

dire disaster, all but the severest cut of was a sheet of paper, conspicuously fixed to the chimney glass, on which was written in too legible characters, "I might have taken both your daughter and her dowry, but I am content with the one, and leave you the other."

From the Philad. North American.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

We have derived not only pleasure, but profit, from reading Mr. Plitt's excellent report, made to the last session of Congress, on the Post Office Department. In addition to the intelligence he communicates concerning European Post Offices, his suggestions about the reforms which might be introduced into our own, are highly judicious and practical. He proposes two rates of postage—for all letters weighing but half an ounce, under 500 miles, five cents—the same over five hundred miles, ten cents, adding five additional cents for every half ounce over 500 miles, and ten cents when it exceeds that distance. He proposes that every thing exceeding a pound should be excluded from the mail, and postage to be paid in advance.

In any point of view, it does seem of immense importance that a reduction should take place in the price of postage. The present high rates restrict correspondence vastly, while the amount of letters carried by private individuals on all the great mail routes exceeds belief. In this way the Department loses a large amount of revenue, and individuals are subject to great inconvenience, and oftentimes losses. Mr. Plitt says that he is informed, by persons acquainted with the fact, that at least one half of the letters between Boston and New York are carried by private individuals.

We happen to know, that between New York, Albany and Troy, two-thirds of the letters are carried in the same manner. In the two latter cities there is an established place for depositing letters. Just before the boat leaves for New York they are tied in a package and handed over to some person who is known as a resident, who deposits them in the New York Post Office. As business men between the two cities are daily passing over the river, a safe conveyance is always had, and a hundred letters are often taken by one individual. We have no doubt the same thing is practised to a large extent between this city and New York. If the postage was reduced, individuals would not seek private conveyance. Even now, it is not those who write occasional letters, but it is those whose postage bills are enormous, and whose correspondence is extensive, who evade the law, by sending their letters by private individuals.

What singular and contradictory treatment Banks meet with in different places. In this city, the Bank of the United States is denounced for having ruined itself by loans to corporations, and assuming their debts; and the other Banks for having greatly crippled themselves by the same course, lessening the value of their stock from ten to twenty per cent, and rendering the day of resumption distant and doubtful.

In Baltimore, a loco-foco Anti-Bank city, they are urging the Banks to adopt the very course ours has pursued with such disastrous results. Notwithstanding the sad experience of this city, we observe but one Bank disposed to profit by it. The people of that city will, before long, condemn their own course in this matter, and approve that of the Bank in question, for thus refusing to accede to a step so directly hostile to the true principles of banking.

How strange the infatuation, to suppose that the true mode of resumption is for the Banks to waste their means in the voluntary purchase of unavailable, depreciated assets. They will thus go on loading the Banks with depreciated and unavailable assets, until they are incapable of bearing more; and then these very wise-aces, who have thus broken down the Banks, and rendered resumption impossible, will turn upon and curse them as rotten Banks.

In this city, the effort is to lighten the Banks of these burdens which bear so heavily on them. In Baltimore, they would impose them per force. Here we consider such assets as a bar to resumption. In Baltimore they repose, as a sure and safe means of resumption, that the Banks should expend their funds in the purchase of depreciated Rail road notes.—United States Gazette.

THE FIRST DUEL FOUGHT IN NEW YORK, says the Tattler shortly after the American war. The circumstances were peculiar, and elicited great remark and much interest at the time.

Congress was in session in Philadelphia, when a Monsieur Longchamp made some remarks offensive to Girard, the French minister resident in Philadelphia. The French minister caused marines to be brought on shore from a French frigate at that city, and with their aid endeavored to secure Longchamp. He was prevented, and severely rebuked and censured. The minister, irritated and revengeful, employed a cidevant French officer to quarrel with and kill Longchamp. Aware of the snare laid for him Longchamp left Philadelphia for New York. Here the officer followed, and insulted and challenged him. Longchamp accepted, and was killed, and left on the stone bridge at Canal street, amid great popular excitement was buried by the city authorities.

from the New York Courier and Enquirer.

JAMAICA.

We have received files of the Kingston Morning Journal to the 29th ultimo. In regard to the island itself, we find nothing in its contents of any interest here, but the following extracts show that Carthage is still held by the Government troops of New Granada, and that the revolutionary forces have not yet been driven away.

KINOSTOS, [Ja.] Sept. 18.
NEW GRANADA.

By the return of the sloop Jane Ann, Capt. Durant, on Thursday, in 7 days from Carthage, advices have been received from that city on the 8th inst. containing however but little fresh intelligence; affairs there continuing much in the same unfavorable position as per last arrivals. This vessel, we regret to state, has also come back with the small cargo of supplies she carried, having been impeded landing it by the squadron blockading the port. Carmaoa was still continuing his operations by sea and land, and on the night of the 7th inst. attempted an assault upon the town, which proved rather warm, but fortunately he was repulsed with considerable loss. The Government forces were momentarily expected to arrive, when no doubt things will assume a more decided appearance. One circumstance we must not omit to mention, as related by the advices received, an event which while it furnishes a sad instance of the inscrutable and mysterious ways of Almighty Providence in disposing of the lives of his creatures, and mournfully, solemnly warns us mortals how truly "in the midst of life we are in death;" likewise demonstrates but too forcibly the horrors and evils consequent upon civil warfare, causing us long to excrete the mad ambition which can thus carry desolation and sorrow into families, and from whose lawless fury and destructive violence, the fair sex, the gentle and the beautiful, are not even exempt.—We refer to the awful and unexpected death of a young married lady, a resident of Carthage, who it appears whilst conversing with her husband within her own residence on the morning of the 20th ult. was killed by a cannon ball fired from one of Carmaoa's batteries. Alluding to this melancholy accident a Carthage paper of that date thus writes:—

"To day was resumed the cannonading of the town by the enemies battery situated in La Popa, and its first fire snatched from this world the Sra. Candelaria Eckardt de Pazos, the beloved wife of Sr. Jose Maria Pazos. On learning this astounding intelligence, burning tears suffused our cheeks, now glowing with grief for the unhappy fate of the victim, then with indignation against those barbarians who without reason, justice or motive, and merely for the sake of gratifying their miserable passions, wage us a nefarious war (eternal execration attend their name), war without ceasing against the assassins of our wives, our sisters, and our friends."

KINGSTON, (Ja.) Sept. 28.

The brigantine Jane, Captain Pearman, arrived on Saturday last from Carthage, and reports having forced the blockade, and succeeded in landing her cargo, thus furnishing the Carthaginians with a supply of provisions for three or four months. Capt. Pearman also reports that he was fired at by Carmaoa's fleet, and chased by one of his schooners aided with sweeps.

From the New York Express.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Oct. 27.
Before Judge Ulshoeffer.
CAUTION TO STOREKEEPERS.—Henry Perks and wife vs. Hiram B. Gray.—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and battery and false imprisonment of Mrs. Perks.

It appears that the defendant keeps a millinery store at 164 Catharine street, and that about the 1st July the lady went there for the purpose of purchasing a hat. She fixed upon a shape that pleased her, and requested that it might be trimmed. The ribbon was cut off, and she waited until it was completed. She then stated that she had been sent there by Mr. Woodford, a gentleman living close by, and that he would pay for it. There was some demur to this on the part of the defendant, when the lady said she would not have it at all, and was quitting the store. The defendant then followed her, and insisted that she should leave something upon it, which she refused to do, when he seized her by the arm, and subsequently by her scarf, and thus detained her at the door for several minutes, until a mob collected, whom he enlightened upon the cause of her detention.

For the defence, it was contended that the plaintiff could only recover damages, as it was not shown that she had been injured by the transaction. There was also some evidence to show that the lady was intoxicated, and that she swore, 'she'd be d—d if she took the hat.'

The Court charged that no doubt it would be very convenient to store keepers to have the right of detaining persons under such circumstances, but it was not the law of the land. The plaintiff might go to a store, and select a hat and have it trimmed, and then turn upon the heel and go off; whether or not the husband would be liable was not now a question before the court—he spoke merely of personal rights; of the power to arrest the person and detain them for one instant. The law was extremely jealous of the rights of persons, and it could not be tolerated, that any one refusing to complete a contract, could be forcibly detained until he did so.—The case was simply one of damages,

which was entirely a question for the jury.

Verdict for the plaintiff, \$60 damages, which covers full costs.
Mr. Sears for the plaintiffs, Mr. Gray for the defendant.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. Henry Coolidge of Farmingham, Mass. a very worthy young man, died on Sunday week, in consequence, as his physicians suppose, of poison communicated to his blood by a razor with which he shaved himself soon after he had shaved the face of his deceased father.

The father was a patriot of the revolution, a pensioner, and advanced beyond the age of 80, and in shaving the face of the corpse, the razor drew a little blood. The son, without wiping the razor, made use of it to shave his own face, on which he also drew blood, and he made use of the same lather and brush, which he had used on the corpse. Soon after his face became much swollen, and he gradually grew worse for about ten days, being much of that time in great torture, till he died.

It is certainly possible, and it seems probable, that a particle of the putrid matter from the face of the corpse was communicated to the blood of the living, and that it operated with as much malignity as the virus by which the small pox is propagated.

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.—Young Seimes, who killed Professor Davis, at the University of Virginia and who had been liberated on bail of \$25,000, failed to appear when his trial came on, so that his recognizance are forfeited. We need not wonder that there are frequent resort to lynch law in our country, while the laws enacted by our legislatures sanction such gross injustice. We think with the New York Commercial Advertiser, that if this bailing system is to be continued, we had better adopt the Turkish practice at once, and establish a pecuniary mulct, in cases of homicide, the fine payable to widows and children and other relatives of the slain.—Boston Post.

DEATH OF MR. FORSYTH.

Hon. John Forsyth, late Secretary of State of the United States, expired at his residence in Washington City, on Thursday evening, the 21st ult. He had been ill for a short time from congestive fever. In October, 1781, he was born at Friedricksburg, Va., and graduated at Princeton College in 1799. He commenced the practice of law at Augusta, Georgia, in 1802, and was soon appointed Attorney General of that State. In 1812 he was elected a Representative to Congress, and was chairman of the committee of Foreign Affairs from 1814 to 1818, when he was elected a member of the U. S. Senate. The next year he was appointed Minister to Spain, and in 1823 he returned to this country and was again elected a Representative. In 1827 and 8 he was Governor of Georgia, and afterwards a U. S. Senator, until 1834, when he was appointed Secretary of State by Gen. Jackson, which post he filled until succeeded by Mr. Webster. His age was 61 years.

A GENUINE TEE-TOTALLER.
Passing a few days since, in the steamboat Telegraph, between New Bedford and Nantucket, the subject of Temperance was under discussion, when one of the passengers remarked that if we wished to see a thoroughgoing temperance man we might in the person of Capt Phinney the worthy commander of the boat. On the suggestion, another of the passengers enquired of Capt. P. whether he did not use ardent spirits, to which he replied, "I never drank a teaspoonful of rum, brandy or gin, or any other ardent spirits, nor of wine, cider or beer; never chewed tobacco, smoked, or took a pinch of snuff; and I never drank either tea or coffee." "But" says a passenger, "what do you drink with your breakfast?" "Cold Water," was the answer. "And what with your dinner?" "Cold Water!" "And what with your supper?" "Cold Water!" "But" says he, "what do you do when you are sick?" "I never was unwell in my life," was the ready and instructive reply of Capt Phinney, and we could not but reflect how much of human suffering and how much of the ills that flesh is heir to, might be avoided, if people would only adopt the abstinence habits which are adopted to our condition, and like captain Phinney, conform more nearly than they usually do to the immutable laws of our physical natures.—Mass Spy.

"You blundering scoundrel," said the owner of a crockery store to one of his assistants, yesterday, "what did you knock over that China set for? You have broken at least fifty dollars worth of dishes." "Blessed are the piece-makers," said the boy, "that's the only excuse I've got."

"Give the rascal a dollar for his wit," said the man, smiling "and let him get a pair of tighter shoes for his clumsy feet at my expense?"

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.—A balloon ascension was made from St Louis on the 9th inst by Mr S Hobart, accompanied by a young lady. After the balloon had attained the height of about two miles, Mr H. wished to descend, but found the valve cord was bound fast in the neck of the balloon, which hung in folds, pressing on the small hoop overhead. In this difficulty, the bold adventurer climbed up the cord to the hoop, and resting upon it, disengaged the valve cord, which was necessary to give him command of the balloon. He then descended, and made a safe landing about eight miles from the city.

READ WHAT IT HAS DONE.

And if you have a friend, relation, or acquaintance that is afflicted with that distressing disease, "CONSUMPTION," persuade them without delay to try that famous and unrivalled medicine, the "BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which has cured thousands of the complaint after every thing else had failed. Read the following undoubted proofs of its efficacy.

Roxborough, S. pt. 1841.

Dear Sir,—Please send me two bottles more of your Balsam of Wild Cherry, like that you sent me before. I have taken nearly all of the first two, and confidently believe this medicine will cure me. I have used a great many remedies within the last year, but have never found any thing that has relieved me so much. It has stopped my cough entirely, checked my night sweats, and I sleep better at night and feel better in every way than I have for many months.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES KELLY.
Holmesburg, Sept. 12, 1841.
Friend Wistar,—I must again trouble thee to send me two bottles more of thy invaluable Balsam. I have now taken three bottles in all, and can assure thee that it has done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before. Send by the stage as soon as possible, and oblige thy friend,
JACOB HOLLOWAY.
Bristol, September 8, 1841.

Dear Doctor,—Hearing so many people talk about the wonderful cures your Balsam of Wild Cherry has made in consumption, I sent to one of your agents the other day for a bottle, and have found it to relieve me so much, that I want three bottles more sent soon, as I believe it will cure me too. I have used a great many balsams of different kinds, have tried Jane's Expectant and other medicines besides, but nothing has done me so much good as yours has. Send by the steamboat Bolivar.
Yours truly, WM. THOMAS.

Besides its astonishing efficacy, in Consumption, it is also the most effectual remedy ever discovered for Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c., as hundreds will testify who have been cured by it after all other remedies had failed.

Be very particular to ask for Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAMS & CO., Chemists, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.00 a bottle.
Sold in Huntingdon by THOMAS READ, and in Hollidaysburg by JAS ORR.
Nov. 3, 1841

GROUP IN CHILDREN.

MOTHERS, BE ON YOUR GUARD.

This is the season when this destructive complaint attacks your interesting little children, often robs you of those you fondly doted on, and carries hundreds to the grave. Every mother should, therefore, know its symptoms, watch them closely, and always be prepared with a remedy to cure it, as many are daily sacrificed by such neglect. At first the little patient is seized with shivering, it grows restless, has flashes of heat, the eyes become red, and swollen, it breathes with difficulty, and then comes that fearful COUGH that will surely terminate in convulsions or death unless something is immediately given to check it. In this complaint the "Balsam of Wild Cherry" is well known to be the most speedy cure ever discovered. It is indeed a precious remedy—mild and safe and innocent, and sure to give the little sufferer immediate relief, and quickly restore it to safety and health. Every mother who loves her children should always keep it in the house and give it to them early, by doing so you may often save the life of one you fondly love. Remember this is the famous remedy of that distinguished physician, Dr. Wistar, which has cured thousands of Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, &c., after every other medicine had failed.

Be particular when you purchase to ask for "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as there is a syrup of this name advertised that is entirely a different medicine. Prepared only by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.00 a bottle.
Sold in Huntingdon by THOMAS READ, and in Hollidaysburg by James Orr.
Nov. 3, 1841

COUGHS & COLDS.

THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION. Simple as these complaints are usually considered, no one can deny their being the most common cause of this fatal and distressing disease. It is indeed a melancholy truth, that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than NEGLECTED COLDS. Yet we find hundreds, my thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks and even months without thinking of the danger. At first they have what you may consider a slight COUGH or COLD; you allow business, pleasure or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles on your breast, you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood, a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this distressing complaint. If then you value life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your COLD, or trust to no quack nostrum to cure you, but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, the "Balsam of Wild Cherry," which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, so thousands will testify whose lives have been saved by it.

Be very particular when you purchase to ask for "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as there is also a syrup of this name in use.
Prepared, wholesale and retail, by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.00 a bottle.
Sold at Huntingdon, by Thomas Read, and by James Orr. Nov. 3, 1841.

ROSE OINTMENT, for the cure of Tetter, Ring-worm, Pimples on the face, a superior article, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of T. K. SIMONTON.
Huntingdon, Oct. 6, 1841.

6 Cents Reward.

Run away from the subscriber living in Liberty township, on Saturday 23d ult., two apprentices, by verbal agreement before witness, to the Carpenter business,
William Bingham
AND
David Bowman.

All persons are cautioned against either employing or harboring said apprentices as I am determined to put the law in force against any person or persons employing or harboring said apprentices.
WM. PECHT.
Mt Union Nov. 3, 1841.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that letters of administration, with the will annexed, have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of John Hileman, late of Morris township, dec'd. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd will please make them known without delay, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately to
WM. HILEMAN,
JOHN AURANDT,
Adm'rs.
Morris tp. Nov. 8, 1841.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Wm. Dods, late of Shirley township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
JOHN SWOOPE,
Administrator.
Nov. 3, 1841.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the residence of the Subscriber, about the first day of October last, one

WHITE STEER

with red ears and a number of small red spots on the neck and body, two years old 1st spring. ALSO one WHITE HEIFER, with black ears and some black about the neck and legs—one year Old 1st spring. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.
JACOB MILLER,
Juniata Farm 5d Nov. 1841.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BRANDRETH Vegetable Universal Pills.

I have often seen persons desirous to know how soon this medicine will cure them. It is impossible to say—it altogether depends upon the state of the blood and humors. One thing may be relied upon—that if the pills are persevered with according to the printed directions which accompany each box, the cure will be effected much sooner than the patient could have expected. The many lingering chronic diseases we daily see, are owing either to mercury or bleeding, or to not having been properly purged in Fevers, Inflamations, Colds, Measles Small Pox, or Typhoid. It is utterly impossible for us to treat or keep health without sound purgation. We may fasten up the disorder by barks and tonics, but if it be in the body, it must come out before health can be enjoyed, and sooner or later it will break out of itself worse than ever, if this method of purging the blood is delayed too long. No danger can arise from purging with Brandreth's Vegetable Pills if it has been proved, beyond doubt, that these celebrated pills and the human body are naturally adapted one for the other. By the use of this glorious medicine the contents or humors of the body can be entirely evacuated, altered and completely regenerated; and in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Stewart Huntingdon.

Valuable Real estate FOR SALE.

WILL be expose to public sale on the premises on Monday the 22nd day of November inst, at one o'clock P. M. "A" that certain tract of

LIMES/ONE LAND

situate in West township in the county of Huntingdon, on Shaver's creek, adjoining lands of Neff and Walker, R. ul on Cunningham ham and other, containing 120 acres and 85 perches more or less, about 80 acres cleared, twenty of which is good natural meadow, thereon erected a Log Dwelling house two stories high, and a BANK BARN,

and a first rate spring of water thereon.
Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known on the day of sale by
JACOB NEFF,
JOHN K NEFF,
Executors of Jacob Neff senr. dec'd.
Nov. 3, 1841.

Creditors' Notice.

Take notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the court of common Pleas of Huntingdon county for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and the said court has appointed the 2nd Monday (8th day) of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

Henry Harker,
Thomas D. Ewing,
Mathew Gill,
Joseph Jackson,
William Beigle,
Peter Cornelius,
John R. McCartney,
William Holling.
Oct. 18, 1841.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Huntingdon county Greenock. Whereas Alva B. Wheeler hath filed a claim in our court of Common Pleas for the county of Huntingdon against Gilbert L. Lloyd owner, and John Hetherington contractor, for the sum of eighty seven dollars and seventy six cents, for work done and materials furnished in and about the erection and construction of all that certain two story

Brick House

erected and built on Lot No 137, on the east side of said Lot on Montgomery street, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, and county aforesaid, and fronting on said street thirty eight feet, and extending back thirty feet, and also against the lot or piece of ground or curtilage appurtenant to said building. And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said Alva B. Wheeler. Now therefore we command you, that you make known to the said Gilbert L. Lloyd owner and John Hetherington contractor, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building, that they be and appear before our Judges of said court, at a court of common pleas to be held at Huntingdon on the second Monday of November next, to show if anything they know or have to say why the said sum of eighty seven dollars and seventy six cents should not be levied of the said building to the use of the said Alva B. Wheeler, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient, and have you then there this writ. Witness the Hon Geo. W. Woodward Esq. President of our said court at Huntingdon, the 18th day of August A. D 1841.

JAMES STEEL, Prot'y.
Sept. 29, 1841.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Huntingdon county Greenock. Whereas Alva B. Wheeler hath filed a claim in our court of Common Pleas for the county of Huntingdon, against Gilbert L. Lloyd owner, and James H. Page contractor, for the sum of eighty four dollars and eighty five cents, for work done and materials furnished in and about the erection and construction of all that certain two story

Brick House

situate in Montgomery street in the borough of Hollidaysburg in said county, fronting on said Montgomery street forty feet, and extending back thirty feet, and erected and built on lot No 137, according to the plan of said borough, and also against the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building. And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said Alva B. Wheeler, Now therefore we command you that you make known to the said Gilbert L. Lloyd owner, and James H. Page contractor, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building, that they be and appear before our Judges of our said court at a court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon on the second Monday of November next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the sum of eighty four dollars and eighty five cents should not be levied of the said building to the use of Alva B. Wheeler according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient, and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Hon Geo. W. Woodward Esq. President of our said court at Huntingdon, the 18th day of August A. D 1841.

JAMES STEEL, Prot'y.
Sept. 25 1841.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Huntingdon county, Greenock. Whereas James N. Stitt hath filed a claim in our court of common pleas for the county of Huntingdon, against Robert Wiggins for the sum of twenty seven dollars and seventy one cents, for work, labor and services done as a carpenter, in and about the erection and construction of all that certain two story log dwelling house situate in Tell town ship, Huntingdon Co., and also against the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to the said building—the said building being on and the said lot part of a lot of about sixteen acres of land adjoining land of Wm Wilson on the south, Samuel Wiggins on the east, Gideon Shearer on the North and Alexander Scott on the west—and whereas it is alleged that the said still remains due and unpaid to the said James N. Stitt. Now we command you, as you are known to the said Robert Wiggins and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said court, at a court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon on the second Monday of November next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of twenty seven dollars and seventy one cents, should not be levied of the said building, to the use of the said James N. Stitt, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient, and have you then there this writ. Witness the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward President of our said court at Huntingdon the 20th day of August, A. D.

JAMES STEEL, Prot'y.
Sept. 29, 1841.

Notice.

In the matter of the real estate of Richard Sinkey, late of Barree township, dec'd.

THE undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to ascertain and report the true situation of said estate, showing who are the parties interested, and to what extent, and the nature and amount of the liens affecting the interests of the several parties, will meet at the Office of Bell & Orison, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 3d of November, 1841, to act in the premises.
JACOB MILLER, Auditor,
October 20, 1841.