Whig will move from day to day, an adjournment, sine die.—Vil. Rec.

HARD TIMES.

No money, produce falling, commerce perishing, manufactories stopped, industry and business broken down, laboring men by thousands out of employ, and taxation coming! Every thing tends toward destruction and ruin. Our rulers wage on the sub treasury project, and the jackal cry is heard amid the surrounding desolation against banks; paper money and the credit system. The people are now told money was too plenty, the country was too prosperous, wages was too high,—we must come down to the standard of the despotisms of Europe.

Horrible Vengeance.—On the night of the 19th ult., the village of Falsce (Tharckenay, in Hungary, containing 220 inhabitants, and a population of 900 souls) was entirely consumed. In the day, the daughter of a rich farmer was married to a young man of the village of Lechy. At midnight, when the happy pair had retired, Charles Thekcy, who had bought the hand of the bride, but had been refused, set fire to the dwelling, and it was completely enveloped in flames, which spread throughout the whole place. Upwards of 200 persons perished in the conflagration, and 500 more were severely injured. The bride was among the first, and the bridegroom one of the other sufferers. The key, the incendiary, is in custody.

MURDER WILL OUT.—Some five or six weeks ago, a Mexican, named Fernan do Diez, who lived in Magazine street, between Mellicerte and Bartholomew streets, was arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of having murdered his wife, also a Mexican. Suspicion was excited in the first place by a little child, some six or seven years of age, the daughter of the suspected man's wife, having suddenly fallen into the street, and cried out that her mother had been murdered by her father. The neighbors, thus alarmed, entered the house, and, after a strict scrutiny, found a handkerchief and some bits of wool, covered with blood. No trace of the child's mother, however, could anywhere be discovered. Under these circumstances, the authorities arrested the father, and conveyed him to prison, where he has ever since been detained, in the belief that something would come to light conclusive either of his guilt or innocence. Yesterday, a disagreeable stench, proceeding from the house in which the missing woman formerly lived, led to another examination of the premises, when the officers discovered, concealed under the kitchen floor, the body of a dead female, which was recognised by the neighbours as that of the prisoner's wife. It was wrapped in a merino shawl, and on being examined, both legs were found to have been taken off at the hip joint. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, that the woman had been strangled; and the lopping of