



**THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.**

Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1842.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

WANTED—at this office—an Apprentice. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended may obtain a good situation. No other need apply.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garner filled with abundance; and the necessities of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to counter, is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has, for the past year, been preserved; and under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsions and at peace with all the world, we are left free to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the People. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was, in no small degree, augmented by the laps of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the U. States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The Treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that while you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventure its speculations in the most distant seas; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the Treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromises the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between the States as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent, it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoy, at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricting British pretensions to a mere claim to visit and enquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of

the United States how such visits and enquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the message as his letter of instruction, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eight article of the Treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep aloof in the African seas a force of not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the message has been fully maintained, and at the same time the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign Government. While therefore, the U. States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding the fulfilment of the Treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers, could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave-trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the Treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42nd degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow-citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness in more contiguous regions is prepared to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments, to settle their respective claims. It became manifest, at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because, this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Altho, the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlements. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when the most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good, in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce—that great civilization—to every land and sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments, in what relates to the States of the American Continent.

On the 23d of April last, the commissioners on the part of the United States, under the convention with the Mexican Republic, of the 11th of April, 1839, made to the proper department a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this it appears that the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was two

millions twenty-six thousand seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. The arbitrator having considered that his functions were required by the convention to terminate at the same time with those of the commissioners, returned to the board, undecided for want of time, claims which had been allowed by the American Commissioners, to the amount of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-eight cents. Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered was three millions three hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The Minister of the United States at Mexico, has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards according to the terms of the convention, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840. He has also been instructed to communicate to that government the expectations of the Government of the United States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all others of the citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent. I am happy to be able to say that information which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the Diplomatic Corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government by accrediting to this Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission, favorable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interests of both countries, as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th of June, 1839 have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the Government of Chile for the payment of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig Warrior at Coquimbo, in 1820. This Government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chile, will be hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convulsions which so constantly afflict the neighboring republics. Disturbances which recently broke out here, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the government, or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, or in the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for a just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by individual subjects or citizens of other States. The Government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, not unavoidable, in making satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many year-having, in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective governments against whom claims have been preferred. The vexations, harassing and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida, has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians; but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion may require, by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Flori-

da, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist, yet their duties will be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped that a territory, so long retarded in its growth, will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting, in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity. By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every proper expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, we may fondly hope not only to wean them from their love for war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its avocations. With several of the tribes great progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, Trust Funds, and Indemnities was \$230,483 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to \$25,616,593 73; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from Customs, and three millions and a half from Loans and Treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next—but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at \$500,000) will leave an actual balance of about \$24,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year are more than eight millions for the public debt, and \$500,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public land.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit enquiry, whether the execution of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce would be to protect the markets alike against retentive or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics—both of which, in the long run, are injurious as well to the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and their issue would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country, and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subduct in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lose his interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain un-sold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of the few—a result wholly uncongenial with our free institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies. The Warehousing System would enable the importer to watch the market, and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of the drawback, must also be seriously effected, without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The Warehousing System would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe recourse to the public storehouses, and might, without advancing the duty, reship within some reasonable period to foreign ports. A further effect of the measure would be to supersede the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the right of debenture would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of Testatem Venditori Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in Butler, on the 1st Monday of January next, (the 21 day,) the following property, viz:  
All the right, title and interest of James Hollen, of, in and to fifty acres of land more or less, in Parker township, Butler county, bounded on the North by John H. Hilliard, East by John H. Hilliard, — and West by William Holling, South by John Hilliard, due West by John H. Hilliard, about thirty-five acres cleared, two of which is meadow, one story and a half house and log cabin, and log barn, and an assortment of fruit trees thereon.  
Seized and taken under execution as the property of James Hollen, at the suit of Thomas M. Owens.  
JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.  
Dec. 14, 1842.

**Take Notice.**  
TO the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Meyers, late of West Donegal township, Lancaster county, decd., that the Orphans' Court of said county, on motion of Wm. B. Fordney, Esq. granted a rule on said heirs and legal representatives, to appear in the said court on Monday, the 16th day of January 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and accept or refuse said real estate at the valuation thereof, as made by an Inquisition confirmed by said court. In case of any refusal or neglect to refuse, to show cause why said real estate should not be sold, of which rule you are all herewith duly notified.  
JOHN EHLER, Sheriff of Lancaster county, Pa.  
Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, Dec. 7, 1842.

**STRAY COW.**  
CAME to the premises of the subscriber in West township, (near Petersburg) Huntingdon county, about the middle of September last, a light brind cow—white on each flank, supposed to be about 12 or 14 years old—she carries a middle size bell. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charge and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.  
WILLIAM BEYER.  
Dec. 14, 1842.

**RED LION HOTEL,**  
No. 200 MARKET STREET,  
(Above 6th Street)  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
BOARDING \$1.25 PER DAY.  
The subscriber, thankful for the liberal support of his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the old established house, where he will be pleased to accommodate all those who favor him with their patronage.  
CHRISTIAN BOWER.  
Dec. 14, 1842.—t.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Nicholas Benson, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, decd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.  
JOHN P. SNARE, Adm'r.  
Dec. 14, 1842.—6t.

**REGISTERS NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next, viz:  
1. John Witherow, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of John Ramsey, late of Dublin township, decd.  
2. James Hutchison Guardian of Mariah Robison, (now Ullery) a minor child of John Robison, late of Frankstown township, decd.  
3. Ezra Hart, Administrator of the estate of Stephen Albright, late of Allegheny township, decd.  
4. Philip Bridenbaugh, Guardian of David C. and Abraham J. Crissman, minor children of Daniel Crissman, late of Tyrone township, decd.  
5. Robert Wallace Esq., Guardian of Juliana Doyle, a minor child of Alexander Doyle, late of Shirley township, decd.  
6. David Burket, Administrator of the estate of John Cloyd, late of Cromwell township, decd.  
7. James Shively and Benjamin Brubaker, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Shively, late of West township, decd.  
8. David Snare and James Saxton jr., Administrators of the estate of Benjamin Miller, late of the borough of Huntingdon, decd.  
9. David Snare, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Forshey, late of the borough of Huntingdon, decd.  
JOHN REED, Register.  
Register's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 8. A. D. 1842. }

**STRAY HORSE.**  
CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Morris township, sometime about the 1st of November, inst. a sorrel horse, supposed to be about 20 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or else he will be disposed of according to law.  
ABRAHAM KURTZ,  
Nov. 30, 1842.—pd.

**T. H. GREYER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
HUNTINGDON, PA.  
Practices in the several Courts of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

**To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Huntingdon.**  
The petition of Michael Sisler, a citizen of the borough of Alexandria in said county, respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner occupies a commodious house in the said borough, immediately at the locks, on the Penn'a. Canal, which said house is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation is suitable for the accommodation of inhabitants, strangers and travellers. He therefore prays the Court to continue his license to keep a public house there, and he will ever pray &c.  
MICHAEL SISLER.

**Huntingdon county, Ss.**  
We the subscribers, citizens of the said borough of Alexandria, and parts adjacent in the said county of Huntingdon, do certify, that we are personally and well acquainted with Michael Sisler, the within named petitioner, that he is, and we know him to be of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of inhabitants, strangers and travellers. And we do further certify, that we know the house for which the license is prayed, and from its neighborhood and situation believe it to be suitable for a tavern, and necessary to accommodate the public and to entertain strangers and travellers.  
S. Miles Green, Wm. Mealy,  
Barree Forge, Henry Fochler,  
Jno. Scott, Simple Fleming,  
N. Cresswell, Conrad Bucher,  
John Piper Jr. Henry C. Walker,  
Josiah Kurtz, Peter Shultz,  
John Bisbin.  
Dec. 14, 1842.

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE**  
WILL be sold, by order of the Orphans' Courts of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, on Thursday the 12th day of January next, a certain tract of land situate on either side of the county line between Huntingdon and Bedford counties, containing about  
**500 ACRES,**  
more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, and about 12 acres of which is meadow, and about 40 acres can be made excellent meadow. Thereon erected

**Two Log Houses,**  
two stories high, a double log barn, all shingled; and also two apple

**ORCHARDS.**  
There is also a good water power on Aughwick creek which runs through the tract, and the woodland is heavily timbered with white pine. There is a never failing spring and spring house near the dwelling. The whole land is tillable except eight or ten acres. All the buildings are situated in Bedford county, within half a mile of the state road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and within fifteen miles of the turnpike leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.  
The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase, can see the land or ascertain the terms at any time previous to sale, by calling on either of the undersigned.  
**HENRY MATHIAS,**  
JOHN MATHIAS,  
Ex'rs of Philip Mathias dec'd  
Nov. 14, 1842.—4t.

It would be preposterous in a writer for the readers of such a journal as the Courier, to address their prejudices, passions or superstitions. Good common sense should at least be possessed by the readers of this paper, and those possessed of such, and those only, do we care to attract. We will now assert, in the most unqualified terms, that an innocent remedy has been found, that will absolutely cure Rheumatism and stiffness of joints, if of twenty years standing. The assertion is so broad, that it will hardly obtain credence, we are aware, unless supported by uncommon testimony. Now the testimony given to that to discriminate between such, and real matter of fact testimony, is very difficult. To come at once at a point that can be at once appreciated, the proprietors have resolved to give this remedy to the poor, and to cure those able to pay for it, before they ask pay, and then leave it to the sufferer to pay what he chooses. We entreat, therefore, sufferers to call at 71 Maiden Lane, for some drop (Indian Elixer) to be taken, and a Nerve and Bone Linctum to use outwardly; and if they will not, by one week's use, become more surprised and delighted than they ever expected, we will never again make such an assertion. Will invalids now suffer for the want of this mild, innocent, and all potent remedy? If they refuse it, we pity them indeed.—*M. F. Cour. & Eng. Feb. 1842.*  
June 22, 1842.  
For sale by THOS. READ, Huntingdon, and JACOB SNYDER, Hollidaysburg.

**NOTICE!**  
**FEES!! COSTS!!!**  
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me for services rendered during the time I continued Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, that their respective accounts have been placed in the hands of T. H. CREMER, Esq., for collection. All persons thus indebted will therefore take notice that if they do not pay up at or before the ensuing January Court, suits will be instituted against them immediately after that time—without respect to persons.  
ROBERT CAMPBELL.  
Huntingdon, Nov. 30, 1842.  
JUST received 50 kegs of "Pure White Lead" in oil, and a general assortment of Nails, which will be sold at low prices.  
WILLIAM DORRIS.