



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."
Huntingdon,
Wednesday morning, March 27, '44.

Y. 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 Huntindon Journal has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in Huntindon 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,
JOSEPH MARKLE,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMON GULFORD,
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. Nissteel, do
4th John S. Little, Germantown.
5th Eliezer T. McDowell, of Bucks co.
6th Benj. Frick, of Montgomery.
7th Isaac W. Vanleer, of Chester.
8th William Heister, of Lancaster.
9th John S. Heister, of Berks.
10th John Killinger, of Lebanon.
11th Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton.
12th Jonathan J. Stocum, of Luzerne.
13th Henry Drinker, of Susquehanna.
14th James Pollock, of Northumberland.
15th Frederick Wyt, of Cumberland.
16th Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams.
17th James Mathers, of Juniata.
18th Andrew J. Ogle, of Somerset.
19th Daniel Washbaugh, 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'HAON, do.
JOHN S. RICHARDS, Reading.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Lancaster.
THOS. G. MCCULLOH, 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 PEPPER, Harrisburg.
HENRY W. SNYDER, Union county.

County Meeting.

The friends of CLAY and MARKLE—the advocates of the present Tariff—the opponents of Free Trade and the other destructive doctrines of the existing State and National Governments, are requested to meet at the Old Court House in the borough of Huntindon, on Tuesday evening the 9th of April (Court week) at the ringing of the bell, to respond to the nomination of Gen. Joseph Markle, the nominee of the 4th of March Whig and Antislavery Convention for Governor, and the other nominations made and business done by that Convention; and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to promote the good cause at the next General and Presidential elections. Come one—come all! By order of the County Committee. THOS. FISHER, Chairman.

ELECTION RETURNS.

DELAWARE—FIRST GUN.
GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!
At an election held on the 19th inst. for President of the United States, on board the packet boat Delaware, (Capt. Morton) the vote stood as follows: For HENRY CLAY, 23
MARTIN VAN BUREN, 13
LEWIS CASS, 1
The ladies on board voted as follows: for Clay 7, for Van Buren 4, making the whole vote thus: For CLAY, 30
VAN BUREN, 17
CASS, 1

Allegheny County Election.

The special election for Congress in Allegheny county, has resulted in a complete triumph for the Whigs. The following is the entire vote: Darrah, (Whig) 4,324
Gazzam, (Looc) 3,542
Craig, (Abolitionist) 634

It is said that the Democracy of Allegheny county, attribute their defeat to the nomination of Muhlenberg.
The Big Gun.—The "Big Gun" which exploded on board the Steamship Princeton was fifteen feet long. She weighed ten tons, her bore was twelve inches, and the ball discharged from it weighed 230 pounds.

Gen. Joseph Markle.

Below we give publicity to a letter from a gentleman residing in Westmoreland county—the home of Gen. Markle—to a friend in this county. The letter was not intended for the "public eye," but as some of our readers will be pleased to learn the opinions entertained of our candidate by his neighbors who "know him," we insert it in our columns.

GREENSBURG, March 15, 1844.
Dear Sir—Your letter under date of the 9th inst., to Mr. James Goodin, of this place, was handed to me this morning, with a request by Mr. G. to reply to it.

It is perhaps hardly necessary at this time, to state the facts distinctly to which you refer, in the military character of Gen. Markle, as they will be fully set forth in the address of the Committee appointed for that purpose, which is advertised to meet here on the Wednesday the 20th inst. It may be well enough, however, to say, that the General, (then Captain) Markle, did offer to mortgage his property to raise the funds indispensable to carry his company into active service; and being refused, he procured endorsers on his own note, which was thrown into Bank and discounted, and the proceeds distributed amongst his men.

Three hundred dollars of the money advanced by the Quarter Master to purchase forage, hire baggage wagon and pay other incidental expenses on their toilsome march through the almost unbroken wilderness of Ohio, was saved by the prudent management of Gen. Markle; and although by the terms of the contract with the Quarter Master he had a right to retain it as his own, yet in that spirit of honesty and self-denial, which has always been a distinguishing trait in his character, he divided it amongst his men!

He was foremost in the march to the Mississippi town, and in the front and heat of the bloody battle fought upon the banks of the river of that name. Many of his brave men were killed and wounded; and it is confidently believed, that his own life was saved by his mounting a bay horse, (the first one he came across after the attack,) and leaving his own, (a gray one) for the use of the Quarter Master, whose duty did not require him to participate in the battle. After the repulsion of the assailants, he pursued, in company with one or two of his men, a couple of Indians, one of which he and his companion shot and cut down with their swords. They pursued the other Indian nearly three miles, but he finally escaped.

It is well known, for it is part of the history of the country, that Gen. Markle distinguished himself at Fort Meigs, as well as in every other situation in which he was placed during the late war; but I agree with you in the opinion, that all this will not shield him from the charge of cowardice and imbecility, so unanimously made against his bosom friend and companion in arms, the lamented Harrison. History itself will be again, as it was then, perverted by the reckless and desperate set of politicians who support Mr. Van Buren; and the fair fame of the purest patriots and best men of the country must fall a sacrifice before the juggernaut of party.

In private life, no man in this community sustains a more unblemished reputation. All parties concede to him the meed of great private worth—and his immediate neighbors, many of whom are opposed to him in politics, will give him their votes, because they know he is worthy.

We make no calculations of majorities—a species of gull-trap to catch the timid and wavering—we ask no one to vote for him because he will be on the strong side at the fall election—but we ask the friends of the brave here and elsewhere; the friends of our Institutions which were so relentlessly assailed in 1840, to stand by them once more. We call upon the friends of free government to come once more to the rescue, and the Sentinel upon the Watch tower of the citadel of our Liberties will cry aloud "all's well!"

Gen. Markle has naturally an iron constitution, which has been well preserved by his temperate habits of life. He reads much, is conversant with all that is passing around us; converses fluently upon most subjects, and is in every respect well qualified to be the Governor of Pennsylvania. But more of this hereafter.

I will send you a copy of the address of our Committee. Excuse this hasty scrawl and believe me, sir, Your obedient servant,

Sub-Treasury and No Distribution.

A bill repealing the act of 1842 to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the several States, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, by Mr. DROXGEOLE, and hurried through its several readings, and FINALLY PASSED. The Washington Standard has the following remarks upon the subject: "This could only be accomplished, as it was accomplished, under constant and repeated application of the previous question, which was applied in every instance save one, the moment that it was in order, and thus all debate upon it (save one speech by Mr. STEWART, which he was enabled to make by catching the majority for a single instant off their guard) was cut off, and the minority compelled to sit in silence, bound down and gagged by the P. Q., and see their rights outraged." "Such an application of the GAG was never before witnessed in any deliberative body in any civilized or savage nation. Certainly a greater outrage upon the privilege of debate, and upon the rights of the minority, was never before committed in this country. The action of the majority was tyrannical, arbitrary, insulting, unheard of, and disgraceful. Every member of that majority showed that they were prepared for it, drilled to it, and knew the parts they were to play in the game, not excepting the Speaker who played his part to a charm."

The committee have also reported a bill for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys—in other words—"THE SUB-TREASURY BILL." A motion to lay it on the table was lost by a vote of 100 yeas to 82 yeas. What will the locofocos be at next!

The New York Tribune says—"We believe we violate no rule of propriety in repeating the current report that President Tyler is about to marry the elder Miss Gardiner, daughter of David Gardiner, Esq., who was killed in the great calamity on board the Princeton."

For the "Journal."

Mr. EDITOR:— I have just been looking over your paper and have seen something, wonderful at this enlightened age. Nothing less than seen petitions to the "Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to permit the sale of that which breaks the Peace, leads to assault and battery, riots and blackest crimes,—to permit seven men to sell that which not only itself murders its victims directly, but excites them also to bloody deeds of human butcheries, and thus crowds the trial list and makes employment for those same Courts of Peace. Do you not think the Judges of the Peace will feel their official dignity insulted by these petitions for permission to break the Peace? Certainly it is very singular to petition peace makers to become peace breakers.

The Bible declares, distinctly and positively, that "drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Then liquor sellers must people Hell! I repeat it, liquor sellers people Hell!!

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Where can you find a person more like the traitor Arnold, than he who belongs to the Temperance Society and yet signs a petition for a liquor license! Must not the foul word traitor be stamped in black characters upon the heart of such a man! Most certainly. And can there be the least spark of Patriotism in the breast of that man who assists in overturning his country with a foe more deadly, more desolating than millions of armed soldiers! If there can, then we may almost suppose there has been once such a spark in the breast of that man who signs a petition for liquor license. But can such an individual be a Philanthropist? Can he even be a man? Oh ye pillars who support and bear along upon your shoulders those persons who deal out death and destruction, when will ye pause and ponder! Where is your Christianity! Where is your Patriotism! Where is your Philanthropy! Where, your manhood! "By their fruits ye shall know them." Blood for Blood!

From the "Register."

MR. JONES—In looking over the columns of the first Pennsylvania Argus, the organ of the Democratic party, edited at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, since the nomination of Gen. Joseph Markle for Governor, we find the following announcement: "The Whigs at their late State Convention nominated Gen. Markle of this county, as their candidate for Governor." He was chosen upon the 22d ballot, when the vote stood for Markle 69, Irvin 64."

In this plain announcement of Gen. Markle for Governor, we have strong and unequivocal proof of an important fact, that let other party presses denounce Gen. Markle as a coward, destitute of good sense, unfit to preside over the affairs of the State, an obscure man, scarcely known beyond the limits of the township in which he resides, the Argus, the organ of the Democratic party in Gen. Markle's county, has not forgotten what is due to an esteemed and worthy neighbor of different political sentiments, nor suffered party considerations to do gross injustice to the character of an honest and estimable citizen. Firm the decided as is the Argus in support of the nominee of the Loco Foco party, it disdains to support Henry A. Muhlenberg by vilifying and abusing Gen. Markle; it knows the old warrior and knowing him will not join the hue and cry of incompetency, cowardice and obscurity against Gen. Markle. At home, where Gen. Markle is best known, the press opposed to him by its honorable and dignified course, has given the lie direct to all the charges which have been made against the old warrior.

WESTMORELAND.

U. S. Ship Princeton—Court of Inquiry.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, composed of Captains BOLTON, M'KEVER and AVLICK, appointed to investigate and report upon the circumstances connected with the late disastrous explosion on board the Princeton, have reported. We annex the concluding portion of the Official Report.

"In regard to the mode of loading and firing on every occasion, and emphatically that which was followed by the explosion, it is established by the fullest proof, to the entire satisfaction of the Court, that every care and attention which prudence and professional capacity could dictate was observed. No shadow of censure in this respect can be attached to any officer or any of the crew of the Princeton.

In regard to the conduct and deportment of the Captain and officers of the Princeton on the occasion of the deplorable catastrophe which occurred on the 28th of February last, the Court feels itself bound to express the opinion, that in all respects they were such as were to be expected from gallant and well tried officers, sustaining their own personal character, and that of the service—marked with the most perfect order, subordination and steadiness.

In conclusion, the Court is also decidedly of the opinion that not only was every precaution taken which skill regulated by prudence, and animated by the loftiest motives that could be devised to guard against accident; but that Capt. Stockton, Lieut. Hunt and Mr. King, the gunner, who had attended to and directed all the experiments, and trials of those guns, exhibited only a due confidence in what they had witnessed, in placing themselves on every occasion, and particularly on that of the explosion, almost in contact with the gun, and in a position apparently not only more dangerous than any other, but that which might rationally have been deemed the only perilous situation on board the vessel. The Court having thus completed its business adjourned sine die.

(Signed) W. C. BOLTON, President. RICHARD S. COKE, Judge Advocate.

The New Tariff Bill.

The annexed paragraphs, of the remarks of the National Intelligencer, intimating the possibility that the new Tariff bill may become a law, are calculated to inspire serious apprehensions among all friends of domestic protection. Why should this new scheme be thrust in to displace an existing system which has worked well? Why should the industrial interests of the country be put in danger and doubt just as they are beginning to revive and to gain strength under the beneficial shelter of a wise protective policy? Has not every objection urged against the present Tariff been refuted by actual results? It was said that it would prevent revenue from coming into the Treasury—and behold, there was never a better prospect of an abundant revenue! The protection which it extends to the various pursuits of American labor was declared in 1842 to be unwisely discriminated—to be oppressive to some interests and inadequate for others. But what complaint has been heard concerning all this! The price of cotton has risen and is likely still to rise. The South, then, has no reason to complain. There is no interest of the Northern, Western, or Middle States which has suffered from the operation of this present Tariff. We know of none that has not flourished under it.

At this moment when the whole country is enjoying an earnest of the benefits of a sound protective system, a measure is brought forward to unsettle every thing and to throw our whole Tariff policy again into confusion and uncertainty. And there are grave intimations that this new measure of further experiment upon the interests and fortunes of the people may be adopted. Can it be so! Is there a possibility of such a result! We will venture to believe that the hopes of some and the fears of others have given undue weight to a supposition not founded in the actual tendency of probabilities.—Balt. American.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Tariff Bill.—We have stated to our readers our own opinion of the probable fate of the "Democratic" project introduced into the House of Representatives to overthrow the present protective and productive Tariff. It is difficult for us to believe that any party would, to effect mere party ends—for the sake, that is to say, of aiding the cause of a favorite candidate for the Presidency—destroy a system working so beneficially for both Government and people as the present Tariff of duties on imports. This, we repeat, has been and still is our opinion; but it is due to fairness to say that there are others, possibly quite as well advised as ourselves who entertain a different impression; and last, we might tell our readers into a false security on a matter so important to all of them, we think it proper to state the fact. Amongst those who think differently from ourselves on the subject we perceive is the able and astute Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. After stating the fact that "the bill is, with the single exception of iron, more anti-tariff than even Mr. McDuffies plan," he remarks, in regard to the probability of its passage as follows: "The Southern Democracy—to whom this extorted compliment is yielded as the price of their continued adherence to a candidate they do not like—are not a little confident that the measure can be carried. Not being in the habit of deceiving any body, I am on every unreserved terms with some of them, and have known the progress of their expectations during the preparation of the plan. They are persuaded that they have shaped a very skillful bill, which their Northern allies must support in good faith, so that it will easily pass the House; while there will be a number of Whig votes from the South which must be given it, so that it will get through the Senate also."

Of the same tenor as the letter just quoted is the following from the correspondent of the New York Herald: "WASHINGTON, March 11, 1844. I will again state, and with great caution, that the balance of probabilities is, that the tariff bill reported to the House, will be passed by the Senate. I say it on the authority of the opinions of some of the most judicious Senators. There is no apprehension that Wright and Buchanan will vote against it than some of the Whigs, as for example, Messrs. Mangum, Berrien, Rives and Archer. I cannot, however, easily believe that Mr. Wright would so desperately jeopardize the interests of Mr. Van Buren at the South as to vote against the bill, notwithstanding he (Mr. Buchanan) voted in favor of the tariff of '42. But they voted for it as the only alternative to no revenue—a reason which will not prevent them from voting in favor of a more democratic tariff."

Berk County Bank.—Over Issue of Relief Notes.

The Committee on the Judiciary System, to whom was referred the subject, have investigated the over issue of Relief Notes by the above Bank, and made a report on the 11th instant. The over issue amounts to \$30,000. The report states that it was found impossible to ascertain the exact condition of the Bank, but that it is wholly insolvent. In relation to the over issue of Relief Notes, the Committee exonerates the Governor and the public officers from all participation in the over issue, and throw the blame entirely on the President and Cashier of the Bank—implicating the Cashier in a modified form. The majority of the Committee are not prepared to say that the Commonwealth should redeem the notes over-issued, but suggest that suits be brought against the President and Cashier, who they say, are criminally and civilly liable for the misdemeanor. The report is accompanied by a bill to prevent similar offences, making those guilty of them hereafter liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

EARLY TIMES.—N. P. Willis, in a late letter to the National Intelligencer, says:

"The times are 'easy,' if we can judge by the articles that find plenty of buyers. I heard yesterday that a shop-keeper in Broadway had imported several Ladies' dresses, priced at 1000 dollars each, and had no difficulty in selling them. Mr. Weeks, a large cabinet manufacturer informed me that, of a certain kind of very costly chair he could not keep one unsold! It was certainly a superb article, made of carved rosewood and purple velvet; (for a single chair) one hundred and fifty dollars."

"A writer in the Nashua Telegraph, says:—"I do not blame an Englishman for loving England, but an American who prefers England for labor and American manufacture to American, to that made at his own door and by his own neighbors, is at least an American with English feelings, and should expect honors from England, if he gets them anywhere." And we say so too.

Definition of "Free Trade."

The following extract is from a speech of Mr. CLAY, delivered in the Senate in 1832, in defence of the American System. It very clearly defines free trade, according to the theory of certain politicians:

"When gentlemen have succeeded in their design of an immediate or gradual destruction of the American System, what is their substitute? Free Trade! Free Trade! The call for free trade is as unavailing as the cry of a spoiled child in its nurse's arms for the moon or stars that glitter in the firmament of heaven. It has never existed, it never will exist. Trade implies at least two parties. To be free, it should be fair, equal and reciprocal. But if we throw our ports wide open to the admission of foreign productions, free of all duty, what ports of any foreign nation shall we find open to the free admission of our surplus produce? We may break down all barriers to free trade on our part, but the work will not be complete until foreign powers shall remove theirs. There would be freedom on one side, and restrictions, prohibitions, and exclusions on the other. The bolts, and bars, and the chains of all other nations will remain undisturbed. It is indeed possible that our industry and commerce would accommodate themselves to the unequal and unjust state of things; for such is the flexibility of our nature that it bends itself to all circumstances. The wretched prisoner incarcerated in a jail, after a long time becomes reconciled to his solitude, and regularly notches down the passing days of his confinement. "Gentlemen deceive themselves; it is not free trade that they are recommending to your acceptance. It is, in effect, the British colonial system that we are invited to adopt; and if their policy prevail, it will lead substantially to the re-colonization of these States into the commercial dominion of Great Britain."

SIMON GULFORD AS CANAL COMMISSIONER.

By the following letter, to the Committee appointed at the recent Whig State Convention to notify Mr. Gulford of his nomination as its candidate for Canal Commissioner, it will be seen that he has accepted:

LEBANON, Pa., March 15, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic Whig Convention, as the candidate of that body for the office of Canal Commissioner.

Although it was my desire to decline a nomination, my friends in the Convention having thought proper to nominate me, I feel constrained, by a deep sense of gratitude, to comply with the wish of the Convention. I shall therefore abide the decision of the people, whom I shall endeavor to serve with fidelity, if elected.

Very respectfully, yours, SIMEON GULFORD. To Messrs. Jas. T. Hale, Bela Badger, &c.

The Flanagan Case.

The following proceedings in the Senate, in relation to this case, afford some ground of hope that a decision will soon be had, which will relieve the citizens of Cambria from any further suspense and anxiety upon the subject.

March 13, 1844.

The Senate took up the bill directing the President Judge of the 17th judicial district to hold a special court in Cambria county, to hear the arguments for a new trial in the case of Bernard and Patrick Flanagan convicted of murder; when Mr. Kidder moved to amend so as to require the court to be held on the third Thursday of April next, by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; which was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 4, and as amended the bill passed.

THE \$1,000 BRIDE—COLT'S CASE.—A communication was received from S. J. Willis, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, in reference to a deposit of \$1000 made by his predecessor, and received from the late Sheriff Hart. It was a bribe sent to him, it will be recollected, in an anonymous letter signed W. W. for him not to execute Colt.—As more than a year has elapsed since its reception, the Clerk suggests that some disposal be made of it. Referred to the Finance committee.

[N. Y. Tribune.

The Address.

The Westmoreland Intelligencer of the 22nd inst. says:—"The Address of the Committee appointed to address the people of the Commonwealth, on the subject of Gen. Markle's nomination to the office of Governor, came to hand too late for insertion in this week's paper. It will appear in our next."

"As the Indian formerly roamed over the mountains of Peru, unconscious of the vast wealth that lay hidden beneath its surface; so, till lately, have we strolled through our native forests, ignorant of the fact that they contain ingredients which, in hands skilled by study and experience, form by far the most efficacious remedy for all kinds of Pulmonary and Liver affections known to the world; yet this is true. Wild Cherry bark and Tar have indeed, been used before, but their virtues could not be fully appreciated, because they were not fully extracted. Dr. Wistar has done this—and his extract of Tar is astonishing every body, especially the M. D.'s by its wonderful efficacy in Asthma, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, first stage of Consumption, &c. This Balsam is made from materials which nature has placed in all northern latitudes as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but a name for an effect. Whose cause is God." Let us not neglect her plainest dictates. Always be sure to get the genuine article, as spurious Balsam &c. are afoat. For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. S. H. Read, Mr. FRANCIS CONNER to Miss HANNAH CAMERON, both of Huntingdon county. By the Rev. J. Martin, on Tuesday 19th March, Mr. JOHN READ, to Miss MARY ANN LING-AFELT, all of Frankstown township. At the house of Mr. William Nelson, by the same, on the same day, Mr. JOHN WALKER to Miss CATHARINE HARNISH, daughter of Mr. Tobias Harnish, all of Canoe Valley.

Temperance Meeting.

A Temperance Meeting will be held at the Public School House at Hawn's, on the Raystown Branch, on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, the 28th inst., at early candle light. A general attendance is requested. Two or three addresses will be delivered by members of the Huntingdon Bar. JOHN KER, President.

March 27, 1844.

Temperance Meeting.

The Washington Temperance Society will meet at the Old Court House, as usual, on Saturday evening next. G. ARMITAGE MILLER, Sec. Huntingdon, March 27, 1844.

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 Huntindon, 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 ENTRIKEN, Jr. Acting Adm'r of Wm. Steel, Esq., dec. and attorney in fact for the heirs." March 13, 1844.—ts

Caution to Bidders.

"NO all who may be disposed to bid or purchase the above described lots in the borough of Huntindon, advertised for sale on the 11th of April next, by James Entriken, Jr., acting Adm'r of Wm. Steel, Esq., dec'd., and attorney in fact for the heirs," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undivided half of each of the said lots belongs to the subscriber; and that a purchaser of the above advertised sale, will only acquire title to the one half, as one undivided half only belongs to the heirs of William Steel. SAM'L STEEL. Huntingdon, March 27, 1844.

Estate of Kimber A. Barton, late of (Late of Shirley tp. 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 BENJ. LEAS, Adm'r., de bonis non. March 27, 1844.—pd.

Hardware & Cutlery!

The subscriber having just received (per late arrivals from England) direct from the Manufacturers, a large invoice of Hardware and Cutlery, which makes complete one of the best assorted stocks of

Hardware

to be found in the city of Philadelphia, respectfully invites country Merchants to call and examine for themselves, as it is his fixed determination to sustain the reputation it has acquired of being the cheapest store in the city. Those who buy for CASH in preference to paying 15 or 20 per cent for the sake of 6 months credit will please call before purchasing and get a list of my prices, which will satisfy them better than anything I can say in an advertisement, that a store established on the exclusive

Cash System,

can sell cheaper than who who buy and sell on 6, 9 or 12 months credit. I have just received a large Invoice of Newton Darling, Wilson's, Griffin's, Waldron's Inman's, Carr's and Harper's Hay and Manure Forks, Brads, Saw Irons, American Plane Irons and Saws, Rowland's and Ames' Shovels and Spades, together with a general assortment of Domestic Hardware, which will be sold very cheap for net cash and CASH ONLY. HENRY L. ELDER, Importer, 493 Market St. between 13th and Broad, North side. Philadelphia, March 27, 1844.—3t.

Philadelphia

Package Sales of Boots and Shoes, (Every Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock,) BY G. W. LORD.

CARD.—A combination having been formed by a portion of the Dealers in Boots and Shoes of this city, with the avowed object of suppressing the sale of those goods by auction, it seems proper for the subscriber, (who has held these sales for the past eighteen months) to state that notwithstanding this combination, the sales will not be stopped, but on the contrary, as he will now rely more than ever on the patronage of the country Merchants, the sales will be held every Tuesday morning at the auction store, 208 Market Street, and his arrangements with the Manufacturers, both of this city and all New England, are such as to insure him a constant and full supply of every description of goods.

The mere fact of so great an effort being made to put down these sales, is the best evidence the country Merchants can have, that it is for their interest to sustain them. Philadelphia, March 27, 1844.—6m.

To Housekeepers.

25, 000 Pounds FEATHERS for sale very low, in any quantity to suit purchasers, for CASH, at prices from 10, 15, 25, and 30 cents per lb. Ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.—Curled Hair Mattresses—Moss Do.—and all other kinds to suit any size Bedsteads, always on hand. Curled Hair and New Orleans Moss by the Ball or single pound. Also, Blankets, Marshalls Quilts, Comfortables and Bedsteads of all descriptions. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. FINLEY & CO. S. E. Corner of Second & Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. Phil'a., March 27, 1844.—3m.

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, 1842.—tl.

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