

esculent plants for himself; keeps fowls in his yards at market, and in the smoke of his chimney hangs the joint of a hog, from which he cuts a slice at the calls of appetite. He wears a smile on his countenance, is fat and saucy among his fellows, laughs with a vehement heart, can dance to a banjo, and freely indulges in his talent for music.

Slavery is a national evil which the Americans deeply deplore. It is against the spirit of their institutions and must have an end. But there is no redemption for the English peasantry; they lie at the bottom of the fabric of society whose pressure, like that of the pyramid, is in proportion to its height. They have not the strength to throw off the incumbent mass, which, like the structure to which I have compared it, seems destined to outlive many generations of men.

The nobility are entrenched behind hereditary wealth and privilege, and are, moreover, the best educated class of men in Europe. More like potentates than subjects, they have much to lose and nothing to gain by change. They are affable and condescending without loss of dignity; study to conciliate, and at the same time to inspire a respect for themselves which forms the secret guaranty of their power. There are always orators and statesmen among them, read and practised in the mysteries of legislation. Wisdom is power; and it is the wisdom of parliament that has raised England to such a pitch of greatness and upheld a constitution which, in any other country, would have long ago fallen into ruins.

Learning in England is confined to a few; knowledge is taxed and cannot be bought by the poor. A single newspaper costs six pence, which would give bread to the hungry. The light of the press, unlike the rays of the sun, shines not upon the cottage thatched with straw. There are millions of poor laborers, operatives and mechanics, who feel the weight of government without comprehending its policy. The rulers practice upon the system of Mandeville, and think it would be unsafe to instruct such formidable numbers who might become inquisitive, and ask why they were fed on potatoes and salt in sight of a park containing three thousand deer to glut the appetite of a single man. Hence there are no public schools for the instruction of the poor; this is the work of charity and the church, and not of the law. It was not until six years ago, that parliament appropriated thirty thousand pounds for this purpose—but little more than is given by the State of Connecticut, with less than 300,000 inhabitants.

In England, the liberty of the press is a mere delusion. The people do, indeed, enjoy the right of complaining, and bitterly do they complain in every morning and evening print, only to be laughed at and despised. But complaining affords relief as shedding tears assuages sorrow, and this is all they get for their pains. The naked, homeless multitude continue to live and die as their fathers did for ages past. They were expelled from their homes by William the Conqueror, who divided up the island, as a loaf of bread, among his followers; and to this day they have never been restored to the rightful possession of the soil.

When I returned to London, I found a letter in some place I had not seen. Still trusting to representation, I set out for Devonshire, where, in pursuance of my plan, I passed a month in Exeter and its vicinity.

My first visit was to a cluster of cottages, near the confluence of the Exe with the sea. The principal personage in the village was a matron of fifty, whom I found cutting up the flesh of a pig, and converting every atom of it, intestines, feet, blood, and all, into food for the coming winter.

In the hearth was the first comfortable cottage fire I had seen. Near it sat the children, the eldest of whom wore shoes, and were all, otherwise comfortably clad. The house was furnished in a style becoming the opulent mistress of a pig; five chairs with rush bottoms, two board tables, a small looking glass set in a frame, several little pictures affixed to the wall; a Bible, a prayer book, Goldsmith's abridged History of England, and flower pots in the window in which the geranium flourished. The whole wore an air of neatness, a virtue always found among the English, where extreme poverty does not forbid. At the sight of a shilling, she called a neighbor to take her place, and set out as my guide among the other cottages. We entered nine in succession, where I beheld the same wretchedness and modes of life that prevailed in Somersetshire, differing only in the quality of food, which was here cheaper, and consisted of fish.

In one of them were three children,—a daughter, eighteen, and two small girls under ten years of age; their mother was dead. The father presently entered from his labor in the fields. He was a small man, as most of the English laborers are. His features were swarthy and withered, for he was near sixty; his hands were hard and fingers much contracted; he wore knee breeches of fustian, patched and worn sleek with dirt and grease; a sort of gaiters that covered his legs; shoes of untanned leather with thick soles, studded with projecting nails that left his impression as he walked; a jacket of coarse woollen fabric much tattered at the elbows and sleeves; a shirt of calico, a strip of checked handkerchief about his neck, and a small flat round hat; his whole apparel, as well as complexion, were colored with the red earth in which he had been at work.

His food was ready at 12 o'clock. He ate, seated on a stool on the hearth, with a white plate on his lap, on which were potatoes and two ounces of bacon. His children stood by the side of a board table, and dined upon bread and the coloworts that had been boiled with the bacon. His wages were seven shillings a week, out of which he paid cottage rent. He said he could "not afford meat for his children nor for himself every day;" that "he took it all to himself that he might have the strength to work."

The eldest daughter wore shoes, but was meanly dressed, the others were bare footed and in rags.—The whole furniture in the house, including cooking utensils, would not have sold for twenty shillings.

There were other cottages in which still greater

wretchedness was visible, and others again, in somewhat better condition; this may be regarded as an average specimen of the whole.

I passed several days five miles from Exeter, at the beautiful mansion of Mr. —, who derives his income from a sugar estate in South America. I was received with the most liberal and enlightened hospitality, and when my object was made known, was accompanied by his excellent and accomplished lady on a visit to no less than fifteen cottages in the immediate neighborhood. The first we entered was comfortable and altogether neat; but there were no children to feed, and I soon discovered that the inmate was indebted to the bounty of Mrs. — for both food and clothing. The next was inhabited by a widower, an infirm old man, who received only five shillings a week. He was an object of public as well as private charity. He could neither read nor write. His children were dirty and half naked, and though it was November, he was without fuel or fire. The upper apartment, which I approached by a sort of ladder, contained two filthy beds of chaff, in such condition that the stench drove me back as I opened the door.

We next visited a line of cottages that stood immediately on the margin of a little stream that had overflowed its banks and deposited mud on the floors of the houses. In one of them was a mother who had just been delivered of a child. Her feet were raised upon a block to protect them from the wet, and the chair in which she sat was the only article of furniture in the apartment. The linen and garments about the child were furnished her by Mrs. —.

Here I learned from this good lady, that at the birth of every child among the laborers, she sent the mother a pair of sheets, a change of clothes, and two suits for the infant—to be retained for one month, then to be cleaned and returned in a bag ready for other similar occasions. This custom, which I found afterwards to prevail in Isleworth and other parts of England, bespeaks at once the charity of the rich and the frightful destitution of the poor.

She communicated many particulars concerning the condition of the laborers on her own extensive grounds and in the neighboring country, affirming, from her own personal knowledge, that they could not subsist on the wages they received, and were it not for relief derived from other sources, they would not have the physical strength to cultivate the earth.

The parents were generally unable to read, but most of the children were then receiving the rudiments of education through the benevolence of that lady, in a school where she maintained 172 at her own expense. The scanty appropriation for the establishment of public schools is swallowed up before it reached its destination. It was said that £70,000 were appropriated at the same time for the repairs of the Queen's stables. Whether this be true or not, it did appear on motion of Mr. Williams, in March, 1843, that near a million of pounds, that is, five millions of dollars, had been expended by government on her different palaces and parks, since the year 1835; and yet, during that time, only two hundred and forty thousand pounds had been appropriated for public schools throughout the entire realm.

stretched their vast dominions to the outer limits of the earth; they have reached the summit of human glory; but it is glory in rags. Of all nations they are at once the richest and the poorest; the proudest and most servile, the wisest and most ignorant.—Five thousand persons, titled by right and by courtesy, are provided for by their constitution; a few professional men, manufacturers, merchants and tradesmen have provided for themselves. The great appropriate the soil and its products, all power and station to themselves; they spend their lives in a perpetual gorgeous holiday, while the naked, needy multitude live in a constant struggle for bread.

There are few millions of laborers who cultivate the earth, and six millions of operatives engaged in manufactures, who possess no land, no, not a mole-hill; no vote; no home but at the will of a landlord; are hungry from morning till night, and sleep and die on straw. If to these be added three millions of paupers fed at the public charge; the beggars that frequent the streets and highways; the poor mechanics and journeymen, prostitutes and laborers of every description, it may be safely affirmed, that out of the twenty-six millions that inhabit the three kingdoms, twenty millions—men, women and children—daily feel the yearnings of unsatisfied appetite. There is not a day that the newspapers do not tell some piteous tale of destitution, and too often has the surgeon's knife proved starvation to be the cause of death. In 1842, the poor of Preston cut and eat the flesh of a cow that died of disease, which they dug up from the common where it had been buried. The fact was published without contradiction in all the leading prints of the kingdom.

There is no hope of change for the better; the right of suffrage, which is enjoyed only by a few, is controlled by the great landholders, who buy votes as a commodity in market; and if every seat in the House of Commons obtained by bribery were vacated, it is not certain that a quorum would be left to do business. The only sound institution in the country is their judiciary. The judges, with some few exceptions, have been an honor to human nature; and the trial by jury is the solid column that still upholds the crumbling fabric.

During the years 1841-2-3, I entered 122 cottages in Somersetshire, Devonshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Surrey, Middlesex, and Kent, always with a view to understand a subject in which I felt a deep interest. My first visit to Somersetshire disclosed the whole truth; I had nothing further to learn, than that the same wretchedness, the same round of potatoes and salt, the same appalling pictures of destitution and rags, prevailed throughout the Kingdom.

BALLOONING.—Among the petitions presented to Congress, was one by Mr. Ness, from Wise, of Lancaster, Pa., praying, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the construction and outfit of an "Ærostatid," of one hundred feet diameter, made of substantial cotton drilling, &c., with which he pledges himself to circumnavigate the globe arially in the space of thirty or forty days.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, 1844.

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,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

WANTED.—at this office—two APPRENTICES to the Printing Business. Boys from 12 to 16 years of age will find a good situation by applying immediately, at this office. None over 16 years old need apply.

By a reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the public house now occupied by James S. McElhenny, in the thriving borough of Shirleyburg, is offered for rent.

General Harrison's Opinion of Clay.

The editor of the Hartford Journal gives the following as the opinion expressed by Gen. Harrison, in his presence, of HENRY CLAY, in 1839: "HENRY CLAY embodies my highest conception of a man—frank, generous, and noble. I have always idolized him."

Washingtonian Lecture No. 5.

On Saturday night last, THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, Esq. delivered the 5th Lecture of the course, before the Washingtonian Temperance Society of this place. The lecturer selected as his subject "Female Influence," and took a comprehensive view of the forbidden fruit and "did eat thereof down to the present days of temperance reform. The subject was an interesting one, and the lecturer, as was anticipated, did it ample justice, fully sustaining his reputation as a speaker. The audience was a large and intelligent one; and the ladies, who no doubt know their influence as well as any one can tell them, and frequently exercise it to much purpose, were present in great numbers. It is owing to their influence that the cause of Temperance in this place is marching forward in glory and in triumph. We hope, therefore, they will continue to cheer us onward with their presence and their smiles.

Next Saturday night, J. SEWELL STEWART, Esq. will lecture on "Public Opinion." We bespeak for him a general attendance.

A Movement at Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says: "A diplomatic dinner was given day before yesterday by the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, at which were present, among others, the Hon. Daniel Webster, and Messrs. Barrow, Choate, Crittenden and Rives of the Senate; Gen. Scott of the Army. All these distinguished gentlemen have definitely agreed to support the nomination of Henry Clay to the Presidency. Mutual explanations were made, and existing differences arranged. So now look out for a bold fight against Van Buren."

For the "Journal."

MR. CREMER:—Lest a true statement in a late number of the Journal, should make a false impression, it may be well to amend your report of the proceedings of our Court. You published the application of W. H. Irvine for Tavern License, as "not allowed." This was correct. But the Court afterwards, as will appear from the following endorsements on the petition, on mature reconsideration, came to the conclusion, that a license to sell liquor at Duncanville is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers!

"PETITION
OF
"William H. Irvine
"for Tavern License.
"January 13, refused
"By the Court.
"January 20, reconsidered
"and license granted
"By the Court."
JUNIOUS.

Our Next Governor.

The Miltonian of the 19th inst. says:—"We have, so far, expressed no opinion as to our choice for Governor. We are for the most available candidate. Our first choice, is the Hon. NEM MUNDLESWARTH, of Union county; our second and last choice is Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county.—Now, whichever of these two candidates is esteemed the most available by the State Convention, he is our first, and last, and only choice. Either of the men, are sound in political faith, and will make us an old fashioned Snyder Governor."

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.

Edward F. Gay, Esq.—Superintendent of Motive Power, &c., on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, in room of Wm. B. Morehead, removed.

John Snodgrass, Esq.—Superintendent of Motive Power and Supervisor of repairs on the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

Samuel Holman, Esq.—To be Supervisor of the Eastern Division from Columbia to the Dam at North's Island on the Juniata, to take effect on the 24th instant.

Edward Oles, Esq.—to be Supervisor on the Juniata Division, from the Dam at North's Island, to the Dam at Newton Hamilton on the Juniata, to take effect on the 25th inst.

Jackson M'Padden, Esq.—to be Supervisor on the Susquehanna Division.

Samuel S. Jamison, Esq.—to be Supervisor on the Western Division.

Casper Dull, Esq.—to be Supervisor on the upper part, Juniata Division.

Thomas Bennett, Esq.—to be Supervisor on the West Branch.

David Watson, Esq.—to be Supervisor on the upper part, Western Division.

Collectors.—John S. Cash, Philadelphia, to take effect on the 5th of February. Thomas J. Haines, Lancaster. James J. Gwin, Columbia. Robert Lavery, Parisburg. Ardenus Stewart, Peoli, on the Columbia Railroad. Canal John S. Patton, Huntingdon, on the Pennsylvania Canal. James Gillespie, Freeport, on the Pennsylvania Canal.

Wighmasters.—William English, Philadelphia. Eli Overdeer, Lancaster. P. M. Mahon, Columbia. John O'Connor, Hollidaysburg weigh scales, Portage Railroad. George Potts, Hollidaysburg, Weigh Lock. William Philson, Johnstown, weigh scales, Portage Railroad. C. C. Hemphill, Johnstown Weigh Lock.

Congress.

Last week there was an able discussion in the Senate, on Mr. M'Duffie's resolutions proposing to lower the Tariff. Mr. M'Duffie, of South Carolina, made a speech in support of his resolutions, and Mr. Evans, of Maine, replied in an able and triumphant defence of the present duties.

In the House, a lively debate arose on the subject of Western Improvements. Mr. Stewart, of this State, made several speeches, for which he is called "a second Ogle"—no small praise that—and they seem to have nettled the Locofocos nearly as much as did the famous speech of Mr. Ogle in 1840.—Mr. Stewart made searching scrutinies into the extravagance and malpractices of the Locofoco party when in power, which called forth Mr. Weller, of Ohio, a blackguard rowdy, to defend the majority in the House and the party to which they belong. The coarse vulgarity of Mr. Weller, if he is reported correctly, is a disgrace to the nation as well as to his immediate constituents. In the House there has also been warm discussion, during the past week, on the 21st rule, relative to the reception of Abolition petitions.

On Thursday morning Mr. Weller made a personal attack in the lobby in the rear of the Speaker, upon Mr. Schriver, a very unassuming, inoffensive, modest and gentlemanly man, who is reporter of the Baltimore Patriot. Mr. Schriver, it seems, had said something in one of his letters at which Mr. Weller took offence; whereupon he resorted to knock-down arguments, and, being of vastly superior weight and strength, he soon prostrated his opponent. Mr. Weller was afterwards bound over in the \$1000 to keep the peace.

The Legislature.

Pennsylvania is at present blest with a Locofoco Legislature, both branches, and a Locofoco Governor, and perhaps some of the dupes of artful demagogues—such as have not yet learned that General Jackson is not President—think now that democracy is triumphant, public affairs are getting along prosperously.

Our legislators seem determined to distinguish themselves for economy, retrenchment and reform; but they have commenced and continued their work in a way that is truly ridiculous and disgraceful to the Commonwealth. Their time is spent in ferreting out rascality charged by the Governor against the State Printers and others, whom they (the legislators) do not feel disposed to bring to justice; and their investigations have not as yet satisfied any impartial mind whether the accused or the accuser is the greater rogue; but every one can see that their investigations have cost this debt-burdened, tax-ridden state thousands upon thousands of dollars.

In the profundity of their wisdom, our legislators have also resolved not to take the usual number of newspapers during the session, at the public expense. Well—some people "love darkness rather than light." They take no newspapers! If other publishers have been served the same as ourselves they will not regret this economical step on the part of the Solons. Although we have furnished papers to members of the Legislature, on orders from the clerks, we have yet to receive the first copper in pay for them. We for one, don't solicit that kind of patronage! But this living in darkness must be a wonderful saving—a mighty set-off to the expense of investigations into Locofoco rascality;—but why don't they resolve to do without candles—why don't they close the halls of legislation and go home to transact their own business at their own expense? They have shut out the light of the newspaper press, and cut off that expense, but in its place there is a far greater expense. Every few days we receive public documents—some containing but one and some two pages of printed matter, four by six inches in size. Sometimes we receive as many of these by one mail as will afford one to oneself and one to each of the three workmen in our office; and as they cost us nothing we tender our grateful thanks for them; but there is another part of the story. On each of these "public documents" is marked 123 cents postage, which is charged to the State. Now when the same matter is printed in a newspaper it makes from one half to a column, and a dozen of these documents, with other matters of interest could be sent to us at a cost of one cent to the Commonwealth.

James Saxton Jr., Coroner.

DR. WISTAR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.—It was once said "There is nothing new under the sun."

This has been emphatically true, in regard to medicines. Hundreds of Pills, Panaceas, Expectorants and Specifics of all sorts have been puffed into notoriety—all made mainly of the same ingredients, adding new materials to the healing art. But Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry furnishes a new medical agent—a new principle evolved from nature's own depositary. It cures Asthma, incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs, when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canadian Parliament writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years' standing.—A. Williams, Esq., Attorney at Law, 58 William street, N. Y., was cured of the same disease of twenty-four years' standing. Mr. Cozens of Haddonfield, N. J., makes affidavit that it cured him of supposed Consumption, after physicians had given him up to die; and so of hundreds of others.

Remember, we positively, in no case, palm off untried cures produced by this invaluable remedy. Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 25th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOSIAH KURTZ, to Miss HENRIETTA BUTTZ, both of Huntingdon county.

On Thursday the 25th inst., by John Porter, Esq., Mr. HENRY CREMER to Miss LYDIA ANN GILL, both of Henderson township.

On the same day, by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. SAMUEL SPEEDY to Miss SARAH SELFRIDGE, both of Huntingdon county.

DIED.

In Pittsburg, on Sunday the 21st inst., at the residence of his son Judge Patton, BENJAMIN PATTON, Esq., at an advanced age.

On Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., in Porter township, MARGARET, wife of Mr. Thomas Whittaker, aged about 43 years.

On Sunday evening last, in this borough, Mr. ALEXANDER M'ALLISTER, aged 28 years.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. M'Allister has been a resident of our town but a few years, yet by his unassuming and correct deportment, he had won for himself the esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and throughout his long and painful sickness, the voice of murmur or complaint never rose upon his lips, but patiently and meekly bore the chastisements of His hand, who "chasteneth whom He loveth," but he said with the Psalmist "though he slay me still will I trust in Him." None can tell of the consolations of religion but such as stand around the dying bed of one who "knows that his Redeemer liveth." There can they see the Star of Hope grow bright in the dim twilight of death, and faith strengthened as the silent tread of death creeps over the form.

Such was Mr. M'Allister in life—such in death. Though in the prime of life—the "pitcher was broken at the fountain"—and the uncertainties of life be exchanged for the realities of eternity. In his death society loses a valuable citizen—the Church an exemplary member—his friends an estimable companion—his family a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Temperance Meeting.

A Lecture will be delivered by J. SEWELL STEWART, Esq. Subject—Public Opinion. WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., Sec. Jan. 31, 1844.

CORONER'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale, on the premises, by public vendue or outcry on Wednesday the 28th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property, viz:

Lot No. 12 in the old town plot of the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 60 feet on the north side of Allegheny street and extending back at right angles to said street 180 feet to an alley, being on the corner of Allegheny and Front streets, having thereon erected a two story weatherboarded or frame house, a two story new brick house, back buildings and a frame stable, [late the property of John F. Loy, at the suit of John Shaver, Esq., Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

Terms of Sale.—One hundred dollars, at least, must be cash down, at sale, and the balance at April Court, for which good security must be given on the ground.

JAMES SAXTON Jr., Coroner. Huntingdon Jan. 31, 1844.—ts.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on Tuesday the 20th of February next at the house of Wm. McCarral, in the town of Orbisonia, in said county

Two certain Lots of Ground, No's. 23 and 24, in the plan of said town, situate on Cromwell street each fronting 50 feet and extending in depth at right angles to said street 140 feet to an alley, as laid out on the ground.

Terms of Sale.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

To be sold as the property of Jeremiah Gre enall, late of Cromwell, dec'd. By the Court, JOHN REED, Clerk. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day. Attendance will be given by J. O. H. HUNTER, Adm'r. Cromwell Township Jan. 31, 1844.—St.

For Rent.

The Tavern Stand in the borough of Shirleyburg, now in the tenure of James S. McElhenny, will be let for one or more years, from the 1st of April next. It is the old stand kept by John Price and others, as a public house, for the last fifteen years, and is one of the best in the county. Apply to the subscriber.

DAVID BLAIR. Huntingdon Jan. 31, 1844.

W. H. GRUBER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HUNTINGDON, PA.

ORPHANS' COURTSALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 2nd day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate,

A Lot of Ground, in the borough of Petersburg, in said county, numbered 127, having a two story log house, weatherboarded, a log shop and a frame stable thereon erected.

Also, lot No. 118 in the said borough, being fenced and having a shed thereon erected, late the estate (in part) of John Scullin, late of said borough, dec'd.

The last mentioned lot is well calculated for the erection of a warehouse, it lying on the basin of the Pennsylvania canal; and there is an alley about 8 feet wide running along the north side of each of the above described lots.

Terms of Sale.—One third part of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

By the Court, JOHN REED, Clerk. Attendance will be given on the day of sale by JOHN MCULLOCH, Adm'r. Jan. 31, 1843.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to apportion the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the canal boat sold as the property of James S. Horrell, will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday the 22d day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JACOB MILLER, Auditor. Jan. 31, 1844.

Third and Last Notice.

(THE VERY LAST.) All persons having accounts standing unsettled, with the subscriber, from 12 months to 5 years, are now informed that unless settled between this and the 20th of March next, they will be left in the hands of THE agent for collection.

GEO. A. STEEL. Jan. 24, 1844.

FOR RENT.

That large and commodious house with three acres of ground, an excellent orchard, sundry outbuildings, stable &c., thereon, situate in the village of Ennisville, Huntingdon county, formerly the property of Jos. G. Watson.

For terms apply to the subscriber living at M'Alavy's Fort, D. S. BELL. Jan. 24, 1844.—St.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. the following real estate, viz:

A HOUSE AND LOT.

In the town of Ennisville, in the county of Huntingdon, Pa. One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the remaining one half in one year, with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court, JOHN REED, Clerk. Attendance will be given on the day of sale by ISAAC NEFF, Adm'r. &c. Jan. 24, 1844.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Thursday the 15th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Tyrone township in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Orr, Conrad Fleck, John Fleck and Philip Bridenbaugh, containing by a survey recently made

216 Acres

and 104 perches more or less, thereon erected a two story stone house, a log barn and some other out buildings; about 120 acres cleared, about 12 acres of which is meadow, and two springs of water thereon, late the estate of John Templeton, dec'd.

By the Court, JOHN REED, Clerk. Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known on day of sale by WILLIAM TEMPLETON, Surviving Executor of dec'd. Jan. 24, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED

A SPLENDID assortment of new and cheap watches, such as silver patent levers, double and single cased English, patent vibrating, 1-pieces, French, and a lot of second handed watches, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Also, An assortment of first quality of gold finger rings, breast pins, silver thimbles, and Lownds' patent silver pencils, 20 per cent. lower than they have heretofore been sold.

P. S. Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above articles will please call and examine for themselves. Second handed watches taken in exchange at their value.

Clock and watch repairing done as usual on the most reasonable terms for cash. Also, Gold and Silver Plating done by the Galvanic Process. D. BUOY. Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1844.

RED LION HOTEL.

No. 200 MARKET STREET, (Above 6th Street) Philadelphia. BOARDING \$1.00 PER DAY.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal support of his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the old established house, where he will be pleased to accommodate all those who favor him with their patronage. CHRISTIAN BROWER. Dec. 14, 1843.—tf.