

more prosperous than all others. He says further— "I have been frequently asked by well-dressed men, with a knapsack on their back, for money on the road, and of one of them I got a deal of information. There is also a custom among the mechanics, when they go from one town to another, and it is a recognized privilege of theirs, from time immemorial to ask assistance from passers by as they travel along, and at the towns they pass through; and at every town there is a 'herberge,' as they call it, where the master of the inn, has agreed with the guild of that trade to lodge them at a very low rate: so that, when they arrive, they immediately ask for the tailor's or shoemaker's, &c. herberge, and by that means can travel very cheaply.— A very bad system, which was originally intended to give them an opportunity of improving themselves in the knowledge of their art, but it is peculiarly favorable to vagabondizing. At the moment I am writing this a silk weaver has applied to me for assistance."

Now, I would ask the mechanics of America to look at this account as given by a free-trade writer, and to say what they would think of such a system introduced here? That you are to make your living by going about the country begging, so that you may be able to make some New York dandy or Southern cotton planter a cheap coat, or a cheap pair of boots, or a cheap hat. And yet you are gravely told by men calling themselves Democrats, that this is the true democratic doctrine. Whether it is so or not I leave you to judge. I now pass on to Austria and Prussia. He says—

"The wander-schaft system of course prevails there, and most of the trades are supplied by the itinerant journeymen. A carpenter can earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. and even 1s. 6d. per day, millwrights the same. In Northern Prussia, wages are not quite so high. Mechanics earn in towns from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per day; shoemakers, tailors, &c., about 1s. 3d.; common laborers in towns 1s. in summer, and 9d. in winter; and in the country from 6d. to 8d. Agricultural laborers, besides house rent, fuel, and sometimes half an acre of land, earn from 5d. to 7d. per day. The food of the working classes in Prussia does materially differ from that of the Austrians, as it is described as follows: In the morning they eat soup, potatoes, or bread; for dinner vegetable or pudding; between dinner and supper, bread; supper, potatoes and milk, or soup; once or twice a week meat. In cold weather, the man would have a glass of inferior brandy before going to work in the morning. On Sundays, the women would have a little beer or wine, and the men coffee, of which they are very fond. No wonder! for they don't get it often! The best artisans are employed in the large towns, are fed and lodged by the masters, and receive from one to two and a half florins weekly, which is about 40 cents to \$1 per week. When workmen are taken on extraordinary occasions by the day they receive from 13 to 20 cents, and are fed. Farmers hire their servants by the year, feed and lodge them, and give them in the villages from 20 to 40 florins, and in the towns from 50 to 60 florins yearly wages. A florin is about 40 cents of our money; that would amount from 8 to 16 dollars in the villages, and 20 to 24 in the towns."

One other example and then I am done, for it is sickening to dwell upon it, and I only do it for the purpose of warning the mechanics and laboring men what their situation may be if this free-trade doctrine prevails in this country. They have it in their own power to prevent it if they will, but if party dull and discipline is to prevail, the time may soon arrive when those times will be upon them.

"A poor tailor in Sagua, whose business does not afford him the means, supports by day labor himself, his wife, and eight children, who, on account of their youth or attendance at school, can earn little or nothing, that is ten persons without incurring debts and without support of others, except a few articles of clothing which are given them for presents. The work on which he is engaged is chiefly wood cutting and stump grubbing, by which he earns one day with another at the most, 24 kreutzers or 120 florins per year, which in our money would be 16 cents per day, or 48 dollars per year. These people take in the morning, soup; then the man goes into the forest, takes with him brandy to the value of 1 cent, and black bread for 14 cents; and in the evening sups with his family, who, during the day, have had potatoes, or garlic and herbs, or some other vegetable, or perhaps potatoes again. These people taste meat, at the most, sometimes on Sunday, never wine or beer."

There is one advantage in this kind of living, I presume; and that is this, that those who live on such food are not often troubled with dyspepsia or gout.

A Fatal Duel in Virginia.

We learn that a duel was fought on Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, in Virginia near the Chain Bridge. The parties were a young lawyer, Julian May, son of Dr. F. May, and a young student of medicine, Joseph Cochrane, brother of John T. Cochrane, Esq., disbursing clerk of the War Department—all of Washington city. They fought with rifles at fifty paces, and upon the first fire, young Cochrane was shot in the forehead, and was, at the last accounts, lying in a farmhouse in the immediate neighborhood, with no hopes of his recovery.

The Washington Standard says:—"Dr. J. C. Hall hastened to the ground, immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence, to render his surgical aid to the young unfortunate."

From the various rumors and reasons afloat in the city on yesterday, in relation to this disastrous affair, we learn that it originated in a quarrel between a Mr. Ash, of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Pool, of Georgia, in which Cochrane and May acted the friends of either party, and that they settled it without much difficulty. Growing out of this, a discussion arose as to the bravery of each; and, in the rashness and heat of youth, without pausing to reflect upon consequences, a challenge was passed, a meeting arranged, and above is its lamentable termination.

Thus has a young man, just setting forth in the world, with the brightest prospects, been cut off in the flower of his youth, and the survivor—but we pass—his own feelings and those of his family, must by this time be sufficiently acute, without adding to them any remarks of ours.

The survivor and all others, parties in this horrid affair, we trust, will speedily be brought to the bar of justice, to answer for this trifling with life, and outrage on the law."

The National Intelligencer announces the death of young Cochrane, on Sunday, at half past 5 o'clock in the morning, aged 18 years. This is the young man who was mortally wounded in the recent duel. What sort of man (?) must the spectators and seconds have been, who allowed two boys, who had not yet arrived at the years of discretion to engage in a mortal combat!



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Wednesday morning, Feb. 23, 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. (Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

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

Gen. JAMES IRVIN will please accept our thanks for valuable Congressional documents.

Geo. MULLIN, Esq., of the State Senate, and Messrs. BEAR and M'WILLIAMS, of the House of Representatives, have also favored us with important public documents.

Gen. Irvin's Speech.

In this paper will be found an extract from one of the speeches of Gen. James Irvin on the Tariff bill, while under consideration in Congress. We are sorry that we have not room to lay the whole speech before our readers. It is hoped that every one into whose hands this paper may fall will read the extract attentively. We recommend the whole speech (which may be found among the files of many prominent newspapers of the summer of 1842) to every Farmer, Manufacturer, Mechanic and Laborer in the State. Let them read it, and ponder over its contents, and then ask themselves whether Gen. Irvin is not just "the man for the TIMES, the man for the PEOPLE, and the man for VICTORY!"

If any one entertains doubts as to the competency of Gen. Irvin to discharge the duties of Governor of the Commonwealth, let him read his speeches, and those doubts must vanish like the mists of morning before the summer sunbeams.

Facts about New Counties.

Four or five years ago the Legislature erected the county of Clinton, to satisfy the Lock Haven voters. A comparison between that county and our own will serve to show the cost of new counties to the people.

The expenses incurred in carrying on the affairs of small counties, whether old or new, are always higher in proportion than those of larger counties.

It appears from the census of 1840 that there were at that time 35,483 inhabitants in Huntingdon county, and 8,323 in Clinton.

The published statements of the county commissioner show that in the year 1843 the tax levied, for county purposes, in Huntingdon county was \$15,568 31, and in Clinton county \$12,437 66.

A rough calculation shows that the tax in Huntingdon county is about 44 cents to each inhabitant, while in the smaller county of Clinton it is about \$1 50 to each inhabitant.

It is apparent that the taxes in the small county are more than three times as high as those in the larger.

Will the people look into this matter before they ask for new counties?

Ex-Senator James Mathers, Esq. has been appointed to represent Juniata county in the 4th of March Convention. He is in favor of General Irvin. David Candor, Esq. is the Senatorial delegate for Mifflin, Juniata &c., also for Irvin.

For the "Journal."

Washingtonian Lecture No. 8.

Last Saturday evening the people of Huntingdon were delightfully entertained and instructed by Lecture No. 8, in course, delivered by GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq.

His subject, "The responsibility of the Liquor Seller," was handled beautifully and forcibly. His arguments brought conviction, so that every one who heard him, must believe that liquor sellers, as such never do one particle of good to society, never aid in the support and welfare of the community, never benefit any person but themselves!

He distinctly showed by proofs and examples cited, that the liquor sellers were the cause, directly or indirectly, of at least two thirds of the crimes which flood our land, and that, in very deed and fact, they were murderers—in this enlightened age, with the truth before them, murderers with malice aforethought!

He referred to the startling fact, that within the last forty years, in the town of Huntingdon, sixty-five drunkards, have been laid in drunkards graves, whose blood must and will rest on those who sold them the distilled poison. Many such advocates as Mr. Taylor are enlisted in the "cold water army," and while they continue to wield their Herculean clubs, the ranks of the enemy shall be beaten down. Liquor sellers, bars and bottles must trembling

fall, shivered to atoms by the solid, well-meant blows of powerful men, whose nerves are braced by Truth, whose only stimulant is Nature's beverage. A great many Ladies adorned the crowded house, approving by their smiles, cheering by their presence and expressing by their animated countenances, their interest and desire that the Temperance cause should flow on like a mighty flood sweeping all opposition down, leaving blessings in its track.

J. O. For the "Journal."

To the Chairman of the (SO CALLED) Democratic Association which met at the House of C. Courts, on the evening of the 2d inst.

Sir:—The undersigned perceiving our names published in the "Globe" as members of a Committee to draft Preamble and Resolutions for the government of said Association, beg leave to decline any such honors coming from a source so doubtful in its political character; and ask to have this paper placed upon your minutes, and published, so that our withdrawal may be made as public as our appointment.

SAMUEL POLLITT, A. L. DEFFENBACHER, WILLIAM DRENNEN, DAVID BLACK.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1844.

Delegates to the 4th of March Harrison State Convention.

We have been at some pains and trouble to collect the names of the Delegates so far as they have been appointed to the 4th of March Convention.—The list is not complete, there being some twenty Delegates yet to be chosen.—Pa. Telegraph.

SENATORIAL.

1. Philadelphia city—Joseph R. Chandler, Chas. Gibbons.
2. Philadelphia county—Wm. G. Smith, Francis E. Brady, James Clark.
3. Chester and Delaware—Townsend Haines.
5. Berks—David F. Jordan.
6. Bucks—John E. Kenderline.
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—John Shaffner, of Lancaster, Jacob Grove, of Lebanon.
8. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, &c.—Jacob Hammer.
9. Lehigh and Northampton—Hon. Jas. Sager.
11. Bradford and Tioga—H. W. Patrick.
12. Lycoming, Clinton, and Centre—Levi A. Mackey, of Clinton.
13. Luzerne and Columbia—Amos Slaty.
14. Northumberland and Dauphin—Benjamin Musser.
15. Mifflin, Juniata, and Union—David Candor, of Mifflin.
18. Franklin and Adams—Capt. George Jarret.
19. Huntingdon and Bedford—Samuel Colvin.
20. Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria, and Armstrong—Benjamin Hartsorn.
21. Westmoreland and Somerset—Colonel J. R. Eldy.
22. Fayette and Greene—A. G. Allison.
24. Allegheny and Butler—John Gilmore.
25. Beaver and Mercer—William Stewart.
27. Erie—Elijah Babbitt.
28. Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, McKean, and Potter—George Means.

REPRESENTATIVE.

- Adams—A. R. Stevenson.
- Allegheny—C. Darrah, M. Hampton, R. S. Cassat, T. H. Stewart, Gen. Wm. Marks.
- Armstrong—David Leach.
- Bedford—John Metzger, William Bishop.
- Berks—Michael Beard, Henry Binkley, Mark B. Eckert, David E. Stout.
- Bradford—John Hanson, J. N. Weston.
- Bucks—Abraham Reiff, Samuel M. Hough, Geo. W. South.
- Butler—Samuel A. Purviance.
- Cambria—John Fenlon.
- Chester—U. V. Pennyacker, John Cornog, Dr. Gardner.
- Columbia—James Covenhoven.
- Cumberland—James Kennedy, George Brindle.
- Dauphin—A. O. Heister, John Adams Fisher.
- Erie—James D. Dunlap, David A. Gould.
- Franklin—Thomas G. McCulloh, Jos. Snively.
- Fayette—Samuel J. Krepps, John Collins.
- Greene—William Crawford.
- Huntingdon—A. K. Corayn, Dr. Alexander McKamey.
- Indiana—James Taylor.
- Jefferson, Clarion, and Venango—Samuel Wilson, of Clarion, Samuel H. Lucas, of Jefferson.
- Juniata and Union—James Mathers, M. H. Weaver.
- Lebanon—A. P. Hishman.
- Lancaster—Joseph Konigsmacher, Abram N. Cassel, Jacob G. Shuman, Solomon Diller.
- Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter—John Knox, of Lycoming, Robert Irvin, of Clinton.
- Lehigh and Carbon—Reuben Straus, of Lehigh.
- Luzerne—Chester Butler, John J. Slocum.
- Mercer—E. Sankey, James M'Kean.
- Mifflin—Colonel William Butler.
- Monroe and Northampton—Alex. E. Brown, John H. Keller.
- Northumberland—James Pollock.
- Philadelphia city—Wm. B. Reed, G. R. Smith, G. W. M'ahan, Robert T. Conrad, Samuel C. Morton.
- Philadelphia county—James M. Moore, Thomas J. Watson, John H. Wither, Bela Badger, Samuel M. Fate, Daniel Fisher, Thomas W. Duffield, jr., Samuel Culp.
- Schuylkill—John C. Neville, Israel Reinhardt.
- Somerset—Colonel A. J. Ogle.
- Warren, McKean, and Elk—Thomas Struthers.
- Westmoreland—Captain James Nichols, Dr. B. R. Marchand, Capt. Benjamin Hill.
- York—Dr. Alexander Hay, Captain Adam Bott, Kirk.

The New Haven Courier of Tuesday, relates the particulars of a most dreadful occurrence at Bethany, a few days since. The dwelling house of Dr. Lucien Spencer was discovered to be on fire about midnight, and Mrs. Spencer catching up her two youngest children, succeeded, with Dr. Spencer, in making her way out of the burning tenement. The screams of her other two children, who were still in their room, reached them where they stood, and Dr. Spencer, almost in a state of frenzy, dashed into the flame to save them—but was himself consumed with them. A portion of the remains of Dr. S. and one child have been recovered from the burning ruins, but of the other child no vestige remained.

Madame Catlina has addressed a letter to a Leipsic Journal, denying emphatically the report that she is dead. She asks pathetically "What have I done to the German Press, that they have now, for the fourth time, killed me!" She adds, that at the age of 64, she still retains good health, and lives in quiet retirement. Her letter is very pleasantly written.

Temperance Meeting.

The Washingtonian Temperance Society will meet at the Old Court House, as usual, on Saturday evening next.

A Lecture will be delivered by J. H. ORRISON, Subject—Revolutions.

G. ARMITAGE MILLER, Sec. February 28, 1844.

Trial of Christiana Gilmour.

It will be recollected that this lady was apprehended in the United States, on a charge of murder, and brought back to Scotland for trial. At the High Court of Edinburgh, on Friday, she was tried for the murder of John Gilmour, her husband, at Inchinnam, in January, 1843. Mrs. Gilmour was the first person surrendered on a criminal charge by the United States, under the Ashburton Treaty.—Her appearance is attractive, her bearing decorous. She was the daughter of Mr. Cochrane, a substantial farmer of Ayrshire; and her husband was the son of a neighbor in a similar condition of life.—She was about 23 years old at the time of her marriage; her husband about thirty. An attachment had been formed five years before, between Christiana and John Anderson, another neighbor; but the girl was obliged by her parents to marry Gilmour. The Glasgow Saturday Post says, on "unquestionable authority, that though they lived together for six weeks and regularly retired to the same bed-room, Mrs. Gilmour never addressed during the whole time." At the trial it was stated that they lived unhappily together. In a declaration which she had made, Mrs. Gilmour said that she was upbraided by her husband, while he was lying ill, with having broken his heart; to which she replied that he had already broken hers, that he was not her choice, and that she could never feel towards him as a wife should feel towards a husband. Such were the circumstances under which six weeks after their marriage, Gilmour fell ill, with all the symptoms of having been poisoned by arsenic, and died; it was proved that a post mortem examination of his remains detected the presence of arsenic; and that his wife had purchased some.

On the other hand it was made clear that arsenic was habitually used at their farm for the destruction of rats; that Mrs. Gilmour attended her husband sedulously during his illness, made no opposition to calling in medical advice, and, in short, showed no evidences of conscious guilt and no desire for concealment, she herself wished the authorities to bury the body. In a letter which she wrote to Anderson, after Gilmour's death, but before she went to America, she complained that she was sent away, though she did not say by whom; she said that otherwise she would have staid "till all was settled about John Gilmour's death;" and admitted that she had bought arsenic, but to take it herself. In her declaration, she said that she bought it for poisoning rats. These were the principal points of the evidence on both sides. The jury returned a verdict of "Not proven" which was greeted by applause in court.

The Murder Case.

The Phila. U. S. Gazette of the 21st says: A boy about 15 years of age, named Gotlieb Williams Jr., was yesterday taken into custody and brought to the Mayor's office, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on a charge of killing a boy somewhat older than himself, named Peter Doescher, by stabbing him in the back or side with a butcher knife, in the High street market, near Second street.

It appears that Williams was left by his father, Gotlieb Williams, who is a pork butcher, to take charge of his stall. During his father's absence, he had a fight with the other boy. Several persons who were eye witnesses to the whole transaction, testified that after they had ceased fighting, some words passed between them; Doescher then struck the prisoner in the face, when the latter ran to a stall, about eight feet distant from where they had been standing, and taking up the knife, rushed upon his assailant, and inflicted the deadly wound.—The deceased was taken into a drug store, on the south side of Market street, where he shortly afterwards died. The prisoner was then brought to the Mayor's office, where a lengthy investigation of the facts of the case took place; after which he was committed for a further hearing this morning at 11 o'clock.

The body of Doescher was conveyed to his place of residence in Third street, near Brown. The Coroner to-day will hold an inquest—having been prevented from doing so yesterday, from the attendance of the witnesses at the hearing at the Mayor's office.

Further Hearing of Gotlieb Williams, Jr.—The Mayor at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, continued the hearing of Gotlieb Williams, Jr., charged with the willful murder of Peter Doescher. Alexander S. Rutherford testified that he saw the beginning of the affray. He says that Williams attempted to take some candy from the table of the deceased, when the deceased resisted, and the fight ensued as related in the paper yesterday. J. F. Hight testified that he thought Williams was going after a knife when he started, and he did not stop him, for fear he would stab him, as they were not friends.—The knife was taken from the stall with blood on it, by George Ross, who gave it to one of the Mayor's officers, and it was taken by him to the Mayor's office. Williams was committed (the Mayor declining to take bail) for further hearing.

The last doubt removed!—ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Feb. 20, 1844.

About two months ago I was seized with a violent Cough, which soon caused raising of blood. I tried various remedies, but none did any good; but, on the contrary, my Cough increased, and it was feared it would result in Consumption. By accident, Dr. Wistar's Family Medicine Guide met my eye, which recommended Balsam of Wild Cherry. I purchased a bottle, used it, and in one week ceased raising blood—my Cough entirely disappeared, and my health was completely restored, enabling me to attend to my business as usual.

JAMES W. WOODRUFF.

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with Mr. J. Woodruff, and can assure all who do not know him that his statement is entitled to full credit. Where he is known his word needs not our endorsement.

APOLLIS M. ELMER, J. P., for the county of Essex, N. J.

ELIAS WINAN, J. P. for the town of Elizabethtown, N. J.

For sale by Thomas Reed, Huntingdon and James Orr, Holidaysburg.

Temperance Meeting.

The Washingtonian Temperance Society will meet at the Old Court House, as usual, on Saturday evening next.

A Lecture will be delivered by J. H. ORRISON, Subject—Revolutions.

G. ARMITAGE MILLER, Sec. February 28, 1844.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. JACOB SNYDER to Miss MARGARET SCHRIENER, all of this borough.

We "Printers" are the luckiest fellows in all this region—as weddings are as plenty as black-birds in Harvest—and we are not forgotten, as we on almost every occasion receive an abundant share of delicious cake. The above HAPPY PAIR have the sincere thanks of all hands in the office, for the share we received from them. "May their habitation ever be as a bower of roses, where gentle doves nestle, and where the sun-beams play eternally in the dew drops of Heaven. And yet further, may they and their descendants glide happily down the stream of time into the vast ocean of eternity, ripe with years, full of honors, and crowned with the pleasing hopes of a blessed immortality."

We further say with another:—"As Hymen has join'd them for better for worse May peace, plenty and happiness be their worst curse.—May they live and enjoy the sweet comforts of life, Be he a kind husband and she a fond wife."

PRINTERS DEVIL.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL MOSSER to Miss RUTH TULLY, both of Huntingdon county.

On the same day by the same, Mr. JOHN H. HIGHT to Miss MARY CODER, both of Huntingdon county.

On the 12th inst., in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Thomas H. Quinn, Maj. WM. WILLIAMS, of Holidaysburg, to Miss JEANNETTE J. QUINAN of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. A. K. Bell, Mr. ANDREW MORGAN, of Woodbury township, to Miss MARY ANNE RHULE, of Frankstown township.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 18th inst., LOAY ANNE, infant daughter of David and Mary Cole, of Duncansville, aged 1 year and 25 days.

On Wednesday, the 21st inst., in Barree township, Huntingdon county, after a lingering illness of six months, NANCY HENRY, aged 45 years, 8 months and 16 days.

FOR SALE.

One Mule and three horse teams, with or without harness; wagons &c. now at Mill Creek Furnace. Apply to the subscriber in the vicinity of Huntingdon.

JNO. M'CAHAN.

Feb. 28, 1844.

GEORGE TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court, Stating Administration accounts, Scrivening, &c.—Office in Hill street, 3 doors East of T. Read's Drug Store.

Feb. 23, 1844.

Strays.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Barree township, in July last, three steers, one red and the other two brindles, with a piece of their right ears cut off, supposed to be three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

REUBEN DUFF.

Feb. 28, 1844.

Cheap Cheap Hardware.

Country merchants who wish to buy Hardware cheap, will please recollect Beechler's Hardware Establishment, No 195 Market street, 2 doors below 5th street, North side, next door to Samuel Hood & Co. where they offer for sale Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, and Scythes, with a general assortment of Hard ware, cheap for cash or approved city acceptance.

N. B. Look out for the red lettered Mill Saw.

MARTIN BUEHLER & BROTHER, No. 195, Market st., Philadelphia. Feb. 28, 1844.—2mo.

Music and Engravings.

Large quantity of the latest fashionable and popular music, consisting of WALTZES, MARCHES, COTTILLIONS, QUADRILLES, SONGS, BALLADS, and some of the latest Ethiopian Melodies, arranged for the Piano Forte, and other instruments.

Also, a lot of splendid Engravings, just received and will be sold cheap for CASH, by the subscriber at D. Baoy's Jewelry Establishment, in Huntingdon, Pa. Feb. 28, 1844. H. K. NEFF.

Real Estate for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, that valuable farm, whereon he now resides, in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, containing 133 ACRES, of first rate limestone land, with about 100 acres cleared, about 30 of which is Meadow—all in a good state of cultivation, with a good selection of fruit trees, such as Apple, Peach, Pear, and Plumb of different kinds, and seldom fails in bearing. The above is well improved—thereon erected a good

TAVERNY NOTICES.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Huntingdon.

The petition of Joseph Forrest respectfully sheweth, that he has rented the public house at the Warm Springs, Henderson tp., where he is desirous of keeping an Inn—that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. He therefore prays your honors to grant him a license for that purpose, and he will pray, &c.

JOSEPH FORREST.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of Henderson, do certify that the tavern above mentioned and proposed to be kept by Joseph Forrest, is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers—and that the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

A. H. Brown, John Decker, Sr., Alexander Port, James Hight, B. Elliot Miller, Elisha Shoemaker, W. B. White, Samuel Shoemaker, John Hight, Jacob Miller, Wm. Drennen, John Miller, Sr., Thos Hamlin.

Feb. 28, 1844.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Huntingdon.

The petition of Alexander Carmon respectfully represents, that he is furnished with every necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and for keeping a house of public entertainment at his old stand in the borough of Huntingdon, and is desirous of having a continuation of his tavern license for the ensuing year. He therefore prays your honors to grant him a license to keep an inn or tavern, and he will pray, &c.

ALEXR CARMON.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Huntingdon, do certify that we are well acquainted with Alexander Carmon, the above and foregoing petitioner, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance; that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern as applied for by him and proposed to be kept is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

W. S. Hildebrand, Wm. Steel, Frederick Krell, C. Coust, Martin Grafius, David Colostock, Robert Stitt, Gen. A. Steel, William Couch, Sam'l Steel, Benj'm Armitage, Eliezer Cox, Feb. 28, 1844.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the first rate tract of land, situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, containing 120 ACRES, 89 Perches, and allowance—between 50 and 60 acres cleared—15 or 20 acres, good meadow land, and 20 acres in clover—the remainder well timbered, and would make good farm land if cleared. With a good two story log

Dwelling House, LOG BARN, and two never failing springs of water near the door. Also a good bearing

Apple Orchard

thereon, with other good advantages. If the above property be not disposed of at private sale before the 22d day of March, it will be offered at public sale, on that day. An indisputable title will be given.

MARK WACHOB. February 28, 1844.—ts.

Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that I have left my books and accounts in the hands of Geo. B. Young Esq., of Alexandria, for collection. Early attention will save costs.

E. W. WIKE. Feb. 21, 1844.—pl.

Estate of Alexander M'Alister, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

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 MARY B. M'ALISTER, Adm'x. Feb. 21, 1844.

Second Philadelphia semi-annual Sale of Boots & Shoes—Feb. 1844

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb