

To Advertisers.

Advertisements must be handed in on Tuesday morning before 9 o'clock to insure their insertion in next morning's paper.

County Committee.

- Huntingdon Boro'. T. H. Cremer, Chairman. Allegheny—Jos. Higgins. Antes—Graham M'Camant. Barce—Robert Cummings. Blair—James A. M'Chahn. Birmingham Borough—James Clarke. Cromwell—Thomas E. Orison. Cass—Maj. John Stever. Dublin—Brice X. Blair. Franklin—James Dysart. Frankstown—Seth R. M'Cune. Gaysport—William M. Lloyd. Henderson—Adam H. Hall. Hopewell—James Entreklin, Jr. Huston—Jacob Hoover. Hollidaysburg borough—Nicholas Hewitt. Morris—John Keller. Porter—Israel Grafius, Esq. Shirley—Benjamin Leas. Snyder—John Kratzer. Springfield—K. L. Green. Tell—David Hackelrod. Todd—Mordcaei Chilcote. Tyrone—James Morrow. Union—Eliel Smith. Walker—Thomas M'Chahn. Warriorsmark—William Hutchison. West—Dr. John M'ulloch. Woodbury—Elias Hoover. Williamsburg borough—John K. Neff.

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. Ninesteele, do. 4th John S. Littlell, Germantown. 5th Eliezer T. M'Dowell, of Bucks co. 6th Benj. Frick, of Montgomery. 7th Isaac W. Vanler, 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 I. Slocum, of Luzerne. 13th Henry Drinker, of Susquehanna. 14th James Pollock, of Northumberland. 15th Frederick Watts, of Cumberland. 16th Daniel M. Snyder, 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 Hartsorn, 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. HAMBERS, Lancaster. THOS. G. M'ULLOCH, Chambersburg. U. V. PENNAPACKER, 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.

The notice of a temperance meeting, in last week's paper, made an impression on the minds of some of our readers that the person who was to deliver a Lecture was E. V. EVERHART, Esq., known as a strenuous advocate of temperance.—This impression is erroneous. A certain ALEXANDER EVERHART, of the Trough Creek nation, is the person who was expected to lecture, and it is his name that is printed in the notice of the meeting.

The following is Mr. H. A. Wise's letter to the Hanover (Va.) Committee appointed to make arrangements for the dinner given by the citizens of that county to Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, June 1840.

GENTLEMEN—I have delayed answering yours of the 19th ult. in order to make arrangements, if possible, to accept its kind invitation to attend the dinner in honor of Mr. Clay, by the citizens of his native county, at Taylorsville, on the 27th ult. I need not tell you what I think of that man, Henry Clay, of Hanover. He has done for his country what friends and fortunes can do for no man, and what neither friends nor foes can take from him.—"a fame for which he himself has fought and from which no man's censure can detract." And that fame is his reward—Office could not add a cubit to his stature. He has reflected honor on the place of his birth, and a Henry was borne there before him: he has maintained the reputation of Virginia's sons, and Virginia is the mother of "heroes, statesmen and sages." That is enough for any man, and it is enough for you to claim him as your own—you honor yourselves in honoring Henry Clay. None can impeach his disinterestedness now, and I wish that all Virginia, all America, could see him, as you will see him, and hear him, as you will hear him—a teacher, an experienced teacher, of eternal political truths, and a witness of facts for freedom against freedom's foes. Heed him, I beseech you, heed him whilst you may. HENRY A. WISE.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Express. WASHINGTON, April 2, 1844.

Two gentlemen connected with the firm of ANTHONY, EDWARDS & CO., (247 Broadway, N. Y.) are passing the winter here procuring large additions to their "National Miniature Gallery," which by the way is one of the most beautiful adaptations of the "Daguerreotype." And we are constantly reminded of its value by the passing from the stage of life of "Aminet Americans." I advise your readers to neglect no opportunity of visiting this "Gallery." It is open to all. Having seen the best specimens of the art in this country and in Europe, I can bear testimony to the excellence of the productions which have given these gentlemen so distinguished a reputation in New York, in this District, and through the country. They have also in preparation a magnificent engraving of the U. S. Senate in session, which will rival the finest En-

glish works of the same nature. Hitherto the Daguerreotype has been too much confined to those, whose sole object seems to be to make money; and I am happy to find those engaged in it, who are able and determined to give it a true and permanent position among the "Arts," not only as regards their own productions, but in furnishing such information and materials as can alone conduce to the success of others.

The Daguerreotypes of the most distinguished public men in the service of the country, which have been taken by Messrs. A. & E., are one of the first attractions of the Capital. Among them are the Judges of the Supreme Court, the ex-President, members of the Cabinet, and some of the most eminent members of the two Houses of Congress.—We have seen no specimens of this singular and beautiful invention at all equaling the improvements of the two gentlemen whose success we are happy to notice.

Some Calculations.

It is rather early to commence figuring out the chances, but we find in the Wilmington Gazette, (L. F.) a calculation, with remarks, which we copy: "Let us, in the next place, see what his chances are in 1844, against Mr. Van Buren, or any other Democrat nominated by the National Convention. On this table we are willing to venture a little.

Table with columns: For Van Buren, For Clay, and various states with their respective electoral votes.

"For liberality sake, we will give Mr. Clay, the doubtful States, although we consider Georgia as certain for Van Buren as New York, and he will then have but 83 Electoral votes, or 109 less than his opponent.

"Now, in the name of common sense, reason, &c., what earthly chance does the "Great Embodiment" stand for election? To suppose such a thing, is to insult the good sense of the people, by admitting it possible that they can change their opinions upon the most momentous questions, as the chameleon changes its colors."

Now let us look a little at the above. Almost every municipal election in the State of New York, has indicated great changes in favor of the Whigs—enough to lead to a strong belief that she will give thousands of majority for Clay.

Pennsylvania went against Van Buren the last time. She had largely increased her Whig vote. Look to Allegheny District—look to the Thirtieth District. Pennsylvania goes for Clay and the Tariff.

Virginia has not yet expressed herself; but with the exception of the case of Mr. Tyler, she has usually gone for her native sons.

Ohio is sure for Clay by 15,000 majority. Missouri is full of promises. We venture not to calculate on her yet, and we say nothing about Illinois, as our information is not recent.

Arkansas and New Hampshire we give up. Alabama says she will go for Mr. Clay—doubtful.—South Carolina is likely rather to throw away her vote, than give it for Mr. Van Buren.

Mississippi is for Clay—so is Louisiana—so is Indiana, New Jersey, and Maine. DELAWARE for Van Buren!! Whew! Why the Locos would not send delegates to the Baltimore Convention.—The pure Locos in that State are for Cass. There is not a breeches pocket full of Van Buren men, from Nanman's creek to Cape Henlopen.

So much for what are called sure Van Buren States.

THE DOUBTFUL, as the Wilmington Gazette says, may well be given to Mr. Clay. The table then stands thus:

Table with columns: For Clay, For Van Buren, and various states with their respective electoral votes.

Of twenty-six States, there seems to be three for Van Buren, though it is by no means certain that he will obtain the vote of Michigan. 138 votes seem to be necessary to a choice. Now, if there is any chance of Mr. Van Buren's carrying New York, there is a still greater chance that Virginia will go for Clay; and a still greater chance that South Carolina will do the same, or, at worse, will throw away her vote.

The Porter & Muhlenberg Coalition.

Where are the Impeachment Resolutions against DAVID R. PORTER, which JAMES R. SNOWDEN, Speaker of the House, pledged himself before his election, to introduce? Are they quashed by the terms of the compromise between PORTER and M'ULLENBERG, or has a nol. pros. been entered against them? Early in the session there was loud talk about probing the Governor's iniquities to the bottom—now there is not a word said on the subject! Why this change!—what has come over the "spirit of the dream!" We should like to see the written contract on this subject—it would be equal to that by which Buchanan made over the Pennsylvania locofocos to Van Buren! To see the sign manual of the Kickapoo Chief, promising

fealty to the tribe of Muhlenberg, on condition that the tamahawk will be buried, the calumet smoked, and nothing more said about certain "lumber" frauds, "Indian talk," and "rafts," and granting an amnesty to Brodhead, Solms, and the other "speculators" of 1840! Where can the contract be seen? Who were the witnesses? Let us have light concerning the coalition between the Kickapoo Chief and Muhlenberg. At all events, tell us where the Impeachment Resolutions are? We are really anxious to see locofocoism redeem its promise and expose Gov. Porter's plunderings.—Forum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

ANNEXATION—The Treaty Signed. The National Intelligencer of Saturday last says:—

"After some of our payer was made up last evening, the Madisonian of yesterday afternoon came to hand, containing the subjoined official announcement that the President had signed a Treaty for the annexation of Texas; that is, a Treaty entered into, on his own mere motion, with a foreign Government, for the incorporation into this Union of a foreign territory as large as the entire kingdom of France. Prepared as the public has in some degree been for this high-handed measure, many honest citizens could not credit that it would be persisted in; and now that the act is consummated, we cannot but contemplate with amazement an assumption of authority so bold, and one involving consequences so momentous.—Rejoice, all ye hosts of speculators in scrips and lands, and all ye adventurers, 'whether of speculation or honor or infamy;' but, thanks to the system of checks and balances instituted by the framers of the Government, your day of rejoicing, we trust, will be brief, and the friends of peace, and honor, and happiness of the country be able in their turn to be glad.

From the Madisonian of April 12.

TEXAS TREATY.

It is understood that the Treaty of Annexation between the United States and Texas was this day signed, and that it will be submitted to the Senate for ratification as soon as the accompanying documents can be prepared.

GENERAL MARKLE.

We have pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence, between the delegation from the city of Philadelphia to the late Whig Nominating Convention at Harrisburg and Gen. Joseph Markle, the gentleman nominated by that Convention as the candidate for the gubernatorial chair. We have already presented our readers with General Markle's letter of acceptance. We have pleasure now in drawing their attention to his opinions of State policy. They are sound and true—such as becomes his position as a candidate—such as suit the exigencies of the times:

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1844.

Dear Sir:—We avail ourselves of the first opportunity that has presented itself, since your nomination by the Convention at Harrisburg, to ascertain, in such a form as will put an end to any doubts that our political adversaries may suggest, your opinions on certain points of State policy, in relation to which, great and natural solicitude is felt. Among them, or rather above them all, is the question of the state credit, involving the character of the commonwealth and the substantial interests of all its citizens. On this point our immediate fellow citizens are deeply anxious. Many, very many, are suffering around us from the breach of the public faith; and all are oppressed by a sense of shame, that rests upon the community. You will therefore excuse us for the enquiry we now make, and favor us with your views on this interesting subject.

We are very respectfully,

Your fellow citizens, JOS. R. CHANDLER, WILLIAM B. REED, CHARLES GIBBONS, R. T. CONRAD, JAMES HANNA, G. R. SMITH, G. W. M'MAHON,

General Markle's Reply.

MILL GROVE, March 29, 1844

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 10th instant was not received until yesterday, and I reply at the first moment of leisure. I agree with you, that first in interest and magnitude among the questions of state policy, is that of state credit; the comfort of many of our people, as well as the honor of the state, and the very principle of republicanism, are directly involved in it. I am led to believe that the want of good faith exhibited by some of the States, has seriously retarded the progress of liberal principles abroad, and given their enemies an argument against republican government itself.

Entertaining these sentiments, I will cheerfully concur, whether in public or private life, in any measure which will tend to do justice to the public creditor and restore the tarnished honor of our good old Commonwealth. In this respect I do not profess to be singular. My business and associations through life have been principally with the farming and laboring classes and I think I understand their peculiar views and interests. I therefore speak from experience, when I say that no citizens will contribute more fully, according to their means, to the public revenue; or will endure more than they to sustain the honor of their country. It

must not be supposed that if in some portions of the interior the taxes have been collected less promptly than in others, that there is a want of disposition to pay. There is a real distress and scarcity of money in some of the agricultural districts of the State which none can appreciate except those who have witnessed and experienced them. I have therefore, at no time, lost confidence in the ultimate redemption of the State credit. That this may be done speedily all right minded persons will earnestly desire. No man can long remain in a position which his conscience does not approve without having his moral sense blunted and his self-respect lessened; and the consequence in this case will not be different because the faith and obligation broken are those of the State.

I cannot doubt that the collection of taxes sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt, would impose great and real distress on the people. To make them as light as possible, the most rigid economy in the administration of the State Government should be enforced—not, name simply, but in fact. The example of our sister State of Ohio should be followed in reduction of all salaries to the lowest practicable and just standard. Neither the character nor interest of the State will suffer, when salaries shall be reduced so low, that when the public servant shall retire from office, he will have accumulated little more than the honor conferred by the confidence and favor of his country. I am well satisfied, that while hundreds may have been lost by extravagant salaries, thousands have been squandered by favoritism in jobs and contracts. No doubt, in the nature of things, much difficulty will be found in arranging an equitable and fair distribution of the burdens among all classes of the people, and all sections of the State. But though difficult, it is not impossible; and when once done, I cannot doubt that it will be cheerfully acquiesced in.

But in these difficulties there is one source of relief, to which I cannot discover why all true Pennsylvanians should not resort promptly and zealously. Why, when the State is overwhelmed with debt, and the people compelled to choose between severe taxation or dishonor on one side, and the acceptance of a large fund, justly due from the general Government, on the other, any one should prefer the first is to me a subject of surprise and regret. The application of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the general Government, lessens the amount to be collected by duties on foreign goods, and thus affords an excuse for reducing or repealing the tariff. But it is not a fair application of the fund; it is not a Pennsylvania argument or measure. Pennsylvania should cling to the distribution act as a measure of state relief and of sound national policy. Yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH MARKLE. To Joseph R. Chandler, Wm. B. Reed, Esqrs., and others.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Wherever this medicine is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of Asthma, recent but dangerous Coughs, (and also those that are of long standing,) Bronchitis and Consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—According to a number of recommendations in our possession, from doctors and other individuals, and from a knowledge of the benefits derived from the use of it by some of our neighbors, we respectfully recommend it to families. We have made use of the Balsam ourselves, and found that it produced such effects as recommended.—New Berlin Union Star, Dec. 31, 1841.

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

SUDDEN DEATH, APOPLEXY, BURSTING OF VESSELS, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent the at above dreadful consequences, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which, when floating in the general circulation, are the cause of a determination or rush of blood to the head, a pressure upon the brain, and other dreadful results.—From two to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night, on going to bed, will in a short time so completely cleanse the body from every thing that is opposed to health that sudden death, apoplexy, bursting of blood vessels, or indeed any malady, will be in a manner impossible.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive are made in outward appearance, closely to resemble the above wonderful Pills.

OBSERVE.—Purchase only of the advertised agents, or at the office of the General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philadelphia, and be particular to ask for WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

The genuine medicine can be obtained at the store of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon.

Regimental Orders.

The Volunteers and Militia composing the 149th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., are hereby required to form by companies on the first Monday, 6th day of May next, and by battalion for parade and review as follows: 1st Battalion will meet at Orbisonia, Cromwell township, on Monday the 13th day of May next. 2nd Battalion, at Cassville, Cass township, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May.

JOHN STEVER, Col. 149th Regiment, P. M. Cass township, April 10, 1844.

Job Printing.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Table of market prices for Philadelphia, April 14. Includes WHEAT FLOUR, RYE MEAL, CORN, WHISKEY, etc.

Table of market prices for Baltimore, April 12. Includes WHEAT FLOUR, RYE, CORN, WHISKEY, etc.

Table of market prices for Pittsburgh, April 13. Includes FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, WHISKEY, etc.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 10th April, 1844, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters. Anderson John S M'Pherran Samuel Bicking Samuel Mensh Aabraham Bork William Montgomery Mariah Baker Jno 2 Maguire James Cunningham John Neff Daniel Curran David Porter John Davis Owen Porter Charles Fisher Elizabeth Piper Daniel Fockler Henry Price Thompson Flemming Jno Roderick William Gemmill & Porter 2 Stoutenberger Ellen Gardner James Stevens & Patton Horre II Christopher Snyder Lewis Herrencane Jacob Stouffer Jonathan Hutchison Edward Sisler Michael Houtz Daniel Welsbans Jacob Kaufman Tobias White William Kelly Catharine Woolheater Henry Alexandria April 17, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED

A large assortment of the latest, and cheapest publications of the day—viz: Romances, Novels, Tales, &c. &c. by the most distinguished authors. All of which will be sold from 12 1/2 to 25 cents per copy, the publishers price. Call at D. Buoy's Jewelry Establishment. H. K. NEFF. Huntingdon, April 10, 1844.

Spray Horse.

CAME to the residence of subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, on the 5th of April inst., one dark bay horse, dark mane and tail, star in the forehead, about 13 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, with bridle and halter, no other marks, worthy of notice. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. GEO. W. MATTERN. April 10, 1844.

Jewelry! Jewelry!! Jewelry!!!

JUST received, a stock of the most magnificent Jewellery I have ever came up the Pike. Consisting of GOLD PATENT LEVERS, Ladies GOLD ANCHOR LEVERS, full jewelled, SILVER PATENT LEVERS, double and single cased, SILVER ANCHOR LEVERS, full jewelled, double and single cased ENGLISH WATCHES, in various Levers, QUARTER and FRENCH WATCHES, &c. &c. Also Gold Fob Chains, and Seals, of the most fashionable patterns. Gold Pencils, Spectacles, Guard Chains, Keys, Bracelets set with topaz, Medallions, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, set with topaz, amethyst, &c. &c. Miniature Cases, Silk Purces, Coral Beads, Pocket Books, Musical Boxes, Mathematical Instruments, Silver Spectacles, Table Spoons, Tea and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Lownds patent Silver Pencils, Razors of the finest quality, HENRY CLAY pen knives, a superior article, Steel Pens, Spina Classes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Plating Points, &c. &c. All the above articles will be sold cheaper than ever heretofore.

Clock and Watch repairing done as usual, very cheap for cash. A large assortment of eight day and thirty hour Clocks will be sold very cheap. All watches sold will be warranted for one year, and a written guarantee given, that if not found equal to warranty it will (during that period) be put in order without expense, or if injured, may be exchanged for any other watch of equal value. The warranty is considered void, should the watch, which which it is given, be put into the hands of another watch maker.

D. BUOY. Huntingdon, April 10, 1844.

SPRING GOODS.

R. TANNER & CO., WOULD respectfully inform their customers and merchants generally, that they are now receiving direct from manufacturers, their spring stock of BOOTS, SHOES, PALM LEAF HATS, &c., adapted expressly for the western trade.—These goods have been selected with care, and comprise one of the largest and best stock of SHOES, &c., in the country. Having been bought entirely for CASH, we are enabled to offer them on as good terms as as they can be purchased either in the Philadelphia or New York markets. MERCHANTS dealing in our line would find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Pittsburgh, April 3, 1844.

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

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 knits to suit any size Bedsteads, always on hand. Curled Hair and New Orleans Moss by the Ball or single pound. Also, Blankets, Marcellis 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. Phila., March 27, 1844.—3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that accounts of the management of the property committed to Joseph Roller, late of Morris township, dec'd, as committee of the person and estate of John Shenefelt, a Lunatic, have been filed in the Prothonotary's office of said county, and will be presented to the court for confirmation on the third Monday of April next. JAMES STEEL, Proth'y. March 13, 1844.—4t

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.

NOTICE.

The public are notified that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1844, I purchased at Constable Sale, as the property of James Shorthill, of (the ridge) Henderson township, in the county of Huntingdon, the following described (amongst other) property, goods and chattels—which I have left in his care during my measure—to wit: 12 acres of wheat in the ground; 5 do rye; 2 mares, 1 gray and 1 strawberry roan; 11 head of sheep; 4 hogs; 1 eight day clock; 1 plough; 1 Harrow; 2 set of horse gears; 1 wind mill; 1 loy chain; 2 hay forks; 1 shovel; 1 cutting box; 1 sled; 1 large metal kettle; 1 small grindstone. All persons are cautioned against removing, levying upon, or in any wise interfering with the said property, or any part thereof. JAMES WILSON. Mill Creek, March 27, 1844.—3t.

Hardware & Cutlery.

MICHAEL V. BAKER, No. 215 MARKET STREET, (between 5th and 6th streets)

PHILADELPHIA, MAKES 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.

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

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 his interest to sustain them. Philadelphia, March 27, 1844.—6m.