



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,
Wednesday morning, Nov. 29, 1843.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

The Huntingdon Journal has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in Huntingdon county. We state this fact for the benefit of Advertisers.

"Once more our glorious Banner out Upon the breeze we throw; Beneath its folds, with song and shout, Let's charge upon the foe!"

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
(Subject to the decision of a State Convention.)

"OLIVER OLDSBROOK" is again at the Federal city to write daily to the editor of the United States Gazette about the "sayings and doings at Washington," during the next session of Congress.

Advertising.
We are glad to see that our mechanics are awakening to the advantages of advertising. It may be alleged that we are a party in interest. We admit it; but at the same time say that not only the publishers, but the advertisers and the community at large are benefited by advertising.

If any one wants to buy an article or have a job of work done, let him but look over the newspapers of the day, and his attention will be called to some place or other where he can purchase good articles at fair prices; for, as a general rule, it may be set down as an indisputable fact, that the man who advertises liberally wishes to do a business, and he who is anxious to have customers will sell at such prices as will secure him custom.

The man who sells much at low prices will in the end realize more than he who sells little at high prices.

When you see a business man advertise, patronize him; he is not a pretender, but a real business man; and if you find a man pretending to do business, and yet too penurious to advertise, stand back! as you regard your purse.

Of all businesses in the world that of merchandizing may reap the greatest benefits by advertising, yet many merchants who wonder how it happens that others get along so prosperously never advertise, and therefore do not discover the secret of their neighbors' success.

Twenty-eighth Congress.
Congress will meet on Monday next, the 4th of December. Under the new apportionment the House of Representatives will consist of 223 members. The Locos will have a majority of about 30. The Senate will stand 29 Whigs to 23 Locofocos. There will in all probability be some confusion in organizing the House, as the states of New Hampshire, Missouri, Georgia and Mississippi have each elected their members by general ticket in defiance of the law requiring them to be elected by single districts. In the election of Speaker, Printers, and other officers, the Locofocos will probably be divided on the respective friends of Van Buren and Calhoun. The Whigs will look on patiently, and perhaps finally relieve one or the other of the factions from their difficulties.

We will endeavor to keep our readers advised of the proceedings of both branches of the national legislature.

Harrisburg Papers.
The "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," the Clay paper, at Harrisburg, will be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, at the low price of \$2 for the session, or \$3 a year payable in advance.

The "Pennsylvania Telegraph," (Anti-Masonic) will be published on the same terms as the Intelligencer. We shall be glad to receive and forward subscribers to either of them.

Whig Victory in Vermont!
An election for member of Congress in the Second District of Vermont, took place on the 17th instant, and the Hon. John Collamer (Whig) was chosen by about 500 majority. Whig gain over 1000.

Michigan Election.
This election took place on the 7th inst. The State has gone for the Locos, as usual. John S. Barry, Locofoco, is elected Governor, and doubtless all the Locofoco candidates for Congress.

Mass Convention in Kentucky.
A great Whig Mass Convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., on the 13th inst., for the purpose of nominating Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that State. About 2000 delegates were present from nearly every county in the State. Hon. Judge Owsley was nominated for Governor, and Mr. Dixon, for Lieutenant Governor. The right spirit is abroad in old Kentucky, the home of Henry Clay!

More Siamese Twin Monsters.—Two children have been born in Lexington, Indiana, with the breast-bone united the whole length.

Court of Common Pleas.

The Court of Common Pleas of this county adjourned late on Friday night last. The case of Samuel S. Wharton's children against John Swoope's Administrators occupied the time and attention of the Court from Friday morning of the first week till Thursday night of the second. The suit is an Ejectment, in which the plaintiffs, through their father, claim the possession of the mill and farm late the property of Peter Swoope, deceased, situated in Walker township. The plaintiffs claim under, by and through the will of their grand-father, the said Peter Swoope, he having devised the property to them. After making his will, the testator leased the same property to his son John Swoope, (now deceased,) for the term of seventeen years, at the expiration of which lease the youngest of the plaintiffs will be twenty-one years of age. The plaintiffs endeavored to invalidate the lease, alleging that it was procured by unfair means. The jury retired on Thursday night, and after being out a short time, returned with a verdict for the defendants, establishing the lease. A motion was made previous to the final adjournment of the Court, for a new trial. After some debate, the motion was entertained—it will come up for argument at the next term.

On Friday morning the case of Robert Wilson against The County of Huntingdon was tried. It is a scire facias on a mechanics lien against the new Court House. The jury found a special verdict. A question of law arising out of the facts found, is to be argued at the next term before judgement will be entered. The question, we believe is, whether a Court House is the subject of a mechanic's lien.

A large amount of Orphans' Court business was transacted, and a long argument list disposed of on Friday.

A sword.
The U. S. Gazette says, we saw, on the 20th inst., a sword of much excellence, a better did not exist upon a soldier's thigh sustain. It was ordered by the Legislature of Maryland, for Captain Webster, who, in 1814, commanded one of the small batteries below Baltimore, by which the enemy was so annoyed, that he failed in his attempts upon the city. Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of this city was applied to, and Mr. Bennett, in Minor street, made the sword for him. It is a beautiful form, with heavy gold and mounting. The blade is etched on one side with the following inscription: "Presented by the State of Maryland to Capt. John A. Webster, for his gallant defence of the battery committed to his charge during the memorable attack against the city of Baltimore, September 12, 1814."

On one side of the hilt there is an inscription—"Folio forti et fidelis. Maryland dedit. John A. Webster."

On the other side is the coat of arms of Maryland.

The workmanship of the sword reflects credit on the skill of Capt. Bennett; and the cost (\$4000) denotes a liberality in the Commonwealth that presents it. But twenty-nine years is an awful time to wait for a token of approval.

Confession of a Murderer.
The murderer of the Parke and Castner family in this county, N. J., last spring, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and has made a partial confession of the fact. His name is Auguste Jacobi; claims to be a Prussian nobleman, resided for some time in Allentown, and came to Philadelphia from Easton. He says he had an accomplice. A Philadelphia paper says: "the prisoner is a handsome looking man, about forty years of age—is rather reserved in his communications, and is thought by many to be somewhat deranged."

Since the confession, he alleges that when he made it, he was deranged.

Murder on the Canal.
We learn from the Blairsville Record, that on Friday night, the 10th inst., the crews of two canal boats came in angry contest with each other, at the sixth lock above that place, on the trifling matter of which should have the precedence in entering the lock. In the affray, the captain of the "Clipper," Mr. James Halferty, was killed. He was struck on the head with a club by a young man, belonging to the boat "Sam Brady," by the name of King Huet. The homicide was committed to the jail at Greensburg, for trial.

The Government Bank.
A new issue of Treasury Notes has been made, and we learn from the eastern cities that they are in demand at 3 per cent premium. They are of the denomination of \$50. The form of the note is "The United States promise to pay, one year after this date, or order, Fifty Dollars, with interest, at the rate of one mill per \$100 per annum." "Washington, —, 1843. Signed by the treasurer, and countersigned by the register. Over the top is engraved "Receivable in payment of public dues." In fact it is payable on demand in specie, by the following endorsement on the back, "This note will be purchased at par for the amount of the principal and interest thereof, on presentation at either of the depositories of the treasury in the city of New York." This makes it to all intents and purposes a Government Bank. The only anomaly in it is, that the Secretary of the Treasury has put it in operation without any authority of law. It proves one thing, which the Whigs have always maintained that a National Currency was indispensable, and we are rejoiced to see this point conceded by a cabinet so highly spiced with Locofocoism as the present one is. We only regret that it is not regulated by law, instead of being managed by the secretary, without responsibility. The practice is a dangerous one in more respects than one.

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Countersfeits.—\$5 counterfeit bills on the State Bank of Indiana are in circulation. They may be detected however, by observing that the eagle on them looks to the left, that on the genuine, to the right.

The workshops of the Georgia Penitentiary at Milledgeville, were destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss from twenty to fifty thousand dollars.

Fire.—Incendiarism!

The Carlisle Herald of Wednesday last says:—Our citizens were called out on Sunday morning last, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, by the cry of fire. It was soon discovered to be in the interior of the Court House, from several windows of which smoke was seen issuing in dense clouds. The activity of the firemen and citizens who were speedily upon the ground arrested its progress before it had succeeded in spreading over the whole building or had done any considerable amount of injury. It was found to have originated in the room on the second story occupied as an office by Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of this district, and there is no reason to doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

An examination of the building after the fire had been extinguished, proved that the large chamber on the ground floor occupied as the Court room, had been entered, through one of the windows in the rear, and a side door of the room also forced open, by which an entrance was gained to the stair way leading to Judge Hepburn's office on the second floor of the building. Forcing his way into this room the incendiary seems to have set about his work with the deliberation of an accomplished villain. Gathering together a mass of combustible materials from the shelves of an elegant and costly library of law books, and collecting the papers and furniture into a large pile in the centre of the room, the mass was ignited, and after the window-blinds were carefully drawn to prevent the light being seen from the street, the fire was left to do its work. From want of air it had probably burned slowly several hours before its discovery, in which time a space had been consumed in the floor reaching across the room and about four feet wide, through which the burning mass fell to the room occupied by the County Commissioners on the ground floor, doing a small amount of injury there.

The injury done to the building is considerable, but the loss to Judge Hepburn, from the destruction of a large portion of his library, we learn is over \$1000. An act evincing a greater degree of moral turpitude or deeper malice, we have never heard of. We have not learned that suspicion has yet fixed upon any one as the perpetrator of this fiendish crime, but it is earnestly to be hoped that the miscreant may yet be discovered and brought to the punishment he so richly deserves.

Correspondence of the Phila. Eng. & Courier.
Gen. Irvin for Governor.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED *Millin Co., November 8, 1843.*

Dear Sir—As many of the counties are now about appointing their delegates to the Whig Convention which is to nominate a candidate for Governor, a free interchange of opinions on the subject of a candidate may be the means of insuring more unanimity in the nomination, and more effectually secure the selection of a man who is the choice of the people. Without any disparagement to the claim and merits of the many honest and true-hearted Whigs spoken of, I must say it has given me great pleasure to see a number of the leading Whig papers in the interior hoist the name of GEN. JAMES IRVIN as the Whig candidate for Governor.

General Irvin is a man of high order, a firm, unwavering Whig, and emphatically an honest man; and to him and J. R. Ingersoll, perhaps more than to any other two men, are we indebted for the compromise which carried the late Tariff bill through Congress—and it seems to me with Gen. Irvin for our candidate, we must meet with success. The people are getting tired of rogues, rascals and humbuggers, and the cry now is for honest men. I always thought the day would come when honest men would come in fashion, and the signs of the times are decidedly that way now. Give us Gen. Irvin for our candidate for Governor, and I will promise you a strong vote from the rural districts.

Correspondence of United States Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1843.

Dear Chandler—The President has returned from his visit to Virginia, without looking much better for his trip. He has, I suppose, brought with him the sketch, if not the whole, of his message, to be submitted to his Cabinet; and the rumor which I mentioned last week about Texas, is strengthened by additional reports on the same subject. Now inasmuch as this whole concern is intended as a trap, I regret to see three or four Whig papers rubbing their nose against the edge, before it is fairly set. The object of the whole matter is to get up some question in Congress, that will divide the Whigs of the South from the Whigs of the North, and create a real schism. You will say "it may also divide the Locofocos." There is not so much danger of that; they are much more likely to split on men than measures. But if it were to break them up, it would only work so much the better for Mr. Tyler, whose hopes are founded in some accident to one party or another, by which he may be thrown in to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Tyler, I have reason to believe, is allowing certain persons to speak against his Secretary of War, and to create abroad a belief that he has not confidence in his attachment or abilities. This is a small game to have played, but we live in the day of small things. Do you know that Mr. Spencer is aiming for a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, and that he would soon fill Judge Thompson's place, if he had any confidence in the confining disposition of the Senate?

There are several members of Congress here, who are looking about for messes and amusements.—They will easily enough make the former, and a look into the library might supply the latter.

I have been looking for Mr. Oldschool. He has not yet come, I imagine, as he could scarcely pass unnoticed along the Avenue.

Yours truly, &c.

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Mr. Van Buren's Anti-Tariff Letter.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes Mr. Van Buren's Anti-Tariff letter, but just in time not to reach New York till after the election! The following is the letter, however, which is in time for next year. "ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1843.

My DEAR SIR—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time, nor any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff Act of the last session, as well in respect to the principles upon which it is founded as to its details. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the meantime believe me to be, Very sincerely, Your friend and ob't serv't. M. VAN BUREN."

The Enquirer adds:—"The reply to the Indiana Committee is, we presume, the paper to which Mr. Van Buren refers—and as we said at the time we published that reply, this letter, short, but significant as it is, sheds a clear light upon the doctrines of that. This, says the Richmond Whig, is first rate.—The Indiana letter covered some tree or four columns and was designed to remove all doubts about Mr. V. B.'s opinions; but this private letter of half-a-dozen lines sheds great light upon it!

But short and significant as this letter is, we confess we do not fully comprehend it. What principle is it that Mr. Van Buren objects to? Not the discrimination in favor of American interests!—for in his Indiana letter, he expressly stated that to be a principle, which he supported. Not the principle of raising an adequate revenue for the support of the government—for all profess to be agreed to that.

These are the two main principles on which the present Tariff is founded—what principle is it, then, to which Mr. Van Buren objects.—*Weekly Forum.*

How Massachusetts was Betrayed.
The Globe the other day remarked that these days of Tylerism had given to "apostasy a jubilee." The example given by John Tyler has been followed up in Indiana and in Massachusetts. The following from the Boston Atlas tells the story of an act which is second in infamy only to that of the Acting President.

ANOTHER ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE.
The attention of the people of Massachusetts is most earnestly called to the facts which are disclosed by the letters now laid before them.

It is well known that parties were so nearly balanced in the last Legislature, that the filling of the vacancies in the Senate, and through that the election of Governor, depended upon a single vote—and that the two individuals upon whom the eyes of the Radical leaders were turned, were Mr. Collins of Eastham, and Mr. Bell of Montgomery.

Of Mr. Collins, his vote, and the payment therefor, the public are already well informed. But all that has as yet come to light in this case, is the fact that he voted for Gov. Morton and his allies, and subsequently received from them a Justice's commission. We know nothing as yet of the previous negotiations. But in the case of Mr. Bell, we not only have another case of the grossest bribery and corruption, but are possessed of the means of showing the manner in which it was accomplished.

Mr. Bell was elected as the Representative of the town of Montgomery, by Whig votes, and he came to Boston, openly avowing his intention of voting with the Whigs in the Legislature. He uniformly attended their caucuses, and voted for the Whig candidate for Speaker. He was constantly beset, however, by the Radical leaders, and by turns threatened and coaxed—and yet up to the morning when the vacancies in the Senate were to be filled, there seemed to be no doubt that he would continue to vote with the Whigs, as he had done. But all on a sudden he changed his course—voted for the Radical Senators—and thereby their party came into power.

That secret and malign influence had been successfully used upon him could not be doubted, but the means and the manner had been carefully covered up. Mr. Bell continued through the session uniformly voting with the party, who had thus elevated to power, and still the mystery was unexplained. But now the hour has come for a disclosure of the secrets to the whole Commonwealth.—The conspirators who have thus far covered up their monstrous villainy, may fancy that their secret is safe, but they will find it otherwise. For now, at the very moment when they are laboring to induce the people to keep Gov. Morton and themselves in their offices, the startling evidence is to be published which will confound their schemes—and if there be any moral sense left in Massachusetts, must drive them from public employment disgraced and despised by every honest man.

The facts, which we have in our power to state are as follows:

It was on the morning that the balloting took place, that the conspirators met in the lobby of the clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Bell had come to the House intending to vote for the Whig candidates for the Senate, and was sitting quietly in his seat, when a man, not a member of the House, but well known as a doer of the dirty work of the party, was seen to enter the House, and go directly to Bell and take hold of his collar.—After a moment's whispering they left the Hall together, and went into the lobby, the door of which was instantly closed. The persons who were in that lobby are known. They were the leaders and drillmen of the Locofoco party in and out of the House. What took place there is known. The result was soon seen. Mr. Bell came back to his seat—and just as the voting was commencing, the seat next him was left by its proper occupant, and taken possession of by one of the lobby conspirators, who followed Mr. Bell round through all the balloting—watched his vote—took from him privately the Whig ballots that he had in his hands, and saw that his part of the lobby contract was fulfilled. And thus it was that the Morton administration was put into power. Bell's vote did it—and thus was Bell's vote obtained.

What was the inducement which led Mr. Bell to change his vote? What was offered him in the lobby? Let the following facts answer.

During the session of the Legislature, Mr. Bell addressed a letter to Gov. Morton claiming something in the way of reward for his services. No

answer was given—but before the session closed, the same man who took Bell from the House into the lobby, as before described, entered a tailor's shop in Washington street and ordered a suit of clothes for Mr. Bell. The measure was taken—the clothes made and sent to Mr. Bell's boarding house and the bill paid by the conspirators!

Soon after the Legislature adjourned, the same man of the lobby and of the tailor's shop, received a letter from Mr. Bell, alleging that the sum of \$400 had been promised to him, and complaining that the conspirators did not fulfil their contract.

In June, Governor Morton received a letter from Mr. Bell, making the same statement of the bargain in the lobby, and complaining that while his Excellency and the party were enjoying power and distributing the spoils, no part of his \$400 was forthcoming.

On the 26th June, Mr. Bell wrote a letter to Benjamin F. Hallett, the Governor's chief counselor, a copy of which we have, and now present.

MONTGOMERY, June 20, 1843.

To Hon. B. F. Hallett:
Dear Sir—I wrote a few lines to you some two months ago, in which I described my situation to you, and I have received no answer. I sometimes think that my letter must have been miscarried.—But sir, you know all the circumstances of my election last November to the Legislature. You know what was promised me in the lobby of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. You know what you promised me when I had an interview with you at your house, which was, if I found myself distressed in any manner on my return, in consequence of my course in the Legislature, to drop a line to you and I should be assisted. I believe, sir, that was the promise nearly *verbatim et literatim*.

Now, sir, I never was the possessor of any great amount of property, and am considerably in debt, and that I owed that were attended at my course last winter. Sir, you assured me, and I supposed you spoke by authority, that the Democratic party felt grateful to me, and that I should be remembered, but I see all around me offices and favors dispensed by that very government which I assisted to organize, and not the least notice taken of me now in my adversity in consequence of assisting to organize it.

Now, sir, this is my last appeal to you. After I made that agreement in your presence, with certain members of the Democratic party, just before we balloted to fill the vacancies in the Senate, I little thought that they would wilfully forget to fulfil their part of the engagement. But so it seems to be. I have borne my calamities in silence. But I shall not much longer. I consider that I have fulfilled my part of the agreement, and if others do not theirs, I shall see what effect public opinion will have upon them. If I get no response from this, I shall consider that it amounts to a refusal.

You will please excuse me for using strong language, for I think the necessities of my case justify it. Yours, &c. CHARLES C. BELL.

P. S. I have not seen or heard any thing of that commission of Justice of the Peace that I was to have, but I see that the Governor and council have appointed quite a number all around me.

These letters were, of course, in their possession, when the Governor and council met in session on the 3rd of July, and we ask attention to the reply which is given—

BOSTON, July 3, 1843.
Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that you have been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Hampden. Your name was presented some time ago, but has been delayed in making out the Commission in other appointments. It would give me pleasure to see you if you should visit Boston.

Respectfully, your ob't servant, B. F. HALLETT.

CHARLES C. BELL, Esq.
Now mark the sequel of this conspiracy. Mr. Bell receives nothing but the paltry commission of Justice of the Peace in payment for his vote. He is discontented, and through the whole summer complains to the conspirators that he is not paid according to the contract—and finally, on Aug. 14th, Governor Morton received a letter from him, renewing his claim and warning him that if he is neglected he shall make a loud appeal to the people.

Thus we see that a conspiracy begun in corruption and carried off by attempted bribery, is ended in the most shameful forgery! This plan, however, did not succeed. Mr. Bell had seen enough of the treachery and fraud of his pretended friends and would not again trust himself in their hands.

To the people of Massachusetts these facts are now submitted. In solemnity let them be considered—and let their judgement fall where guilt is so clearly proved. We need not ask them what these facts and letters show. Comment is not only unnecessary, but we dare not trust ourselves to speak as we feel. We only say that if the people are not now convinced that a more corrupt and profligate set of men were never inflicted upon any State than those who now control Massachusetts, they must have lost all moral sense.

The Annexation of Texas.
There seems no reason to doubt, from the indications in the Madisonian and other quarters, says the N. Y. Tribune, that John Tyler will recommend to the next Congress, substantially, the Annexation of Texas to the United States! The reports of discussion and an apprehended explosion in his Cabinet on this and other subjects may or may not be well founded; but that the Message will talk largely of the designs of Great Britain on Texas, the untiring machinations of the Abolitionists, and the necessity of counteracting them by some prompt and decisive action with regard to Texas, appears certain.

If this project of Annexation be formidably backed and vigorously pushed, it will for a time override all party considerations. The Free States without regard to party, can never agree to the addition of a vast new territory to our dominion in which the poisonous seeds of Slavery have already been thickly sown. The serious proposal of it will arouse a resistance to which the Missouri excitement was a trifle. But it cannot be strongly pressed.—Mr. Van Buren and his friends will keep out of it, while the leading Whig journals, even of the South, have already condemned it. Mr. Calhoun's friends may go in with Mr. Tyler, but they will not make a great force all told. We believe the project of Annexation cannot secure over fifty votes in the House and twelve in the Senate. Yet we shall watch the course of the demonstration with a lively interest.

Presbyterians in Canada.—A bill is before the Parliament for the management of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, vesting the church property in the latter.—This has created much dissatisfaction among the Presbyterians, as a large majority of them wish to be Free and unconnected with the government.

SINGULAR GROUP OF CONNECTIONS.—The line boat Indiana, Capt. Tibbitts, left this place a few days since with a large number of passengers on board, mostly one family, consisting of a wife with two husbands (1st and 3d, the 2d having died) three sets of children, and 3 do. of grandchildren.—The parties stood in the relation of brothers and half-brothers, sisters and half-sisters, uncles and aunts, cousins and half-cousins, and the parents were mother and fathers, grand-mother and grand-fathers to the whole. What is still more singular the wife and two husbands were on perfect good terms. The first marriage having been annulled by divorce, the parties afterwards became friends, and the whole group were moving to the West together, where they will probably find plenty of room, as this "is a great country."—*Cleveland Herald.*

EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY AND ROAST BEEF.—The advocates of hard money and low wages accuse the Whigs of promising the people "two dollars a day and roast beef" if their policy be sustained and fully carried out. As a fair offset to this fling, an eastern paper has made the calculation, and finds that the people have bestowed upon Mr. Van Buren a gratuity of eight dollars a day, on an average, every day of his life. The editor calls upon the Loco Focos to show one valuable service he ever did his country in any capacity.

They are all next—no one dares to open his mouth, and estimated even the Subtreasury value of Van Buren's services.

It is said that Senator Choate is determined to resign in January, in order to allow Mr. Webster to be elected to the United States Senate.

MARRIED.
On Thursday the 23d inst., by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. WILLIAM COUCH to Miss MARGARET FOSTER, all of this borough.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. K. Bell, Mr. JOSEPH BARROW to Miss MARGARET M'NEALY, all of Hollidaysburg.

DIED.
In Hollidaysburg on the 17th inst., JOHN HAWLEY, son of John and Amanda Martin, aged 5 years 7 months and 4 days.

Temperance.
A meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of the borough of Huntingdon, will be held at the Old Court House, on Saturday evening next. Punctual attendance is requested, as an election for officers for the ensuing year will then be held.

By order, M. M'CONNELL, Sec'y.
Nov. 29, 1843.

COME THIS WAY!

EXTENSIVE Carriage Manufactory
HENRY SMITH
MOST respectfully informs the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon, the public generally, and his old friends and customers in particular, that he still continues the

Coach Making Business in all its various branches, at his old stand, in Main street in the borough of Huntingdon, nearly opposite the "Journal" printing office, where he has constantly on hand every description of

Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs & Dearborns, which he will sell low for cash or on reasonable terms.

All kinds of work in his line made to order, on the shortest notice, in a **WORKMANLIKE MANNER** And all kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work. Any persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine and judge for themselves.

Huntingdon Nov. 29, 1843.

TOWY PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Daniel Myers, late of the borough of Shirleyburg, the subscribers will offer at public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 23d of day December next, in said borough, all the real estate belonging to said dec'd., consisting in part of

One Lot of Ground, situate on the southeast corner of Main and German streets, fronting sixty feet on Main and extending at right angles one hundred and forty feet on German street, thereon erected a large and commodious

2 story frame dwelling house and kitchen, with a cellar under the same, a frame warehouse, a stable and small carpenter shop, a part of the dwelling having a store room in it, renders it desirable for **PUBLIC BUSINESS,**

being located in an eligible part of the borough. Also, an **OUT LOT OF GROUND,** situate convenient to the above, containing one fourth of an acre.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and terms made to suit the times. But a small portion of the purchase money will be required on the confirmation of the sale, the remainder to be subject to interest, secured by bond or mortgage, to be paid annually for the use of the widow of said dec'd. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M. of said day, when the terms may be more fully defined and attendance given by

SAM'L M'VEITY, }
MARY MYERS, } Ex'rs,
Shirleyburg, Nov. 29, 1843.—ts.

A. K. CORNYN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in Main Street, two doors East of Mrs. McConnell's Temperance House.