

room of the Commissioners—not a man subscribing bona fide for himself, but all wearing the aspect of bold and unblushing speculation—persons who took an active part in the passage of the bill in the Legislature, congregate from remote parts of the State, and witnessing the transactions with more intense anxiety than mere patriots usually produce—and the Commissioners finally compelled to disperse hastily and close the books, without completing the task confided to them by the Legislature—it was calculated to induce us to pause; to retrace our steps, if we have acted without due caution, and to proceed only upon the clearest convictions of duty and of sound policy. In this condition do I find myself placed. I would most gladly avoid it, but this is impossible. I will discharge my duty as I understand it, at all hazards.

In my last annual message to the Legislature, I adverted to the subject of selling the public improvements, and as what I then said still is, and has been invariably my opinion, I beg leave to refer you to the following paragraph, to show you that I am assuming no new position:

"You will observe by a report accompanying this message that, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed for that purpose, on the 27th day of July last, proposals were invited for the sale of the public improvements of the Commonwealth. No bids for the same, that can possibly be accepted, were received. This measure was suggested in my last annual message, believing that, in our embarrassed condition, it was an experiment which might be productive of relief worth trying. It has been tried, and has utterly failed. The truth is, the amount of money necessary for the purchase of any considerable portion of our improvements, is far greater than any citizens of our country are able to raise for that purpose. Were they to be sold at all, they would necessarily, either directly or indirectly, fall into the hands of foreign capitalists. The people must in a great measure lose the control and management, and they would necessarily become private monopolies. This would seem to be a measure as dangerous to the public interest, as it would be humiliating to the public pride."

Whether this view of the subject is erroneous or true, I cheerfully submitted to the representatives of the people to decide. I have no doubt about it myself.

The income from the line of improvements, this year, will very considerably exceed that of last year. During the first two months of the business season, under great disadvantages, it is upwards of thirty thousand dollars beyond the corresponding months of last year. This is surely no cause for desponding, but for confidence and hope in the future value of these improvements.

At all events, if they are to be sold or disposed of, let it be on the most advantageous terms to the State. If instead of confining the Commissioners to taking subscriptions of stock on the terms mentioned, they were allowed to sell the stock at public auction to the highest and best bidders, in amounts to suit purchasers, an advance would probably be realized beyond the simple subscription. Had this power been given to the Commissioners to procure subscriptions to the Delaware Canal stock, much of the difficulty encountered would have been obviated, however ill it would have suited the wishes of those who seem to have had a desire to monopolize the subscriptions. The power can be added hereafter, if you deem it advisable to transfer the public improvements to public companies. The whole matter is submitted to you. It seems to me proper to correct a mistaken opinion, which prevails to a great extent in regard to the immediate operation of this measure. It is taken for granted that to dispose of sixteen or more millions of the public debt, will at once relieve the people from the burden of taxation under which they now labor. This is not so. After deducting \$17,500,000, the amount contemplated by the sale of the Delaware Division, and the Main Line, the balance of the funded debt of the Commonwealth would be about \$23,000,000.

To which add the other debts, amounting to about 2,000,000

Making an aggregate of \$25,000,000

The interest semi-annually accruing on which, must be provided for exclusively by taxation; for the tolls on the remaining portions of the canal will not more than defray the repairs and incidental expenses. The prospect of the immediate relief which is to grow out of this measure, is therefore by no means so encouraging as has been generally supposed.

I deem it right to remark that I ordered this message to be filed at an early period, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the double purpose of settling in the public mind the course I have thought proper to pursue on this subject, and also to give the people timely notice of the most interesting question that will probably come before the next Legislature, so that they can, if they see fit, select their representatives with reference to its final disposition. Under any circumstances, a subject of such magnitude as this, ought not to be absolutely determined by a single Legislature.

You will therefore take such action in relation to this subject, as in your wisdom may think the best interests of the people require.

DAVID R. PORTER.  
Executive Chamber, 20th June, 1843.

**Conscience.**  
The Philadelphia United States Gazette says:—Alexander Ferguson, Esq., of this city recently received a letter, of which the following is a copy:—  
"Alexander Ferguson, Merchant, Market Street.  
"In the name of God, amen. The writer had business with you in former years and defrauded you out of money. He now wishes to make restitution, and sends you the enclosed note for \$100, praying your forgiveness, and desires your prayers to God in his behalf."

Those who know Mr. Ferguson, will easily understand that while he received back what is his due, without any knowledge of the author of the letter, he as readily complies with the other wishes of the writer, who shows the proper evidence of compunction.

The Milleries of Boston have split into two sects.



## THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, July 5, 1843.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. Third Street, Philadelphia), is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

**To Advertisers.**  
Advertisements must be handed in on Tuesday morning before 9 o'clock to insure their insertion in next morning's paper.

Our paper is a little later this week than usual, all hands having quit work yesterday to celebrate the National Anniversary. Some of the cross mails will consequently be delayed a few days.

**First Page.**  
Our first page this week is well worth a perusal. It contains the letter from JUDGE WOODWARD to JUDGE WHITE, in relation to the new trial of the Planagans; Mr. Wise's narrative of his forty-first Balloon Ascension; the commencement of Governor Porter's Veto of the Main Line; poetry and miscellaneous matter.

**Influenza.**  
This disease prevails to a great extent in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, &c. It is attended with headache, general debility, pain, sore throat, and a tendency to cough. We learn from our exchanges that there have been several cases in Harrisburg, Westchester and other places in this State; but we have not heard of its appearance in our immediate neighborhood.

**Hail.**  
On Sunday last, a portion of Woodcock Valley, in this county, was visited by a hail-storm. We are glad to learn that but little injury was sustained from it.

We are pleased to notice an improvement in the typography as well as in the editorial department of the Hollidaysburg Register.

The Lebanon Democrat (a German paper) nominates SIMON GILFORD as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.

General Cass seems to be gaining strength and prominence in the West as a candidate for the Presidency. A demonstration in his favor is proposed by the Locofocos in Ohio. It is expected that in Indiana a similar movement will be made.

FATHER MATTHEW, the famous Irish apostle of teetotalism, has given notice, in a letter dated Cork, June 1st 1843, in reply to an invitation to visit this country, sent him by a Temperance Society at Washington, that he cannot leave Ireland and come to the United States earlier than next spring.

ICE CREAM—an article very refreshing, of warm summer evenings—can be had at the establishment of our townsman, James Saxton, Junr.—If any are inclined to doubt, let them go and taste, and judge for themselves.

**Ignorant and Knavish Postmasters.**  
This county is cursed with a horde of Postmasters, who, if justice was done them, would be where much better men are—looking through iron bars, or picking oakum.

A work or two ago, a paper directed to "Richard Doyle, Tuscarora Valley, Juniata co., Pa." in a plainly legible hand writing, was returned to us, accompanied with the following note written on the envelop.

"Editor of Journal  
Huntingdon  
get betta ink and write so that it can be red by those that are not as good scholars as you are."  
The fool or knave who wrote the above and sent it to us, together with the paper spoken of, did not venture to sign his own or any other name to it. Neither does it bear date or post mark. It must, however, have been the work of a Postmaster, as no other person could lawfully have had access to the paper.

A few weeks ago, a paper addressed to "A. Greaves, Philadelphia," was returned to us with the following written on its margin:

"Refused 49th time, P. L. D. Will the Editor please discontinue this paper."

The rules of the Post Office Department require the respective Postmasters to inform publishers of newspapers of the fact whenever any papers sent to their offices are refused by the persons to whom they are sent. After a paper was sent to the Philadelphia post office for nearly a year, then the first notice was given to the editor that it had been refused for the 49th time. We shall charge 48 numbers of the Journal to the Philadelphia Postmaster—\$2.

Similar cases of negligence, ignorance and knavery frequently come to our knowledge, and hereafter we intend to turn our attention towards them and seek redress through its proper channel.

It is but just to remark that the Postmaster in this place is prompt, attentive and vigilant in the discharge of his official duties, as are also many others in this county.

The sudden demise of Mr. Legare, late Attorney General of the U. S. vacates two places in Mr. Tyler's Cabinet—the post he held, and that of Secretary of State. Speculation is busy as to his successor.

The Madisonian states that Mr. Upshur has been appointed Secretary of State for the present.

Rumor states that the Navy department has been tendered to Capt. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy—a citizen of New Jersey.

**The Artist and Lady's World**, for July, has been received. The embellishments are, "The Perilous Feet," a splendid steel engraving; and a plate of Fashions for July, engraved expressly for this magazine. The contributions are excellent.

**The Lady's Book**, for this month, has also come to hand, and presents its usual attractions. The reading matter is of the first order, of its kind, and the pictorial embellishments are, "The Boudoir," "The Village School;" and a plate of Fashions.

**The Mother's Magazine**, for July, is also before us. It is well stored with useful reading matter, and embellished with a fine engraving entitled "Moses led by his Mother." It also contains a page of Music—"I have no Mother,"—from "Juvenile Songs."

### The President's Return.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday week mentions that the President of the United States returned the previous day unexpectedly to the city from his Northern tour. With the President returned the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of War and the Post Master General were expected very soon in Washington.

### Washington County.

The U. S. Gazette says the Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennon has given formal notice, through the Washington Reporter, that he cannot consent to be a candidate for Congress. He accepted the nomination at the death of the Hon. Joseph Lawrence, because his political friends earnestly desired it at his hands.

Washington county, and the State at large, has been honored by the Congressional labors of Mr. McKennon. No man in Congress commanded more respect than he—no man labored more incessantly; and Pennsylvania, and the country, lose by his absence from the councils of the nation.

Mr. McKennon would make an excellent Governor for Pennsylvania.

It is probable that Mr. Ewing, of Washington county, will be nominated by the Whigs to succeed Mr. McKennon. The Locos will probably take Mr. Leet.

The Circuit Court of the United States, for Illinois, has declared that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States only settled the question that the two thirds in the valuation law of that State was unconstitutional, when applied to the foreclosure of mortgages.

There are now at Nauvoo, the Mormon city, between 17,000 and 18,000 souls, gathered from all parts of the world, all in a wretched and miserable condition, and entirely subject to the will of Joe Smith the Prophet. The walls of the great temple have been raised to a height of about fourteen feet above the ground.

On Friday week the placards for the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, appeared bordered with heavy black lines, which, upon a close inspection of the reading matter enclosed by them, indicated that after that evening the Tremont Theatre was to be "expunged," in order that the building might be devoted to better uses. The occasion was selected by the Manager for the benefit, and very appropriately the play was "The Poor Gentleman." At the close of the performance all the players appeared upon the stage in citizens' dress, and sung a dirge for the departing glories of the drama, and especially the Tremont Theatre. That done, the curtain fell to rise no more upon the mimic scene. And although we can readily believe that the grief of the players at parting from the spot where they had won and enjoyed their little triumph was sincere, yet few who rightly regard the influence of the stage upon the public morals, will, we think, stop to drop a tear for the fallen, but rather hail its abasement as a cause of congratulation.

### The Mandamus Case.

The Pennsylvania Telegraph of last week says: The case of the Mandamus against the Canal Commissioners came up before the Supreme Court yesterday, agreeably to postponement, and was opened by Mr. Stevens on the part of the relators, who was followed by Mr. Watts for the respondents. The argument was closed this morning by Mr. Meredith for the relators. The speeches were such as were expected from the eminent counsel. The decision of the court is not expected for several days.

The U. S. Gazette of Saturday last says:—In New York on Thursday, Thomas Lynch, a native of Ireland, while in play with another man named John Casson, accidentally fell from a table on which he was, and dislocated his neck, of which he died. James White, a young man of intemperate habits accidentally fell from a third story window to the ground, and was killed. William Mulholland, an Irish waiter at the City Hotel, while bathing at the Battery, was carried away by the tide under a sloop and drowned. A small child named Eugene Harvey, accidentally fell into a dock and perished. A man named Luther Hutchins, while very drunk, either received some injuries from some persons unknown or fell upon the pavement, in such a manner as to produce an effusion of blood upon the brain, which resulted in death. A man named Michael Sullivan, fell down into the hole of the ship Caspian, upon some stone, and was so much injured that his life is despaired of. Verily a large chapter of accidents.

**The Warren County Murder.**—Carter Indicted.—The Grand Jury of Warren county, N. J., who have been investigating the late horrid affair in Warren county, have brought an indictment against Joseph Carter, the young man who was arrested some weeks ago, suspected of the act.

The Montreal Herald of the 24th ult. contains startling news of another contemplated rebellion in Canada.

Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, declines the Vice Presidency.

Judge Usher has been appointed Secretary of State until the meeting of Congress.

The Philadelphia Bar passed resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. Legare.

### Hatching Apparatus.

They have a machine for hatching eggs now actually in use in London, bringing out the little chickens in broods of fifties and hundreds, with all the punctuality of an old hen. The following is the advertisement of the machine, as we find it in the London papers of the 2d ult., which we insert gratis, just for the sake of spreading a knowledge of the new invention:

"Hatching Apparatus!—Reduced prices (from Eight to Sixteen Guineas)—Messrs. Todd and Son, of Bury st., Bloomsbury, beg to call the attention of the public to their portable patent Hatching and Rearing Apparatus, being the original manufacturer. This successful invention is capable of hatching, at a trifling expense, any number of game and poultry eggs of all sorts, from 50 to 200, at one time, and possesses the further recommendation of rearing the young birds at all seasons, and of furnishing poultry for the table at a trifling cost at all periods of the year. For further particulars apply to the manufacturers. A machine may be seen in use daily."

### The Drought.

The N. Y. American says:—"The long drought in the neighborhood, especially on Long Island and in the parts of Jersey adjacent to our shores, is occasioning damage. Strawberries and cherries are dwindling; the grass is not half a crop, and all garden vegetables are suffering. Corn, even, that rejoices in fervid skies, cries out for rain."

**New Bank in Schuylkill Co.**—A notice is published in the Pottsville papers, that application will be made to the next Legislature for the Charter of a Bank, to be called the "Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill Co.," with a capital of \$200,000. To be located at Schuylkill Haven.

### England.

The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday contains a long letter from London, giving a general view of the aspect of affairs in the United Kingdom. We clip from it the following paragraph:

"This country presents, just now, a most extraordinary spectacle. Chartism has crumpled the jules of England—Scotland staggers under a religious dismemberment—Wales is at the mercy of organized predatory bands—Ireland is convulsed with a 'passive' rebellion—and the United Kingdom, after all the tyrannical and oppressive schemes of the Cabinet to bolster up the revenue, is, on the year, in an awful deficit of two millions and a half sterling!"

### Saturday 1st July.

Every body knows that Saturday last was an exceedingly warm day. The following statement, for which we are indebted to our fellow townsman, Mr. JACOB WELLES, shows how the thermometer ranged that day.

Hours.	Minutes.	Shade.	Sun.
10	30	A. M. 97	degrees 108
11	—	95	106
11	30	98	108
12	—	M. 98	120
1	—	P. M. 98	104
2	—	100	122
2	30	101	116
3	—	101	116
4	—	100	112
5	—	100	108
6	—	98	102
7	—	93	—

The Declaration of Independence ought to be read at least once a year, or heard read, by every American who is old enough to understand it. For this reason we insert it here, so that none of our numerous readers shall be without an opportunity to read it.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

[UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JULY 4, 1776.]

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation upon such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, which evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of the public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dis-

positions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration, hitherto, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has conspired with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executors of their own friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and he has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and conciliation, and we must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, declare peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do.—And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

**New Hampshire.**  
Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton,  
**Massachusetts Bay.**  
Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elizabeth Gerry,  
**Rhode Island.**  
Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery,  
**Connecticut.**  
Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott,  
**New York.**  
William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris,  
**Maryland.**  
Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, C. Carroll, of Carrollton,  
**Virginia.**  
George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

**New Jersey.**  
Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark,  
**Pennsylvania.**  
Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross,  
**Delaware.**  
Cesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean,  
**North Carolina.**  
William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn,  
**South Carolina.**  
Edward Rutledge, Thomas Haywood, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton,  
**Georgia.**  
Burton Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

### MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 24th June, Dr. WILLIAM P. ROTHROCK, of Eaglesville, Centre county, to Miss JANE STEWART, of Allison township, Clinton county.

### DIED.

In the village of Smithfield, Walker township, on the 28th ult. Mr. ANTHONY WHITE, aged about 80 years.

In Antis township, on the 1st inst. Mr. SAMUEL BEYER, in the 39th year of his age, after an illness of 27 years with the white swelling.

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., July 1st 1843. (Not called for previous to the 1st of October next they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.)  
Bell S. David  
Baily Mrs. Jane  
Boat Owen  
Creswell George  
Crawford Mathew  
Clatman Jacob  
Egan Bernard  
Gorsuch John  
Gilbert Thomas  
Jordan Miss Catharine  
Jackson Henry  
Johnston Andrew  
Irons David  
Mulken Patrick  
Moore James  
Moore Rev. John  
Molson A. James  
Morris Mrs. Elizabeth  
Porter Robert  
Stevens Oliver  
Stanley Miss Julian  
Steel James 15  
Sellers F. William  
Smith A. William care of Dr. Shoenberger  
Thomson John, turner 2  
Wallace Thomas care of John Houck  
Warick William  
Witherow John  
Wells George  
Wolf Lorenzo  
DAVID SNARE, P. M.  
July 5, 1843.

### TO TANNERS.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, that well known TAN YARD PROPERTY, formerly belonging to John Burkett, situated near the town of Warriors-mark, Huntingdon county, containing about 4 acres of good meadow land, with a Tan House, a Bark Mill, a two story Plastered Dwelling House,

a number of VALES, a good well of water, and a good garden thereon. The land is in good tillable order, and the buildings &c. in good repair. This property possesses great advantages in regard to location and convenience than any other property of the kind in the county, and persons wishing to carry on the Tanning Business will do well to call and examine it.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber who lives about one mile and a half from the premises.  
JOHN SPANOGLE, Jr.  
June 28th 1843—31 pd.

### Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, on the premises, on Saturday the

15th DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late the estate of William Ingram, dec'd, situate in Franklin township, in said county, viz:

About thirty five acres of land, be the same more or less, purchased from Samuel Gray, David Elder, and others, commonly called "Owls Hollow," and bounded by lands of James Davis, Lynn, Shorb & Co., and others, together with the machinery and fixtures thereon erected, (now in the possession of William Curry.)

The terms of sale will be cash.

ALSO,

BY virtue of a *testatum* writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Perry county, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, the following described property, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Patterson (Tinner), on Thursday the 20th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:

"All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Mulberry street in the town of Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon county, fronting on said street and extending back at right angles to said street 180 feet to Strawberry Alley, being lot No. 45 in the plan of the said town, thereon erected a two story plastered dwelling house. Also, lot No. 3 in the old town of the said town of Hollidaysburg, being 60 feet in front on Allegheny street, extending back 180 feet to Strawberry Alley, thereon erected a two story brick tavern house, a large frame stable and back buildings. Also, lot No. 20 in the said town of Hollidaysburg, fronting 60 feet on Walnut street, and extending back 180 feet to Cherry alley, being the lot of ground purchased by defendant [Thomas Patterson] by articles of agreement, from James Lindsay, adjoining a lot of John James, and having a two story frame house thereon erected. Also, a lot or piece of ground situate on the corner of Blair and Montgomery street, in the town of Hollidaysburg, being 55 feet more or less, on each street, being part of lot No. — in said town plot, having thereon erected a large three story brick house and a two story frame house."

The terms of sale will be cash.

JOHN SHAYER, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, June 28, 1843.

### Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, his entire stock of personal property, viz: 10 Horses and Geers, 5 new Wagons, several old ones, a large assortment of STORE GOODS, Nails, Glass by the box, White lead by the keg, Bar Iron, Coal, 300 Double-bit Axes,

Furniture, &c., together with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence on Wednesday the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all is sold. Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by  
SAMUEL CALDWELL.  
Elizabeth Forge, Franklin tp.  
June 23, 1843—pd.