



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, July 19, 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.

COUNTY CONVENTION,

AND
Democratic Harrison Meeting.

The citizens of the several townships and boroughs of this county, are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting.

On Saturday the 12th day of August next,

to elect two Delegates from each of said townships and boroughs, to represent them in the County Convention, which will meet in the Borough of Huntingdon, on

Wednesday, the 16th of August,

at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a County Ticket, to be supported by the opponents of the present State Administration, at the coming general election, and also to appoint Congressional Delegates, and to appoint delegates to the State Convention which will assemble at Harrisburg, on the 6th day of September next, to nominate candidates for a Board of Canal Commissioners to be supported by the Democratic Whig and Antislavery voters of this Commonwealth at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary for the promotion of the cause of the people.

By Order of the County Committee.

THOMAS FISHER, Chairman.

July 12, 1843.

Real Estate.

Much valuable real property is advertised for sale in this paper, as well by the Sheriff as by individuals. We call the attention of capitalists, and others desiring to purchase, to the same.

We have placed the Sheriff's Sales, Proclamations and Lists of Jurors and Trials for the August Court on our last page.

SALES.

The Cashier of the Carlisle Bank has given notice that application will be made by the Directors of that institution, to the next Legislature, for a renewal of the charter of the said Bank. It is to be located in Carlisle, and have the same capital it now has, (\$300,000), for the specific object of banking and discounting purposes.

Notice is also given by twenty citizens of Clinton county, that they intend to apply to the next Legislature for the charter of a body corporate under the name and style of "The Lock Haven Bridge and Banking Company"—to be located within the Borough of Lock Haven, in said county—to have a capital of \$50,000 and general banking and discounting privileges. The object of the corporation is the construction of a Bridge with towing path, across the pool of the Dunston Dam, at Lock Haven, and to issue notes to pay for the Bridge and for general currency.

Guillotined.

The last Harrisburg Telegraph contains the following as one of the toasts given at Fordney's Grove, on the 4th.

"By James Snyder.—JAMES BUCHANAN'S monument of human greatness—the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union, cannot forget him."

The same paper says:—Since the above toast appeared, it is understood that Mr. Snyder, who is a Clerk on the Hill, has got his dismissal! Gov. Porter keeps no Buchanan men about him.

Altered Relief Notes.

The Harrisburg Relief says altered notes of the Erie Bank, Pa., have been put in circulation. They purport to be 5's Relief issue, but are altered from 1's, and may be detected by holding up to the light.

Five's Relief issue altered from one's, of the Moyamensing Bank, Philadelphia, are also in circulation. The vignette of the one dollar note, is different from the genuine five's—being two females holding a pair of scales, arms resting on a beehive.

Look out also for Towanda bank 1's and 2's, altered from spurious Relief issues. The signature of J. G. Boyd and T. Dyer, clerk, are altered to A. Ward and W. Boyd, clerk.

Terrible Conflagration in Fall-River, Mass.

The beautiful village of Fall-River, Mass., was nearly destroyed on Sunday the 2d inst. The whole heart of the town was burned down. The number of buildings destroyed is reported at one hundred and eighty, among which were the Custom House, Post Office, the Pocasset House, the Manufacturer's Hotel, the Fall-River Bank, the Savings Institution, the Universalist, Methodist and Preswilt Baptist Churches, and the Printing Office of the Fall-River Monitor. The fire swept through the principal street, the wind blowing with such fury that no efforts could stop its ravages. A great number of private dwellings were destroyed and many families made homeless. The loss is estimated at half a million!

Great Fire at Lansingburg, N. Y.

The Troy (N. Y.) Whig of Monday week, contains an account of a destructive fire at Lansingburg, by which about thirty buildings were consumed, together with a large amount of other property. Amongst those destroyed is the large Hotel known as the Bessellor House.

The 4th of July in Harrisburg.

The 4th passed in Harrisburg in a quiet and harmonious manner. The "German and other citizens, without distinction of party," met at Fordney's Grove, a short distance from the borough, to celebrate the anniversary of the day that declared as a nation of freemen. GEORGE NAELS presided, assisted by ten Vice Presidents and three Secretaries. On the ground every thing passed off quietly and in order, as above stated; but the following day, the proceedings were published in the "Democratic Union," as if officially, which caused quite a "hubbub" in the Kickapoo Wigwag, as may be expected on learning that among a long string of volunteer toasts the following and many others of a similar character appeared:

By Leonard Kramer.—David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania.—Not a dupe for knaves, but a knave for the sole object of lucre.

By J. G. Schott.—David R. Porter, "the last of the Mohicans." He is at present under a sentence of condemnation, from which neither a veto, a pardon, a not pro, nor an Attorney General's opinion, will be able to save him.

By John Ingram.—David R. Porter.—Traitors may feed on treason.—"Injins" may speak of honesty while under bad influences; but the indignation and contempt of a whole community will award retributive justice to the miscreant.

By George Tassler.—Tyler and Porter.—The first deserted the Whigs, and the latter the Democrats, mutually intending to divide the "spoils,"—and in doing so, have spoiled themselves in the estimation of the honest and intelligent of all parties.

By Martin Lawyer.—Gov. Porter.—with a broad head and a lumbering disposition, he took 99,000 prisoners from the marble tomb of Old Nick.

By Martin Schell.—David R. Porter.—He has purchased a coach upon which his gray hairs will always stand upright in the dark.

By John Fessler.—Governor Porter.—A generous Democracy risked their lives to install him into office—believing him to be honest—an indignant Democracy now spurn him, knowing him to be a traitor to their principles.

By S. Horning.—Tyler and Porter.—The first twice a political traitor—the latter always a political trimmer.

To describe the astonishment, the wrath, the indignation, the fury, with which the publication of these toasts was received by the Porter faction is entirely impossible, says the Telegraph. "The Governor himself, it is said, raged like a lion in the hunter's toils—he talked in Indian and he spluttered in bad Dutch—he cursed in Kickapoo—and he denounced in Winnebago. Truly from all descriptions he must have been "savagous." He set his friends to work, to counteract the effects of the proceedings, and the result of their exertions appeared in the "Harrisburg Argus" of the following day (Thursday) in the shape of a Card "To the Public" in which six of the Vice Presidents and one of the Secretaries say "that no toasts (excepting the regular toasts) were either offered or drank." They further say that they "condemn, most unequivocally, all such toasts as reflect upon the Chief Executive Officer of this Commonwealth, as an indignity to our Commonwealth, and as unbecoming the citizens of the seat of Government of Pennsylvania."

The "Argus" and the "Signal" of the 6th inst.—both in the "Indian" service—contain articles which exhibit quite a "meatish" feeling towards the "Democratic Union" faction, and charge the matter home upon the "State Printers" as a trick devised by them for the purpose of casting obloquy on the executive.

The two factions held meetings on Saturday the 8th, denouncing each other in unmeasured terms, in strict accordance with the "usages of the party" and at the latest accounts from Harrisburg they were still fighting each other, and we don't know but what this Democratic War will yet end like the famous "Kilkenny Cat" fight, where they used each other up so effectually that after the battle was ended nothing was left on the field but a few scattered tails to tell the bloody story.

From New Zealand.

We have been favored with a letter from JOHN McDONALD, (son of James McDONALD, formerly of this county) to his brother James, of Millin county, from which we are permitted to make the following extract. Some of our readers are acquainted with the writer, and will not be pleased to hear "how he is getting along."

"New Zealand, January 25, 1843.

I avail myself of the present opportunity of letting you know my whereabouts. I am in good health. We have taken twenty hundred barrels of oil, and expect to get one thousand more. We lay four months at Prince Georges, New Holland. We spent the time very agreeably. We spent our Christmas and New Year at Hobarttown, Vandiemann's Land—it is about the size of Harrisburg—all English. We had a first rate time of it. We are heading now towards Tequendama, on the Spanish Main. We will then come round Cape Horn to Rio Janeiro. I think if we have luck we will be in New York by the first of September. I can then say I have been round the world."

The Vice Presidency.

At the recent Whig State Convention in Georgia, the Hon. JOHN M. BERRIES of that state was nominated as the Whig candidate for Vice President.—The Daily Forum closes some comments on this nomination, by recommending the Hon. JOHN SKEGGEAST of Pennsylvania for the distinguished honor, and a correspondent in the last Washington Reporter earnestly recommends the Hon. T. M. T. McKENNON. They are all good men. If Pennsylvania is to be honored with the nomination, no better man could be chosen from within her borders, than either of the two above mentioned.

In reference to the recommendation of Mr. M'KENNON, the U. S. Gazette says:

"That is a very good nomination. But is not Mr. McKennon wanted in Pennsylvania? Who is to be the Whig candidate for Governor? Is there a stronger or a better man than the distinguished statesman of Washington county?"

These are pertinent questions. The Whigs of Pennsylvania are now looking to Mr. McKennon as their candidate for Governor in 1844.

Our of the Cage.—The Lancaster Examiner of the 12th inst. says:—The notorious "DR. ARLETON," of uxorious celebrity, was released from prison in this city a few days since, it appearing that no one would take the trouble to procure the means of his punishment.

What have the Whigs done?

This question, lately so frequently put, though not so often asked now, is answered, in part, very pertinently by the editor of the Hartford Courant, in the following article. What a Whig Congress has done should be kept before the people.

The Tariff—How it Works.—The Whig Tariff has been in operation less than one year, during all which time it has met with violent and virulent opposition. Nevertheless, let us see how it operates.

Just before the Tariff was passed, Treasury notes were filled at ninety-six cents for a dollar, or four per cent. below par. Now government paper is selling at one hundred and sixteen cents for a dollar, or at sixteen per cent. above par, making a difference in favor of the government, of at least twenty per cent.

Before the Tariff was adopted, Congress was necessitated to authorize the Executive to borrow money without limitation as to interest. Now the government is able to borrow at five, and less than five per cent. interest.

Had no change been made by the last Congress in the Tariff of duties, our country would now have been filled with foreign goods to the detriment of our home laborers, and we should have been drained of our specie to pay for them.

Since the present Tariff has been in operation, the exports from this country have exceeded the imports by millions of dollars. The balance of these exports over the imports has been paid us in money; so that cash has actually become the cheapest article in market.

Still the outcry against the Tariff is continued, and no man knows how to shape his business, because certain politicians choose to connect this question with the popularity of their leaders.

Could the present Tariff be permitted to remain unmodified for a few years, we verily believe the government would be out of debt, and its credit entirely restored. But no: the interests of the country in general, and the interests of New England in particular and most of all, the interests of the laboring classes in New England must be sacrificed by demagogues, claiming to be the especial, if not exclusive friends of working men.

A great majority of New England is made up of emphatically laboring men, and we trust they will be able to distinguish between their pretended and their real friends in this matter."

We wish we could say the same thing in regard to the people of Pennsylvania: but as long as they suffer themselves to be humbugged by the mere tinklers of democracy and by pretended democrats, they will never be able to distinguish between their real and their pretended friends; between the advocates of sound principles and mere demagogues. [Forum.]

A New Turn at Washington.

An article in the United States Gazette on recent political movements, says in concluding:—Unless deceived very greatly by all indications, there is a good understanding between John C. Spencer and the Van Buren party; and we will venture one further suggestion, that Mr. Porter will also be drawn into the support of Van Buren, and that the present bitterness of the Van Buren press towards Mr. P. will be softened as Spencer drives him into the Van Buren ranks.

Peace between Mexico and Texas!

The last New Orleans papers contain the proclamation of President Houston, of Texas, directing the cessation of hostilities against Mexico during the pendency of negotiations between the two countries for the establishment of permanent peace. An armistice was likewise agreed upon by Santa Anna on the part of Mexico. It is to be hoped the negotiations will result in securing a permanent peace between the two nations.

Beware of Strangers, Girls!

The Lewistown Republican gives currency to the following paragraph:

"Married, on the 11th inst., by Henry Eisenbise, Esq., Mr. Ira Tallmadge, to Miss Caroline Link, all of Lewistown."

To the above, the Clearfield (Pa.) Banner, appends the following extraordinary comment:

"Mr. Tallmadge is well known to the citizens of this place, having resided here about a year. He went away rather unceremoniously, leaving a respectable wife and one child to shift for themselves."

The Cabinet.

The Madisonian of Saturday, the 8th inst., has the following announcement:

We are authorized to announce, that the Cabinet arrangements have at length been completed, and that the Departments are placed under the administration of the undermentioned gentlemen:

- HON. AEL P. USHER, Secretary of State.
- JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of the Treasury.
- J. M. PORTER, Secretary of War.
- DAVID HENSHAW, Secretary of the Navy.
- CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, Postmaster General.
- JOHN NELSON, Attorney General.

Encampment at Bloomfield, Pa.

The Bloomfield Perry Freeman states that the volunteers of that Brigade will hold an 'Encampment' at Bloomfield, to commence on the 5th of September next. It says:—"Suitable arrangements, we learn are being made to give to those companies which will visit this place, a cordial welcome."

IMPORTANT DECISION.

—The Supreme Court of Errors at New Haven, Conn., have decided in effect, that the proprietors of the lost steam boat Lexington, burnt some years since in Long Island Sound, are responsible for all the freight on board at the time of her destruction, although notices were posted up in the boat, and inserted in the bills of lading, that all freight was to be at the risk of the owners.

Members of Congress will be elected on the first Monday in August in the following States: North Carolina 9; Alabama 7; Mississippi 4; Kentucky 10; Indiana 10; and Illinois 7.

A correspondent of the Washington, (Pa.) Reporter tells of a cat, the mother of two kittens, who has adopted into her family a young rat, which she nourishes as friendly as her own offspring.

WHAT HAVE THE WHIGS DONE?—The Madisonian admits they have reduced the expenses of the Government from thirty millions per annum to seventeen.

John Cunningham, Esq., of Blairsville has been appointed, by the Governor, to be an Associate Judge of Indian county, in the room of Meek Kelly, deceased.

A Merchant on the Tariff—Its Operation and Effect.

The following letter from one of the soundest, most influential and intelligent merchants of New York, we copy from the N. Y. Tribune. "It expresses," says the Tribune, "the convictions of a large majority of our Merchants community, both in the City and Country. We ask attention to the facts it embodies, the fruits of large experience and careful observation. They put the necessity and vast benefits of a Protective Tariff beyond the reach of cavil."

A MERCHANT ON THE TARIFF.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

Two valued correspondents have recently asked my opinion upon the subject of the Tariff—its operation upon the different interests of the country; and as one of them expresses a wish to publish the views of a resident of the City, I have concluded, with your permission, to reply through your columns.

Twenty years ago, through the influence of Gov. CLINTON, and the late BENJAMIN KNOWER of Albany, I became a convert to a Protective Tariff. Frequent conversation with those gentlemen upon the subject convinced me that no country upon earth possessed the resources within itself of becoming so substantially prosperous and independent as our own—that in its length and breadth it embraced every element of prosperity; and when that prosperity was once secured by permanent legislation for the protection of our own interests, none could be more favorably situated to prosecute a profitable Foreign Commerce. Commerce is but the agent of Home interests; and when they are sound and prosperous, it twice blesses—the agent, and the employer.

Reflection had strengthened these opinions; but it was reserved for the present year (1843) to demonstrate their soundness.

The late Congress, after mature deliberation, adopted a Tariff of Duties which, while it brings ample revenue to the Treasury, fosters, to a liberal extent, American labor.

Under the influence of this Tariff, every interest of the Country is rising from a state of unparalleled depression quite as rapidly as could be desired; and what will greatly disappoint the opponents of the measure, the importation of Foreign Goods the present year will be somewhat beyond the wants of the Country, producing a Revenue from Customs of some two or three millions more than the estimate of the last Committee of Ways and Means.

This is not mere conjecture. A good fall trade is anticipated, and the orders that have gone forward for goods to arrive in July and August will be found to be quite large enough. The opinion I am aware has obtained, to a considerable extent, that because this city is strictly commercial, its citizens are generally opposed to a Tariff. Such is not the fact.—So far as my information extends, a large proportion of our well-informed American merchants are the friends of a Protective Tariff. A few, who are exclusively in the Importing business, the Foreign interest, which is large, and generally respectable as regards character, and a portion of the shipping interest, are the advocates of what is termed Free Trade.

Several of the most intelligent of that latter class, however, have said to me, that they had no expectation that we could preserve a sound and well-regulated currency without a Tariff.

Talk to them of Free Trade in ships, and they will tell you that they could not live without discrimination.

Nor have the South so much reason to complain of the present state of things. No section of the country is recovering more rapidly from the terrible revulsion of 1836 and '7, than the States of the South and South-West. Cotton, at the present price, pays the planter better than the agricultural products of the Northern and Western States remunerate the farmer of those States.

In Alabama and Mississippi, it is estimated that a good negro will grow six bags of Cotton. At five cents per pound, this would amount to 140 or 150 dollars. To feed and clothe the negro, costs from 60 to 65 dollars, leaving a clear profit from his labor of about 80 dollars.

The present value of the negro, is from 350 to 400 dollars, and cotton lands which in 1836 brought 20 to 30 dollars per acre, now sell from 8 to 12.—The natural increase of stock, I mean human flesh and blood, it is always estimated will pay the interest on the investment.

The consumption of Cotton in this country the present year, will not probably vary much from four hundred thousand bales, and thus far it has been taken by our manufacturers at prices that have paid the planter 10 or 15 per cent. more than that shipped to Liverpool or Havre.

And so of bread stuffs. For years past the safest and best market for Western Flour has been the district of our country in New England devoted to Manufactures; and although our merchants have occasionally felt authorized, by accounts from the other side, to ship Flour to Europe, the result has invariably shown that the home market is more to be relied upon than the foreign.

Under the present system it is fair to estimate that the domestic market for the great staple of the South will increase some 10 per cent. per annum for twelve or fourteen years to come; and before that period arrives, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and perhaps Alabama, will have become Tariff States, each with its Lowell and Paterson within its borders.

During my experience in trade—and it extends back more than twenty-five years—all our Commercial revulsions have had their origin in excessive importations from abroad. It is vain to say the country will take no more goods than it actually requires. Nine times out of ten, all the goods bro't here will be sold. If the importer finds there is a large surplus in first hands, he will offer to the jobber inducements, either in price or time, or both, to take them off from his hands; and when the jobber finds he has accumulated a stock beyond the demands from his regular customers, he will be sure to place a portion of that stock where he ought not, by taking up men of doubtful credit—and so of the Fetish in the country. Preserve the present rate of duties, and all these evils will be avoided.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in Barre township, on Saturday the 12th day of August, A. D. 1843, All that certain tract and plantation of land, situate in the said township of Barre, bounded by lands of Thomas Blinn on the North, Leonard Skyles on the West, Edward D. Schury on the South, and John Semon on the East, containing

180 Acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances. The said tract of land has

Two Houses, and a cabin barn erected thereon, and about 100 Acres cleared, and a first rate ORCHARD of bearing fruit trees, late the estate of Asaph Fagan, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the Sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest and the remaining one third at the death of the widow, Elizabeth Fagan, the interest of the said third to be paid annually to the widow, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court, JOHN REED, Clerk. Due attendance will be given by J. W. MYTON, Trustee. April 19, 1843.—4.

WHOSE TRUNK?

A trunk of which there is no known owner for some time remained at the Ware House of the subscriber, at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa. It is apparently new, appears to have a double name on the bottom—like Newland & Mc—something. Where from and where consigned to is not legible. Judging from its weight, it probably contains something. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN SHARER. June 29, 1843.—3 p.m.

Estate of Benjamin Rudy.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MAFFIT, Adm'r. Barre township. July 12, 1843.

Estate of Conrad Dillenger.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of testamentary on the last will and testament of Conrad Dillenger, late of Woodbury township, Huntingdon county, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

DANIEL PAUL, } Ex'rs. JOHN SKYLES, } Ex'rs. July 19, 1843.—6.

ESTATE OF THOMAS BLAIR.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the last will and testament of the said Thos. Blair have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

DR. MORDECAI MANSEY, Barre tp. JOHN BORST, West township. Executors. July 19, 1843.—6.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Jacob & John C. Kinsel among those entitled thereto, will attend at the Prothonotary's office, in Huntingdon, for that purpose, on Tuesday the 8th day of August next, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JAMES STEEL, Auditor. Huntingdon, July 12, 1843.

Notice.

ALL persons having accounts standing against me nine months and upwards, with the subscriber, are respectfully, but earnestly requested to make immediate payment between this and the 10th day of September next, longer credit cannot be afforded.

GEO. A. SPEEL. July 12, 1843.—5.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, made the 29th day of June, ult., there will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described property, viz:

The undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Shirley township in said county, near the Aghwick creek containing in all

110 ACRES, more or less; about twenty of which is cleared, the principal part being well timbered, having thereon erected a log cabin house, still house, and a good spring house, adjoining land of William McNite on the east, land of Samuel Grove on the south, land of James Smith's heirs on the north, and land of Joseph Rhodes on the west, late the property of Elizabeth Ricketts, deceased.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale—one third one year thereafter, and the remainder two years after the confirmation of sale, with interest.

The title will be indisputable. Attendance will be given by

JNO. CRESSWELL, Jr. Adm'r. de bonis non Ec. of Hez kiah Ricketts, deceased. N. B. The above undivided half of the above described tract of land, being the half or interest of David W. Ricketts therein, will be exposed to public sale at same time and place, and on same terms by the undersigned Assignees.

RANDAL ALEXANDER, NATHAN RICKETS, Assignees of David W. Ricketts. July 12, 1843.—ts.

P. P. ROBERT LAWS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Pamphlet Laws of the late session of the Legislature have come to hand and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

JAMES STEEL, Print'r. July 12, 1843.—3.

BLANK DEEDS, of an improved form, for sale at this office.

Also, BLANK PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION. DAVID EBY. July 19, 1843.—4.

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