



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Information column.

Wednesday Morning, July 26, 1843.

V. B. PALMER, Editor. (No. 101 S. Third Street, Philadelphia) is available 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.

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 18th 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 2 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 10th day of September next, to nominate candidates for a Board of Canal Commissioners to be supported by the Democratic and Antislavery Parties of this Commonwealth at the coming general election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary for the promotion of the cause of the people.

The Convention will meet at the Old Court House.

By Order of the County Committee. THOMAS FISHER, Chairman.

July 12, 1843.

Fourth of July Gratification.

On the first page of to-day's Journal will be found the Oration of GASTON TAYLOR, Esq. of this borough, delivered at "Cypress Cottage," on the 4th inst. No one will read it without being deeply impressed with the beautiful and solemn truths which it presents in all the charms of eloquence and of elegant diction. It is only remarkable for its usual quantity.

Menagerie.

Those of our country friends who wish to see the great animal show should bear in mind that next Saturday, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., will be the time, and this town the place, to see them.

300 Weight of "Hunnels."

Last week four of our Colonels—none of whom ever saw a battle in which there was the smell of gun-powder—were weighed but not found wanting. Their aggregate weight was 815 pounds. What other town in Pennsylvania can produce four Colonels to balance Colonels GEORGE GWYN, E. V. EVERHART, DAVID McMEHARR and JOHN CRESSWELL?

The Cambria County Gazette of Wednesday last came to us in mourning for the death of Mrs. JANE REED, wife of Mr. Thomas S. Reed, one of the editors of that paper. She died on Friday the 14th inst., in the 24th year of her age.

Madame Castellan.

The above is the name (whether real or fictitious we know not) of a very extraordinary artist now giving concerts in Philadelphia. The U. S. Gazette says she has astonished and astonished the professors of music in New York, and created among the amateurs an enthusiasm equal to that produced by the graceful movements of Fanny Elliker. Her voice is of wonderful compass, and in its loftiest flights, clear and musical. She executes the most difficult passages with astonishing precision and ability. The most elaborate parts of a composition, which test the cultivation and taste, as well as voice of the artist, only serve to display her rare talents and high musical education. Madame Castellan is emphatically a lady of uncommon voice, taste, and genius. This is the era of musical profanity. No one of any pretension to musical taste, knowledge, or ability, will fail to hear her.

Yellow Fever.

The New Orleans Courier of the 10th says:—We are informed by some of the most eminent physicians of this city, that the yellow fever made its appearance last week. A Frenchman, in Maine street, died of it after five days' illness. Although this is the only case that has occurred, yet we recommend strangers to be prudent, to avoid exposing themselves to the sun, to abstain from exciting liquors, and to use the bath frequently. Such a course will diminish the intensity of the disease whenever it may make its appearance.

Moss Emigrants.—A large number of Scandinavian emigrants have recently arrived at New York from the cold climate and barren soil of Norway—and more are expected shortly. They all proceed to the west to cultivate the soil, and we doubt not will become good citizens. It is said that their picturesque costume and strange physiognomies excite much curiosity.

Coming to the same Point.

The Norristown Free Press says:—Our readers will remember that during the campaign of 1833, the citizens of Huntingdon county, at a very large meeting, passed a resolution that they could not support David R. Porter for Governor, "because they knew him." And it was a matter of frequent occurrence for persons from that section of the State to give the same reason for not supporting him. But this, as well as other reasons, of a more definite and cogent character, were passed unheeded by the loco-focos. But a change seems to have come over them. At a late meeting of leading spirits at Harrisburg, resolutions were passed by the Governor were passed, in which they declare that they "do now and forever renounce and abjure all and every manner of political fellowship with him—and bid him "God speed" on the high road to political destruction," for a number of reasons which they assign, the last of which is, "Because, in a word, we are his enemies, and have LEARNED TO KNOW HIM!"

Our readers will see that, after floundering about for five years, our loco-foco opponents have arrived at the same knowledge which our Huntingdon county friends possessed in 1833.

The Public Works.

From an official statement in the last number of the Harrisburg Argus, we learn that the tolls received on the main line of the Public Improvements, during the month of June last, when compared with the amount received during the same month in 1842, shows an increase in favor of the state of \$47,000—considerable more than one-half over the whole amount received for the same period last year.

Is this not sufficient proof of the gross frauds and abuses which have been charged upon the conductors of this branch of the Public Works?—This table shows too what the works might have been made to yield the State under proper management. And it ought to be sufficient evidence of the necessity of immediately placing the works out of the control of the state. It should by this time be amply manifest to all, that so long as they are continued in the management of the state government, they will continue a source of corruption, and will sink us deeper and deeper in difficulty. Let no one suppose from the result above stated, that any real reform has taken place. The fear of those who are fattening off the works, that the people are about to transfer them to other hands, has driven them to the observance of a little economy; but it will last only so long as the question of their sale continues to be agitated.

At the coming fall election the people will again be called upon to decide whether or not the works shall be sold: and we hope they will desire to dispose of them to the State Free Press.

Modesty.

The following is the concluding paragraph of John Tyler's letter to the Locofocos of Philadelphia, which was read at the late party celebration on the Fourth in that city. It is only remarkable for its extreme modesty:

"The principles upon which I shall continue to act, while I remain at the head of the Government, are those which are derived from the great teacher in the Republican School—and if for this I shall continue to be the object of abuse, I shall console myself with the reflection, that the disciple should not expect a fate different from that of his master. In his day and generation no man was more vilified than the author of the Declaration of Independence, whose disciple I am!"

John Tyler may console himself with the belief that he is following in the footsteps of the illustrious Jefferson. But the people think otherwise; they indeed admit that he is a disciple of one of the principal actors in the American Revolution. But West point, and not the floor of Congress, was the theatre of the exploit which gave the master an undying fame! John Tyler, is worthy of being his disciple, and of perpetuating the remembrance of his infamy.—Allan Evening Journal.

Judge Burnet and Mr. Clay.

A story having been circulated in some of the Western papers, charging Judge Burnet with an effort to get up another Whig Candidate for the Presidency, that gentleman has published a letter, in which he says:

"If an inference has been drawn from any remark of mine, that it was in contemplation to get up a Whig candidate, other than Mr. Clay, my meaning has been misunderstood, for I have uniformly expressed the opinion, that the Whigs as a party would never receive from the support of Mr. Clay, unless at his own request. J. BURNET.

Cincinnati, June 10, 1843.

An Old Turtle.

AS AN OLD TURTLE.—There is in the borough of Chester, says the Delaware co. Republican, a land turtle, on whose shell is inscribed "Jonathan Harmony, 1801," and "W. Eyre, June 17, 1804."—Mr. Eyre, who is now advanced in years, distinctly recollects marking this turtle at the date above mentioned. He was found near that spot where he was marked by Mr. Eyre, and appears no older than he did when first found, except a number of scars which are visible upon his outward covering.

Beautiful Medal.—Mr. D. J. Kennedy has shown us a very elegant gold medal he has manufactured for the Pottsville Rifle Company, to be awarded to the best marksman of the company.

The trial to take place at the time of the encampment at that place. The medal consists of painting upon ivory of a rifleman on the watch for an Indian who is seen in the woods, upon an island, in the distance. The painting is exquisitely done and is set in gold; plain, but rich.—Forum.

From the Butler Democrat, we learn that two boys in that vicinity were scuffling with a loaded gun, when the piece was accidentally discharged, wounding one of them so that he died in a few hours.

Blenheim's Island, made classic by Mr. Wirt's eloquence, containing about 250 acres, is now divided into two farms, cultivated by two Virginians. No vestige of Blenheim's mansion remains, but near the site of it is a comfortable dwelling.

JOE SMITH, THE MORMON.

The following account of an interview with Joe Smith, containing some curious particulars, is well worth reading. We take it from a communication concerning Iowa and the west in the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Nauvoo—Joe Smith the Mormon—A Controversy.

After remaining about two weeks in the territory, I took passage from Burlington in a boat laden with lead from the rich mineral region in the northern part of the territory. The river was very high, the wind blew a perfect gale, and the boat being laden with lead, rendered it very dangerous travelling. After proceeding down the river about thirty miles, we landed at Nauvoo where we were compelled to remain from early in the morning until night; this gave us an opportunity to visit Joseph Smith, and examine his establishment. Nauvoo is situated in Illinois, on the east shore of the Mississippi, and occupies a large bend of the river, which sweeps around from the north-east to the south-east, forming one of the most beautiful sites for a town on the Mississippi. I have no certain information in regard to the size of the city, but suppose from the houses scattered in every direction, that it embraces the whole bend, and the hill and country beyond for some considerable distance, an area of some six or seven miles. The city is not very compactly built. There are, however, several blocks of buildings where the tenements join, and a number of fine large brick houses and others built of wood and painted white.

I started in company with brother Gaston, of the Ohio Conference, from the upper landing about 8 o'clock, A. M., to see the prophet (or rather the impostor.) We had to travel about two miles through the city before we came to Joe's residence. We were immediately admitted into the audience room by the master of ceremonies, and found his majesty engaged in conversation with the gentlemen who had preceded us from the boat. The reader must bear in mind that at Nauvoo, Mr. Smith is prophet, priest and king, and will therefore pardon us if we use terms when speaking of him applicable to the character he claims. He was dressed in military costume, black morocco boots reaching to the knee, laced up at the side and tasselled off with silk, large gold spurs, white pantaloons, a splendid gold brooch, a military cap with two splendid gold epaulettes, a military cap with three large black ostrich feathers, an elegant sword, and a large diamond ring on his finger. In conversation with strangers he is very affable, full of fun and frolic, and jovial as a rule, except when talking on religious matters.

When I requested the privilege of lecturing upon phrenology and mesmerism. Joe said it was all a humbug got up to gull the people and get their money—he had had his head felt one hundred times, and by some of the best phrenologists in the country. The phrenologist would come and place his hand upon the back of his head and say, "you have a large organ of amativeness, 'you love the women.'" "And so I do," said Joe, "I acknowledge I love the women, and where is the man that don't?" raising at the same time a great laugh in which we all joined heartily. I thought of Bennet's account of Joe's amours, and I suppose the rest of the company thought of it too, especially when they saw the number of handsome girls and women there were about his establishment. While Joe was conversing, an officer of high rank (I supposed by his uniform), entered the room. It was perfectly astonishing to see the servility with which he approached his master. He came in, bowing low as he entered, his cap in his right hand, and the despatches or papers in his left, and stood at my left hand, leaning a little forward, his head inclined to the right, with his fixed intently upon his majesty, who was standing about eight feet in front. Without deigning to notice him, his majesty kept the officer standing in that position a long time, on purpose as I supposed to let us see the perfect subserviency of the people. At length he gave him a nod when he stepped forward and delivered the papers.

Mr. Smith presently changed the conversation to that of a religious character. He said that there had been no Christianity since the days of Constantine until the Latter Day Saints. The church of Rome and of the Protestant sects had become corrupt, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot—yes corrupt to the very extremity of the toe nail, (suiting the action to the word, and kicking out his foot violently at the same time.) The Methodist Church was not only corrupt as the rest, but they believed in blasphemous contradiction and absurdities. Their discipline reads, "God is a being without body or parts," and what sort of a God is that, gentlemen? It is a perfect nonsense,—"without body or parts,"—who can understand or tell any thing about such a God; it is not the God of the Bible. And a little farther we read, "Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and Jesus Christ was crucified upon the cross;" and here is the Methodist God without body or parts crucified upon the cross! This he said with quite an air, and raised a laugh among the company at our expense. The company, as supposed, were not sufficiently acquainted with theology to understand these things, and there being an apparent absurdity in the way he had presented the subject, I thought a reply necessary, and had, in addition, to turn the laugh on Joe if possible. I accordingly rose and said: "As Mr. Smith has called the doctrines of the church, to which I had the honor of belonging, in question, I would be glad to reply if I could have the privilege of replying without interruption." "You shall have the privilege, sir," he repeated in a pompous manner, and sat down. I replied in substance as follows:

"Mr. Smith said correctly when he stated, we believed in a God without body or parts, and such is the God of the Bible. He is represented as being a Spirit, a pure spiritual essence, John 4: 24; 'High as the Heaven and deeper than hell,' Job 11, 8. 'Behold the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee.' 1 Kings 8, 27. 'Whether shall I go from thy Spirit? or whether shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven thou art there; if I make my bed in hell behold thou art there.' Psalms 139: 7, 10. 'To whom then will ye liken God, or what likeness will ye compare unto him.' Isa. 49, 10.

"Do not I fill heaven and earth with the Lord." Jer. 23: 23. "He filleth all in all." Eph. 1: 23. Such gentlemen, is the account the Bible gives us of God. But Mr. Smith would have you believe that God has a body and parts; and if a body he must be located. He would have you believe he is a great man, and the Bible says he is as high as the Heavens, and deeper than hell! A great man, reaching from heaven to hell; a tall man that, I think gentlemen (and then the company raised the laugh upon Joe.) Again the Bible says he fills heaven and earth. If that be the case he is a great body; he must necessarily crowd off the earth every body else, and there is no room for Mr. Smith and me. And then the company raised the laugh on poor Joe again, which appeared to irritate him considerably.

I further stated that the Bible taught us, that Jesus Christ possessed two distinct natures, the God-head and the manhood, and quoted Hebrews 2: 14, 18. "Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same."—"For verily he took not on him the nature of angels, but he took on him the seed of Abraham," &c. Here some being, or character, is represented as taking on himself something else; and what is that? The Deity takes the humanity; the God-head associates with itself the human nature; not sinful nature as some tell us, but human nature. And that human nature was subject to suffering; he was hungry, thirsty, was weary, slept, was subject to pain, his soul was "exceeding sorrowful, even unto death," &c. Now we believe that it was the human body that was crucified; not the divinity; it was that which he took on himself that was crucified, not the Divine nature which took the human, as is plainly shown in Hebrews, 2: 14. "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same, that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death." The company can clearly see from this explanation of the subject that Mr. Smith has done us injustice, that the doctrine we believe is according to the Scriptures, and neither contradictory nor absurd.

He arose when I had finished, and replied with great warmth. He said I had misconstrued the Scriptures, that the Bible said God had eyes, hands, feet, &c., and what are we to understand if deal he has no hands and feet? How not think worth more to the same purpose with. As soon as he while to leave the room, to all appearance completely vexed. The next I saw of his majesty he was in the yard in front of his house. Looking up the street I saw a company of cavalry in full uniform, coming down, preceded by a fine brass band, tuning their instruments to notes of sweetest melody. An officer of high rank led a splendid black horse elegantly equipped: holster, pistols, &c. &c.; the horse appeared to be rather mettlesome at first, the officer at length succeeded in bringing him up to the block, and placing his master's feet in the stirrups, his majesty rode out into the street. Some of the company then led up the horses for Joe's women, four in number and assisted them to mount; his women paraded on his left.

The general then next in command mounted, and his women, three in number, mounted their steeds. Then another officer and his three women. They all marched up and formed in the rear of his majesty and his harem; the gentlemen on the right, and the females on the left. In the meantime the cavalry arrived, bearing three stand of colors, and paraded in file on the side of the street. His majesty and suite then marched forward past the troops, who saluted him in handsome style with swords, colors and music. As soon as he was past the cavalry, they wheeled by platoons and formed in his rear.—They all then marched out to the parade about three miles distant to review the troops. This was the last I saw of Joe.

Some of the company went out to the parade and reported that as near as they could judge there were about 5000 men under arms.

No doubt many of the readers of the Advocate will marvel at this account. I marvel at it myself. I am perfectly astonished that men and women can be found in this enlightened land that believe all this pagantry, all this show of military glory, in any way connected with the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus! How unlike the religion of Him who declared his "kingdom is not of this world." How unlike the proceedings of those holy men who said "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal." To see Joseph Smith, with his sword and pistols, with his military hat and three ostrich feathers, like a Mahomedan pacha with three tails, pretending to be a prophet of the Lord, a preacher of righteousness, believed in by thousands, is one of the wonders of the age. But why should we wonder at this, when we see a large portion of Europe, bowing down before crucifixes, counting beads, adorning saints, angels and images. Alas! poor human nature.

In my text, I intend to give an account of Smith's pretended Egyptian mummies and ancient records written on blank paper, which I was permitted to see by paying 20 cents, and to hear interpreted by Smith's mother the prophetess. The Nauvoo temple is unlike any thing else on earth.

AFRICA.—A negro nation has been discovered in Africa by Mr. Wilson, a Missionary, who is stationed on the Gaboon river, which empties in the Atlantic, about twenty miles north of the equator. They live in the interior of Africa, about 500 miles from the sea coast; and he calls them the Pangve people. He supposed that this people are spread over the vast unknown region of Africa. Their appearance is not described, but he says they show evidence of an approach to civilization, by having in their possession articles made of iron of their own manufacture.

VAN BUREN IN N. HAMPSHIRE.—The Plebeian says—"All the Democratic papers in New Hampshire, excepting two, have run up the Van Buren flag. The latter declare him to be their choice." Glad to hear it! If Mr. Van Buren gets the "democratic" nomination, Harry Clay will beat him just as easy as Old Tip did.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of Canada, on the 9th inst. about 9 o'clock in the evening.

MARRIED.

In this Borough, on Thursday last, by Daniel Africa, Esq. Mr. SIMON COULTER, to Miss MARGARET LONG.

In this Borough, on Sunday last, by the same, Mr. SIMON WESTON, to Miss CATHARINE SWONGER.

DEAD.

In Frankstown, on Tuesday morning, July 11th, MARY, second daughter of G. W. and Eliza Horton—aged 4 years and 9 days.

Adieu, bright seraph, fare thee well, A mother's tears shall flow, A father's sigh of grief shall tell Short was thy stay below. No more shall life's tempestuous storms Upon thy helpless descend; Sweet child thy loss to us is great, But unto thee 'tis given, Naked, shivering, pale and wan, Jests are silent wit is gone; Yet cease fond parent weep no more, Your child is safe on Canaan's shore.

BRIDGE PROPOSALS.

THE undersigned Commissioners of Huntingdon county will receive Proposals, at the Commissioners' Office in Huntingdon, up till TUESDAY the 22nd August next, for building an Arch Bridge across Snaver's Creek, at Petersburg, to be located just below the present Bridge, and will be 100 feet from abutment to abutment, and be raised two feet higher above low water mark, than the present one.

Bidders will remember that the Proposals must be for all expenses for the excavation, Stone work, Lime, Sand, Iron, Paint, and Lumber, &c.; every thing to finish and make the Bridge good, substantial, and complete. The whole to be done under the direction of the Commissioners of the county.

A plan of said Bridge, and the specifications can be seen at their office, on the day of letting.

R. L. GREENE, } Com. ALEX. KNOX, Jr. } A. W. BENEDICT } Commissioners of the County.

Paper Peddling.

The subscriber informs the Merchants of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties that he still continues in the above business, and that the report put in circulation, by interested persons, that he has quit travelling this section of country is utterly false. He still continues to give the highest price for rags.

All orders in his line, left at the "Huntingdon Journal" office, or Exchange Hotel, will meet with prompt attention from the subscriber.

GEORGE KEYSER. July 26, 1843.—St.

Estate of Conrad Dillenger.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Conrad Dillenger, late of Woodberry 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, }

July 19, 1843.—St.

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 MANSSEY, } Ex'rs. JOHN BORST, }

July 19, 1843.—St.

SEAGRAMS!

T. K. SIMONTON, Has just received and offers for sale, 7,500 first rate half Spanish

AND 31,000 good common

SEAGRAMS.

Country Merchants can be supplied on reasonable terms

Huntingdon, July 19.—St.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, on Friday the 1st day of September next, all that farm at the north end of the Borough of Shirleyburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., (late the property of Dr. Peter Swine, dec'd.) containing

330 ACRES, more or less, 125 acres thereof cleared and in a good state of cultivation, about 12 acres meadow, and the residue can readily be cleared and turned into meadow or upland. The improvements are a

GRIST MILL,

SAW MILL, CLOVER MILL, and two Farm Houses, with a barn to each. There are two

Apple Orchards

on the said farm and a spring of never failing water to each of the houses, and several other good springs on the place. A great portion of the farm lies on the Big Aughwick Creek, and is among the best farm or bottom land on said stream. The Mills are on Fort Run which passes clear through the farm and every field can be watered by it. There is also another good mill seat or site for machinery on the farm.

Any person wishing to see and examine the premises, is invited to call on the subscriber, residing at the Mill, for that purpose, at any time between this and the day of sale.

The whole will be sold together, or in two parts, if desired, and the terms will be made to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVID EBY, July 19, 1843.—St.

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 Blair on the North, Leonard Stoffy on the West, Edward Deucherty on the South, and John Stemon 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.—St.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of James B. Frampton, (in the hands of the Sheriff,) among the various claimants, will attend at the Prothonotary's Office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 8th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where persons interested may attend if they wish proper.

JAMES STEEL, Auditor. July 19, 1843.—St.

WHOSE TRUNK?

A trunk, of which there is no known owner has for some time remained at the Wary 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 & Co.—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 28, 1843.—St. pd.

Estate of Benjamin Rudy.

Late of Barre township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

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 Dr. Peter Swine.

Late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the said estate 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

JOHN LUFZ, } Ex'rs. GEORGE SWINE, }

Shirley township.

July 12, 1843.

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. Huington, July 12, 1843.

Notice.

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

GEO. A. STEEL. July 12, 1843.—St.

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, 1843, there will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST next, at the house of David Fraker, in Shirleyburg, 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 Aughwick 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 M'Nite 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 Hezekiah Ricketts, dec'd.