THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, March 20, '44.

☞ *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 Covention.)

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH MARKLE,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SIMEON GUILFORD,

OF LEBANON COUNTY.

Senatorial Electors.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, Chester.

Representative Electors.

1st District	Joseph C. Clarkson, of Philadelphia.
2d	John P. Wetherill, do
3d	John D. Ninesteel, do
4th	John S. Litteil, Germantown.
5th	Elleazer T. M'Dowell, of Bucks co.
6th	Benj. Frick, of Montgomery.
7th	Isaac W. Vanleer, of Chester.
8th	William Hiester, of Lancaster.
9th	John S. Hiester, of Berks.
10th	John Killinger, of Lebanon.
11th	Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton.
12th	Jonathan J. Slocum, of Luzerne.
13th	Henry Drinker, of Susquehanna.
14th	James Pollock, of Northumberland.
15th	Frederick Watts, of Cumberland.
16th	Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams.
17th	James Mathers, of Juniata.
18th	Andrew J. Ogle, of Somerset.
19th	Daniel Washabaugh, of Bedford.
20th	John L. Gow, of Washington.
21st	Andrew W. Loomis, of Allegheny.
22d	James M. Power, of Mercer.
23d	William A. Irvin, of Warren.
24th	Benjamin Hartshorn, of Clearfield.

Democratic Whig State Committee of Pennsylvania.

Hon. JOHN REED, Carlisle.
JAMES HANNA, Philadelphia city.
W. M'MAHON, do.
JOHN S. RICHARDS, Reading.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Lancaster.
THOS. G. M'CULLOH, Chambersburg.
U. V. PENNIPACKER, Chester co.
R. S. CASSATT, Allegheny.
WILLIAM STEWART, Mercer.
JOHN BLANCHARD, Bellefonte.
THOS. STRUTHERS, Warren.
THOS. H. SILL, Erie.
ROBERT SMITH, Gettysburg.
HENRY PEFFER, Harrisburg.
HENRY W. SNYDER, Union county.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. E. Joy Morris, A. Stewart and James Irvin for valuable Congressional documents.

Also to Hon. Geo. Mullin, of the State Senate, and Messrs. Blair and M'Williams, of the House for numerous important Legislative documents.

☞ The greater portion of our paper is at present taken up with advertisements; but our readers lose nothing on that account, as there is very little news to be served up now. In a week or two we shall get through the crowd of advertisements, when we will again pursue the even tenor of our way, and furnish a greater variety of matter. Several new advertisements are placed on the first page of to-day's paper.

Families of the Sufferers.

The five distinguished sufferers by the explosion on board the Princeton have all left families to mourn their melancholy departure.

Mr. Upshur, aged about 55, has left a wife 35 years of age, and a daughter in ill health, aged 16.

Mr. Gilmer, a wife and eight children—the eldest but 15.

Com. Kennon has left a young wife, and children by his first wife.

Mr. Maxey has also left a wife and children, and Col. Gardiner two daughters who have been the belles of the city.

The Special Election to fill the vacancy in the late Mr. Frick's Congressionol Dirtrict, is appointed for the 15th of April.

☞ A memorial signed by six thousand and ten ladies of Cincinnati, has been presented to the Councils of that city, praying for the suppression of the tippling houses which abound within its limits.

☞ A member of Congress was to be elected on Friday last in Allegheny, in the place of Judge Wilkins. The candidates were Messrs Gazzam, (Locofoco,) Darrah, (Whig,) and Craig, (Abolitionist.)

☞ A London editor tells of "a hen belonging to a stone mason that *lays bricks*!"

General Joseph Markle, the Whig and Antimasonic Candidate for Governor.

All our readers, and the voters in the Commonwealth generally, have already heard that the Convention of our friends, convened at Harrisburg on the 4th of March inst., selected Gen. Joseph Markle, of Westmoreland county, as our candidate for Governor.

Although this result was reached only after a prolonged balloting and by a small majority of the Delegates, we are glad to learn that it has been cordially concurred in not only by the unanimous sanction of the Convention, but by the Whig press and People so far as their voices have yet been expressed. The nominee possesses unsullied integrity, proved patriotism and a courage that has been tested by the actual ordeal of battle and of conflict. A brief reference to his life and services may not be inappropriate.

Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, the Whig candidate for Governor, was born in Berks county—his family comprising a part of the German yeomanry of that section of the State, and many of its members still residing there and enjoying the respect of their neighbors. Joseph Markle must have removed to Westmoreland at an early age, and he there engaged in the honest labors of a Farmer, which he still prosecutes with untiring industry. The commencement of the last War with England found him busily employed in his agricultural toils, to which was superadded the management of an extensive Paper Mill and Merchant Grist Mill. The disgraceful surrender of Hull at Detroit having left the entire North-western Frontier open to the incursions of the British and their savage allies, murder and rapine became rife among the thinly settled outposts. Gen. Harrison was then called to take command of the American forces, not then raised, and to repel the enemy. His celebrated appeal for Volunteers was issued, and reached Gen. Markle in the midst of his private occupations and surrounded by a family of helpless children.—He at once responded to the call, and marched in command of a troop of mounted Volunteers to join Gen. Harrison at his Head-Quarters in Ohio.—On reaching Pittsburg he encountered unexpected difficulties: neither munitions of war nor other supplies for his men could be procured. To await the slow action of the Government was to permit the massacre of his fellow citizens to continue.—Capt. Markle did not hesitate; ☞ *he went to the Bank and OFFERED TO MORTGAGE HIS FARM AND PROPERTY in Westmoreland for Three Thousand Dollars*, to be applied to the purchase of articles imperatively required by his men, and to enable them to proceed to the scene of action. He was refused; but not discouraged, he returned home—PLEDGED HIS PROPERTY IN ORDER TO RAISE THE NECESSARY FUNDS, and rejoining his Troop at Pittsburg, EQUIPPED THEM and marched off to his post. No one can dispute the disinterestedness and love of country which led to an act like this. In the days of antiquity such a proceeding would have secured to its author the highest honors of the Republic. It is said to have crippled Gen. Markle's resources for many years, 'ere he could discharge this debt which his patriotism led him to incur.

During his term of military service Gen. Markle was engaged in some of the severest actions of the War, and underwent all the deprivations to which a soldier in an unsettled wilderness is subject. The battle of Mississinewa, in which he particularly distinguished himself, was the first successful effort of our arms on the frontier.

"The expedition was undertaken in the depth of winter, and the battle took place one hundred and twenty miles from the head-quarters of the army, and one hundred miles beyond the limits of the white settlements. The troops took with them only five days' rations, and were absent eighteen days. The provisions were exhausted on the morning of the battle, six days after the departure, and twelve before the return of the expedition. The troops were without tents, and there were about five inches of snow on the ground, and the principal subsistence was spice wood tea. "I have seen," says one of the troops, describing the expedition, "General MARKLE, often mustering his men, and regaling himself at the same time with a tin-cup full of smoking spice-wood tea." The Pittsburg Mercury of Dec. 18, 1812, contained the following letter from Capt. Alexander of the Greensburg Volunteers. It is dated,

Muncy Town, Dec. 18, 1812.

"We arrived here yesterday morning,—attacked and took this town. This morning we were attacked before day—had hard fighting—and were victorious. Capt. MARKLE HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF. *His company has suffered—Waltz is killed and two or three others. About thirteen of his men wounded*—some severely.—Capt. Butler's men fought bravely. Their fire was destructive. So of Capt. Hopkins, and of every other that fought. Capt. Butler had one man killed, and four wounded. My men had little share in the fight owing to our station; but they will fight. We have thirty seven prisoners. I think the enemy suffered greatly. *Behind almost every tree blood is seen.* I think they have lost at least fifty or sixty. We will march on our return this morning. We have no forage for our horses, and are scarce of provisions. I think we will be able to make our way."

At the sortie from Fort Meigs under Gen. Harrison, great praise was awarded to Markle and his troop for their bravery. After leaving the army Gen. Markle resumed his peaceful pursuits, in which he has continued until the present time, happy in the calm, retired vale of life and respected by all who know him. Against his wishes he was run in a strong Locofoco District for Congress in 1838; in 1839 he was a member of the Whig National Convention and assisted to put his old Commander, Gen. Harrison, in nomination as a candidate for President, and he was also chosen and served as a member of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania which in 1840 cast the vote of this State for that venerated and lamented patriot. Gen. Markle is now presented to the people by no agency of his own, but by the action of his political friends as a person worthy to occupy the Executive Chair of this Commonwealth; and they plead in his favor his services, his honesty and the high testimony which is borne to his capacity and virtues by those who know him best.

That he is destined to be elected we have no doubt. Besides his own merit, the fact that his opponent, Mr. Muhlenberg, can never receive the support of a very large proportion of his own political friends operates strongly in his favor. The contrast between them is well drawn in the following extract made by the Harrisburg Intelligencer from a speech delivered at a public meeting in that Borough after the nominations had been made—

"Ths people of Pennsylvania have now placed before them for the Chief Magistracy, *two old warriors—Gen. Markle* and *Gen. Muhlenberg*. The former entered the army at the call of his country and fought the *Indians*—the latter betook himself to the Church to wage a war against the *Devil*.—The great difference between them is this—General Markle overcame the Indians, and retired quietly to his farm: *General* Muhlenberg suffered himself to be overcome by his adversary, *the Devil*, with the tempting pomps of this wicked world."

And we might add that *General* Muhlenberg—ever since he was thus "overcome" by his Satanic Majesty—has been fighting *for his old "adversary"* in the ranks of Locofocoism.

We repeat that the Whigs are united in the support of Gen. Markle. Although the ballottings in Convention were numerous, there was no ill-feeling; and when the nomination was made, it was unanimously and cordially affirmed. On Wednesday evening the 6th inst., after the Convention adjourned, a Whig meeting of ratification was held at Sanders' Hotel in Harrisburg, at which among other addresses was one by the Hon. James Irvin, the favorite of the minority of the Convention, who had reached town that day after attending to their place of sepulture the remains of his deceased colleague, Gen. Frick. We copy a sketch of those remarks of Gen. Irvin, which are characteristic of his manly disposition and express the pervading feeling of the Whig party:

"At the close of Mr. Gibbons' speech General Irvin was introduced, and received from the Assembly an enthusiastic welcome. The General stated that he had been called from his post at Washington, to perform the melancholy duty of accompanying the body of his late colleague, Gen. Frick, to his family in Northumberland; that it would have been more in consonance with his own feelings, had he declined attending the meeting, but having been placed in nomination before the Whig Convention as a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and that Convention having preferred another gentleman to himself, he felt it a duty he owed to his friends and to the Whig Party, to avail himself of the first public opportunity to second the nomination that had been made and declare his determination to sustain it, and use every exertion to secure the election of General Joseph Markle. He called upon his friends and upon every Whig in the Commonwealth to do likewise. Their candidate was an honest and a good man—who had bravely served his country in the field, and was now beloved and honored for his virtues and his past services by all who knew him. Let the people gather to his support—they could elect him triumphantly; and that triumph would insure another still more glorious—the triumph of Henry Clay in the State of Pennsylvania. The General returned his cordial thanks to the friends who had given him their votes in the Convention and assured them that it was no mortification to him to have been defeated in that body by such a man as Joseph Markle. The meeting responded to the patriotic sentiments of General Irvin with three hearty cheers."

The people in some sections of this county are already moving for General Harrison's **"Fighting Captain."** Several meetings have been held. The "Coons" are wide awake, and "grinning" the *Muhlies* quite out of countenance.—Poor cripples! they know they might as well *give it up*.

At the April Court we must have a "Coon gathering"—a real demonstration, after the fashion of 1840.

"That same old Coon we saw before
We'll see again in '44."

Where's the County Committee? Let a call be published next week for a meeting, and clear the Court House and a good piece around the outside.

The Game of Detraction Commenced. Meting out to Locofocoism by their own Measure!

The loco press has already commenced its course of misrepresentation concerning Gen. Markle the Whig nominee for Governor. The Harrisburg Union leads off as follows:

In the fall of 1838 this same Gen. Markle was the whig nominee for Congress in the county of Westmoreland, and was beaten by A. G. Merchand, Esq., only the trifle of two thousand five hundred and twenty-five votes! and Mr. Markle was not only the lowest candidate on the whig ticket, but actually run nearly 200 votes behind even Mr. Ritner. We append the vote polled for Governor and Congress at the election, in order that the people of Pennsylvania may have an opportunity of estimating the standing and character of the federal nominee among those "*who know him*."

Governor.		
David R. Porter received	4,561	votes.
Joseph Ritner, "	2,315	"
Dem. majority on Governor,	2,246	"
Congress.		
A. G. Merchand, received	4,656	votes.
Joseph Markle,	2,131	"
Dem. majority on Congress,	2,525!	"

The reason why Mr. Markle made so poor a race in his own county was, the universal impression of his total unfitness to occupy a seat in Congress, and hence he run nearly 200 votes *behind* the rest of his ticket. We hazard nothing in the prediction that he will be beaten much worse in old Westmoreland for Governor than he was in 1838 for Congress, and in the State he will be defeated by twenty-five thousand."

The Union knows well enough that the reasons why Gen. Markle ran behind his ticket, were neither his unpopularity nor unfitness; that the true causes were the utter impossibility of electing a Whig member of Congress in the old Westmoreland District and the fact that he was taken up informally, shortly before the election, no conferees having been appointed by the different counties composing the District to nominate a candidate.

It seems however a strange argument for the Union to adduce, to prove a person unfit for office, that he ran behind his ticket, or had before been defeated, when it has the names of Van Buren, Johnson and Muhlenberg at its mast head—all defeated candidates—all the most decidedly unpopular of their party! If such arguments prove incompetency, how is it with Van Buren, who was entirely repudiated in 1832 by the locofocos of our State and stricken off the Vice Presidential ticket? Why was it he made so "poor a race" in 1836, when a majority of over 50,000, dwindled down to a few inglorious thousands! Why was it that he was defeated in 1840? If to run behind a ticket argues unfitness, why nominate Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, when the people of the nation actually refused to put him there? If "actually to run behind even Mr. Ritner," justifies a prediction of defeat, as the Union would fain make us believe, may not the Whigs go into the gubernatorial contest rejoicingly, when they reflect that in 1835 the present locofoco candidate for governor, then as now the caucus nominee of the party, was far, far behind Mr. Ritner.

The fact is, the character of Gen. Markle is so pure and spotless, so far above the reach of any shaft of political malignity, so opposite to the locos, that we must not be surprised to find their ingenuity taxed most ludicrously, for the material of that offensive war which they will strive to carry on.—Gen. Markle is a plain, honest German farmer, who has never left his plough, except when Cincinnatus-like, his country called him to repel an enemy from our borders. These facts in his history may prove distasteful to our political opponents, and especially to Van Buren, Buchanan, Wilkins and others who opposed the last war, while General (then Captain) Markle was at the head of his troop of cavalry, by the side of that old hero, known to locofocoism as the "petticoat General" and "old granny Harrison," defending our frontier from savage incursions. If Markle's commander, the victor of Tippecanoe and the Thames, could not escape the malignant attacks of the anti-war federalists, it is hardly to be expected that his humble sabaltern, should be more fortunate! The Whigs, however, have selected General Markle, for his unbending integrity; his well tried firmness and honesty; his entire disconnexion from all political cliques; his love of country, and his knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people;—these requisites he possesses in an eminent degree, and he is therefore assailed by the locofoco press.

We ask an honest investigation of his character and a canvass of his claims. If he is not the man for the emergency; if the people think it would be better to elevate Mr. Muhlenberg, a political hack, to the Governor's chair, we shall regret their delusion, but bow in submission to the will of the majority. But we cannot for a moment believe that Gen. Markle is not "the most proper man" to redeem our State and bring back its golden times of honest prosperity. The struggle we know will be a tremendous one—it will be the dying effort of the spoilers to retain their hold on the treasury—the last gasp of expiring tyranny, which has ridden roughshod over our State, and made our citizens the serfs of a political aristotracy, rather than the free sons of a free soil! The spirit is up! the word has gone forth—their doom is written!—*Forum.*

"Blair County."

Among the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on the 12th inst., we find the following.

The bill erecting a new county out of parts of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, to be called Blair, came up on second reading.

Mr. Macmanus moved the *indefinite* postponement of the bill.

Mr. M'Williams went into a lengthy detail of the reasons why this bill should pass, and urged with force his reasons in reply to the arguments used against its passage.

Mr. Brady opposed with zeal and warmth the passage of the bill—alleging that the only reason why the act was urged, was that Hollidaysburg might be made a county town,

Mr. Blair followed in opposition to the bill on the motion to postpone, and described the manner in which the petitions were got up—they were generally from irresponsible persons, not property holders, and not interested in the welfare of the county.

On the question of indefinite postponement the yeas and nays were called and were Yeas 39, Nays 47.

The previous question was called and sustained, and on the question 'shall the main question be now put,' it was determined in the affirmative.

The question on the amendment, striking out the two townships in Bedford county, being put, the yeas and nays were called, and were as follows, Yeas 41, Nays 48.

The question recurring on the first section of the bill, the yeas and nays were called and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderegg, Bachman, Bennet, Boal, Brackenridge, Brush, Coleman, Connor, Cook, Cummins, (Butler) Cummins, (Mifflin) Dickey, Dunlap, Elliott, Evans, Farrelly, Gould, Herman, Hill, Hinchman, Kerr, Knox, Laning, Lawrence, Long, M'Caslin, M'Fadden, M'Williams, O'Bryan, Picking, Porter, Roumfort, Sankey, Shindel, Sturgeon, Tustin, Whattaker, Wilson, Snowden, Speaker—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambrose, Bailey, Bishop, Blair, Brady, Bright, Butler, Carpenter, Cooper, Cumming, (Fayette) Deal, Dotts, Eckels, Edson, Hall, Hammer, Heck, Herr, Hineline, Jordan, Kauffman, Kugler, Macmanus, Metzgar, Moore, Morgan, Musser, M'Ewen, M'Kinley, Nicholson, Parke, Potteiger, Shattuck, Shaw, Smith, (Berks) Smith, (Lancaster) Smith, (Monroe) Smith, (Phil'a. co.) Straub, Strauss, Toland, Trego, Urban, Weber, Whitman—45.

So the bill was negatived.

☞ A bill defeated on second reading, by a vote on the first section, certainly meets very decided disapprobation. Many of those who voted in the affirmative did so, no doubt, to compliment Mr. M'Williams, and would not vote for it on final reading.

☞ A letter from Washington states that the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court now in Session, (Judge Dunlap, presiding,) have found a true bill against John B. Weller, Member of Congress from the State of Ohio, for his assault upon Mr. Shriver, of Baltimore.

The Grand Jury have also found a bill against Julian May, the surviving principal in the duel between himself and Mr. Cochrane. The seconds, Pooler and Ashe, are also indicted.

The Free Trade Paper.—The "Republic" of New York was started by Duff Green, the Herald says, for H. Wyckoff. It is now published by the latter, and edited by one John Ryan, an English gentleman, assisted by one or two other Englishmen. Gen. Green has brought an action for damages against Mr. Wyckoff for a breach of contract." [*Phila. Times.*

This said "Free Trade Paper" edited by *Englishmen*, is the warm advocate of the new Anti-Tariff Bill, introduced into Congress, by the Locofocos, and now pending. "Signs show," &c.

☞ A foreign paper states that a buck with a cigar in his mouth entered Van Amburg's menagerie, when the proprietor politely requested the visiter to take the weed from his mouth, least he should teach the other monkeys "bad habits."

☞ The appointment of John C. Calhoun as Secretary of State, is received generally by the press and the people, without dissent or disapprobation.

☞ Extract from a letter from a Member of Parliament, dated

Pittsburg, Canada, May 27, 1843.

My Dear Sir:—When in New York, last winter, I was afflicted, as I had been for more than ten years, with a distressing Asthma; I purchased two bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had finished one bottle I felt much better. By the time I had taken the second bottle I was quite well, and have not since been troubled in the least.

My disease was formerly so bad that I could not attend to my duties in the House; but now, thank God, I am able to see to my business regularly, and I hope, next session, to attend to my parliamentary duties. I am sir,

Your ob't servant,
H. GOUGE, Mem. of Prov. Parliament.

For sale by *Thomas Read*, Huntingdon and *James Orr*, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. HAMPSON, of Mill Creek, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Capt. E. Milliken of Franstown township.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. K. Bell, Mr. MATTHIAS POWELL, of Allegheny township, to Miss MARY KELLERMAN, of Gaysport.

On Tuesday the 5th inst., by the Rev. Robert M'Cachren, Mr. S. W. SHARP to Miss ELIZA A. M'KEEHAN, all of Cumberland county.

On the same day, by the Rev. C. P. Cummins, Mr. JOHN G. WILLIAMS to Miss JANE S. WOODS, all of Cumberland county.

DIED,

In Hollidaysburg on the 10th inst., HARRIET, infant daughter of Joseph Reed.

In same place, on the 24th ult., DANIEL, son of H. Clapper, aged 4 years.

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 A. K. Cornyn, Esq Subject—*Human Life.*

G. ARMITAGE MILLER, *Sec.*
Huntingdon, March 20, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

A. G. JAYNE, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Huntingdon for their liberal encouragement extended to him since he has been a resident of the place, and would inform those who may need his services, prior to his leaving for the city, that he would be happy to receive their calls, at Mrs. Clarke's, when he hopes to be able to render full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 20, 1844.

NEW TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hntingdon and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business

in Main street, in the borough of Huntingdon, one door west of the store of Thos. Read & Son, where he is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. He receives regularly the

LATEST FASHIONS;

and is determined to employ none but the best and most experienced workmen.

He will execute all orders in his line in the most workmanlike manner, and on the shortest notice. By strict attention to business and endeavoring to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Country produce will be taken in payment for work.

March 20, 1844.—tf.

ESTATE JOHN GEISSINGER,

Late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

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

WILLIAM GEISSINGER, *Adm'r.*
March 20, 1844.—6t. Walker tp.

6 cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, residing in Huntingdon, on Friday last, a bound black boy, named

FRANK MURRELLS,

aged about 17 years. Any person who will return the above named boy to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

WM. SWOOPE.

March 20, 1844.

ISAAC FISHER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAS removed to Huntingdon, with the intention of making it the place of his future residence, and will attend to such legal business as may be entrusted to him.

Dec. 20, 1843.

Hardware & Cutlery.

MICHAEL V. BAKER,

No. **215** MARKET STREET,
(*between 5th and 6th streets*)

PHILADELPHIA,

TAKES this method to inform the Merchants of this vicinity that he has received by the late arrivals from England a large addition to his former stock, all laid in at the lowest prices for cash, and he now offers the same, as well as a complete assortment of American Hardware at a very small advance for cash or approved credit, and invites purchasers, visiting the city to examine his stock before buying. Among his assortment will be found the following description of goods in all their different varieties.

Knives and Forks	Files	all kinds.
Pocket and Pen Knives	Hinges	do
Scissors and Razors	Locks	do
Mill, Pitt & Cross cut saws	Screws	do
Hand & other Saws	Bolts	do
Shovels and Spades	Augers	do
Scythes and Sickles	Hatchets	do
Trace & Halter chains	Hammers	do
Patent Metal Ware	Gimblets	do
Steel of all kinds	Chisels	do
Shovels and Tongs	Plane Irons	do
Anvils and Vices	Hoes	do
Horse nails	Needles	do
Cutt & Wrought nails	Awls	do
Chopping & *Hand* Axes	Sadirons	do
Hay & Manure Forks	Spoons	do
Straw Knives	Saucepans	do
Frying Pans	Braces & Bitts	do
Fish Hooks all kinds	Candlesticks	do
Waiters do	Steelyards	do

And all other articles in the Hardware Line required for a Retail Store.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1844.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

Cash paid to country Merchants for their Rags in large or small quantities, at the Rag and Paper store of the subscriber, *No. 4 North 5th 2 doors above Market St.*

PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps an assortment of Writing, *Printing and Wrapping* Papers—
Wall and Curtain Papers of
the latest styles: Also
White and Blue
BONNET BOARDS, &c. &c.

Also the standard School Books—Blank Books, Slates, Steel pens, good Ink and Ink Powder, and stationary in general, all of which are carefully selected for the country trade, and are offered at the lowest wholesale prices, by

WM. D. PARRISH,
No. 4 North 5th St. 2 doors above Market St., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1844.—3m.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned auditor appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of a Sheriff sale of the real estate of George W. Pennock will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's Office in Huntingdon on Wednesday the 3d April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend and make known their claims, or otherwise be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JAMES STEEL, Auditor.
March 13, 1844—4t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned auditor, appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff sale of the real estate of James Ennis will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's Office in Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 3rd April next at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend and make known their claims, or otherwise be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

THOMAS FISHER, Auditor.
March 13, 1844—4t

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor, by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to apportion, appropriate, or distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff of said county, arising from the sale of the personal property of James S. Horrell, will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 6th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JACOB MILLER, Auditor.
March 13, 1844—4t

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

Thursday the 11th day of April next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain two story log and weatherboarded house, situate on the northerly side of Hill street in the borough of Huntingdon, together with the appurtenances, late the estate of William Steel, Esq., deceased; and also a vacant lot of ground situate on the northerly side of Washington street, in the said borough, also late the estate of the said deceased.

Terms of sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the delivery of deeds, and the residue in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES ENTREKIN, Jr,
Acting Adm'r of Wm. Steel, Esq., dec. and attorney in fact for the heirs.

March 13, 1844—ts.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SANKEY,

Late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

WILLIAM SANKEY, Ex'r.
March 13, 1844, Henderson tp.

J. SEWELL STEWART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's Jewelry establishment.

February 14, 1843.—tf.

BLANK BONDS—Judgment and common—for sale at this office.