

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.
Allegany—Jos. Higgins.
Antes—Graham M'Camant.
Barre—Robert Cummins.
Blair—James A. M'CaHan.
Birmingham Borough—James Clarke.
Cromwell—Thomas E. Orison.
Cass—Maj. John Stever.
Cabin—Bice X. Blair.
Franklin—James Dyart.
Frankstown—Seth R. M'Clune.
Gaysport—William M. Lloyd.
Henderson—Adam H. Hall.
Hopewell—James Entrekin, Jr.
Huston—Jacob Hoover.
Holidaysburg borough—Nicholas Hewit.
Morris—John Keller.
Porter—Israel Grafus, Esq.
Shirley—Benjamin Leas.
Snyder—John Kratzer.
Springfield—K. L. Green.
Tell—David Haddock.
Tod—Mordecai Chilcote.
Tyrona—James Morrow.
Union—Eliel Smith.
Walker—Thomas M'CaHan.
Wardensburg—William Hutchison.
West—Dr. John M'Clulloch.
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. Ninsteele, do.
4th John S. Little, Germantown.
5th Eleazer T. M'Dowell, of Bucks co.
6th Benj. Erick, 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 J. Sticum, 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 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'ULLOH, 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.

In addition to the applications for Tavern Licenses noticed last week, the following were brought before the Court and disposed of as follows:
Petition of William Brothers, Cassville, refused.
Jacob Reikard, Shirley tp., do.
Alex. Lowry, Waterstreet, Granted.

The Balloon Story Hoax.
The New York Sun of Saturday before last publishes a postscript containing quite a startling announcement, thus—

We stop the press at a late hour, to announce that, by a private express from Charleston, S. C., we are just in possession of full details of the most extraordinary adventure ever accomplished by man. The Atlantic has been actually traversed in a balloon, and in the incredibly brief period of three days! Eight persons have crossed in the machine—among others Sir Edward Brougham and Mr. Monck Mason. We have barely time now to announce this most novel and unexpected intelligence; but we hope by 10 this morning to have ready an extra with a detailed account of the voyage.

At 10 o'clock an extra was issued from the office of the same paper, containing the pretended details to the extent of nearly five columns. In order that our readers may decide as to the plausibility of the story, we give a few extracts.

Arrival at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C. of Mr. Moon, Mr. Robert Holland, Mr. Henson, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, and four others, in the steering balloon "Victoria," after a passage of seventy-five hours from land to land. Full particulars of the Voyage.
The great problem is at length solved. The air, as well as the earth and the ocean, has been subdivided by Science, and will become a common and convenient highway for mankind. The Atlantic has been actually crossed in a Balloon; and this too without difficulty—without any great apparent danger—with thorough control of the machine—and in the inconceivably brief period of seventy-five hours from shore to shore! By the energy of an agent at Charleston, S. C., we are enabled to be the first to furnish the public with a detailed account of this most extraordinary voyage, which was performed between Saturday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. on Parsday, 9th inst.; by Sir Edward Brougham; Mr. Osborne, a nephew of Lord Bessborough; Mr. Monck Mason and Robert Holland, the well known sportsmen; Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, author of Jack Sheppard, &c.; and Mr. Henson, the projector of the late unsuccessful flying machine—with two seamen from Woolwich—in all eight persons. The particulars furnished below may be relied on as authentic and accurate in every respect, as, with slight exception, they are copied verbatim from the joint diary of Mr. Monck Mason and Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, to whose politeness our agent is also indebted for much verbal information respecting the balloon itself, its construction, and other matters of interest. The only alteration in the MS. received has been made for the purpose of throwing the hurried account of our agent, Mr. Forsyth, in a connected and intelligible form.

Here follow the manufactured particulars of the inflation, starting and voyage:
The inflation was commenced very quietly at daybreak, on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., in the Court-house of Wheel-Vor House, Mr. Osborne's seat, about a mile from Penruthra, in North Wales; and at 7 minutes past 11, everything being ready for departure; the balloon was set free, rising gently but steadily, in a direction nearly South; no use being made for the first half hour, of either the screw or the rudder.

After they "got up," this scene occurred.
At half past eleven, still proceeding nearly South, we obtained our first view of the Bristol Channel; and, in fifteen minutes afterwards, the line of breakers on the coast appeared immediately beneath us, and we were fairly out at sea. We now resolved to let off gas enough to bring our guide-rope, with the buoy affixed, into the water. This was immediately done, and we commenced a gradual descent. In about 20 minutes our first buoy dipped, and at the touch of the second soon afterwards, we remained stationary as to elevation. We were all now anxious to test the efficiency of the rudder and screw, and we put them into requisition forthwith, for the purpose of altering our direction more to the eastward, and in a line for Paris. By means of the rudder we instantly effected the necessary change of direction, and our course was brought nearly at right angles to that of the wind; when we set in motion the spring of the screw, and were rejoiced to find it propel us as readily as desired. Upon this we gave nine hearty cheers, and dropped in the sea a bottle, enclosing a slip of parchment with a brief account of the principle of the invention. Hardly, however, had we done with our rejoicings, when an unforeseen accident occurred, which discouraged us in no little degree.

The steel rod connecting the spring with the propeller was suddenly jerked out of place, at the car end, (by a swaying of the car through some movement of one of the two seamen we had taken up,) and in an instant hung dangling out of reach, from the pivot of the axis of the screw. While we were endeavoring to regain it, our attention being completely absorbed, we became involved in a strong current of wind from the East, which bore us, with rapidly increasing force, towards the Atlantic. We soon found ourselves driving out to sea, at the rate of not less, certainly, than 50 or 60 miles an hour, so that we came up with Cape Clear, at some 40 miles to our North, before we had secured the rod, and had time to think what we were about. It was now that Mr. Ainsworth made an extraordinary, but to my fancy, a by no means unreasonable or chimerical proposition, in which he was instantly seconded by Mr. Holland—viz. that we should take advantage of the strong gale, which bore us on, and in place of heading back to Paris, made an attempt to reach the coast of North America. After slight reflection I gave a willing assent to this bold proposition, which (strange to say) met with objection from the two seamen only. As the stronger party, however, we overrule their fears, and kept resolutely upon our course. We steered due West.

Their coming down is thus described:
P. S. [By Mr. Ainsworth.] It is now 2 A. M., and nearly calm, as well as I can judge—but it is very difficult to determine this point, since we move with the air so completely. The vanes are working admirably. I have not slept since quitting Wheel-Vor, but can stand it no longer, and must take a nap. We cannot be far from the American coast.
Tuesday the 9th, [Mr. Ainsworth's M. S.] One P. M. We are in full view of the low coast of South Carolina. The great problem is accomplished. We have crossed the Atlantic—fairly and easily crossed it in a balloon! God be praised!—Who shall say that anything is impossible hereafter?

The Journal here ceases. Some particulars of the descent were communicated, however, by Mr. Ainsworth to Mr. Forsyth. It was nearly dead calm when the voyagers first came in view of the coast, which was immediately recognised by both the seamen, and by Mr. Osborne. The latter gentleman having acquaintances at Fort Moultrie, it was immediately resolved to descend in its vicinity. The balloon was brought over the beach (the tide being out and the sand hard, smooth and admirably adapted for a descent,) and the grapple let go, which took firm hold at once. The inhabitants of the Island, and of the Fort, thronged out of course, to see the balloon; but it was with the greatest difficulty that any one could be made to credit the actual voyage—the crossing of the Atlantic. The grapple caught at 2 P. M. precisely; and thus the whole voyage was completed in 75 hours; or rather less, counting from shore to shore. No real danger was at any time apprehended. The balloon was exhausted and secured without trouble; and when the MS. from which this narrative is compiled was despatched from Charleston, the party were still at Fort Moultrie. Their farther intentions were not ascertained; but we can safely promise our readers some additional information either on Monday or in the course of the next day, at farthest.

"Very like a whale." The Sun, it will be remembered, originally published the celebrated Moon Story Hoax. The foregoing is probably from the same pen.

Oncaida Stone.
There is a goodly sized stone among the Oncaidas, which they regard as their "palladium;" they believe that it has removed of itself wherever their tribe has removed, and that so long as that stone is among them they will be preserved as a distinct people.—N. Y. Com. Adv.
And the Oncaidas, poor fellows, will probably have their faith strengthened. Some white agent, to show them that it does not remove of itself, will carry off their "palladium," and place in its stead the jug and glass, and before their pestiferous influences, the tribe will waste away, like a wreath of morning fog; and the last of the race will moulder over the desolation of his people and sigh for the time when the munion of rocks was their defence.

What a virtue might one adduce from the imaginary virtue of the "Oncaida Stone!" Who has it not! What nation, society, family, or individual, has not some object to which it so steadily imputes a virtue that, like the steel resting very near the loadstone, it becomes possessed of some of its qualities—at least, it produces some of the effects? We treasure up the fame of a departed friend, and erect him in our heart as an example of moral worth and social honor; and while the image is allowed to stand, it seems to cause in us a portion of the virtue it is meant to commemorate. What an achieving void is produced when the image is unchained! How fondly the young wife clings to the object of youthful affection, and hangs around its shrine the votive power of her heart's best offering! To equal him, she schools her yet immature graces, and warms them to riper virtues; she seeks to mould her qualities to his, and make them take as much of manly form as suits her womanly condition.—She loves to stand, and gaze upward at the object. No delicate heart can give its earthly adoration to any object, prostrate, prone. She does not believe that what she loves is faultless, but she thinks the errors, even those which thwart her plans, and serve to mar her peace, are fruits of unfriendly intercourse

about, the natural consequences of necessary collisions with the world. While his heart, however, is here—while faith is unbroken, womanly pride overlooks the offence, and the wife's confidence builds hopes of improvement. She feels that wherever she goes, the true talisman follows of itself; and while that is there, the final, paramount affection, all is safe. But if a stranger hand remove that object—if the sense of personal preference is gone, all is gone, all is lost. The palladium that was deemed "Heaven descended," is removed, and more than Ilium, or Oncaida, is swept away. A woman's confidence is priceless.

All, we repeat it, have this object. All see something, and invest it with virtues, which serve them for models to imitate, or, at least, beauties to adorn. They gaze upward to the consecrated objects with affectionate awe, as we look at beautiful painting on the ceiling of a church, where the place increases the sense of sanctity and hallows the emotion which the images create. Something may remove them from our veneration, rudely tear them from their place, and we gaze then on vacancy.—Perhaps, (who shall tell?) perhaps we gaze upward through the places they have occupied, upward and above, and see through the chinks whence they were rudely torn, the blue Heaven, and understand that short of that, though we may admire, we must not trust. The true palladium is beyond the blue we see, and that the stone of our confidence rests changeless above the stars. This shall teach us that these enshrined things, which made our pleasure here, serve but to
"Dim our sight, and to shorten our survey."
U. S. Gazette.

REMARKS OF

Mr. M'Williams, of Huntingdon, On the Bill for the sale of the Public Improvements, made in the House of Representatives on the 8th April, 1844.
Mr. M'WILLIAMS rose and said: Mr. Speaker I have occupied but little of the time of this House in the discussion of the financial affairs of State, and, notwithstanding a voice from my constituents has admonished me regarding it I have thought my economy of the time of the House more valuable to the community than any thing I could probably say.

But having long been of the opinion, that there is no probability, I had almost said possibility, of paying our State debt whilst we hold the public works, and knowing well as I do, that it is the wish of my constituents that they should be sold as soon as possible, I deem it proper, and due alike to them and myself, to take up a few minutes at this time, in giving my reasons for sustaining the amendment offered by the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Carson) to fix the lowest price at eighteen millions of dollars. It is proposed in this bill to unite the two measures of a sale of the public works and taxation to pay the interest on our debt. The danger to be guarded against is, that should the bill become a law, the works may not be sold if the price is fixed too high, though the provisions for taxation would go into full force and affect all events. Now the whole object of the bill was to redeem the faith and credit of the State, but it must be obvious to members that if you fix the lowest sum for which they may be sold at twenty millions, and lay a tax, &c. high enough to raise the State Stock to par, the object of this bill will be defeated. Tax the people freely if you sell the public works, and they will pay it without a murmur. But wring from them a tax to the amount of about \$2,000,000, a sum equal to the interest on the State debt, requiring them to pay it year after year, without diminishing the principal hanging upon them like an incubus, and high as I esteem their honest intentions, I fear they are not able to bear it. In a word, sir, if we fix the minimum price of the works at \$20,000,000, they probably will not be sold—if not sold, the people will not, cannot pay taxes—and where then is the public credit and faith?

The Canal Commissioners may tell us that the public improvements yielded a net profit last year to the amount of \$482,657, 84. Those who choose may lay this flattering unctious to their souls, but I cannot nor can I perceive that there is one dollar clear profit, if you deduct all the items with which our canals and railroads are chargeable.
Sir, I would call the attention of this House for a few minutes to this part of the subject.
Take first the \$9,481 31 stock put upon the Columbia Railroad, and charged to the Commonwealth in order to swell the amount of profit—then the Canal Commissioners' salary—then one-fourth of the expenses of Government making 1843, a data (which is fair, because it is well known, that for many years one-fourth of the labour of the Legislature, Treasurer and Auditor General have been employed in doing internal improvements business) an equitable part of the \$34,000 now about to be appropriated for repairing farm bridges, for last year, none at all was given, and the consequence is a two years appropriation at this time; the demands made and allowed by every Legislature for work done and damages sustained on our canals and railroads, (and by reference to executive documents you will see that the list of these domestic creditors, and the amount due them now is \$1,453,484 46, bearing interest, and is it not fair that a part of this sum, not noticed by the Canal Commissioners, should be deducted from the net profit?) and the last and greatest, the enormous sum which will soon be required to prevent the works from going into a state of delapidation.

What, sir, is the condition of the Columbia Railroad at present? Is it not in such a state that the safety of passengers

carried upon it is very doubtful? If I am correctly informed, many parts of the rails are kept to their places by driving sticks in the ground outside of the road; in many places the rails are worn out or worn into splinters, and I believe it a fair conclusion that before five years it will require new railing, except in that portion of it which has recently been laid, and laid, at least in part and that an important part, on black oak sapplings. Make a fair estimate, sir of all these matters, and instead of the handsome sum of net profit presented by the Commissioners to flatter the community, I am very doubtful whether it can be shown that the works have ever been one dollar of profit to the Treasury of the Commonwealth. If then, they are of no profit! then just as long as we hold on to the State works, we will have an increase to the State debt of more than two millions of dollars annually by the increasing interest, not to say any thing about that compound interest which is beginning like a canker to eat out the very vitals of our Government.

If we attend to the history of our public works as collected from the Auditor General's Books, we find it to be the fact, that since the commencement of the public improvements to the present time, independent of the expense of construction and interest on borrowed money, there is a net loss of \$289,185, to which add the interest, and the result is a clear loss of \$16,436,231 81! Who can defend in the face of such facts that our public improvements are not worse than profitless, or that they should not be sold as speedily as possible?

A sale of our canals and rail roads is due to ourselves in order that we lessen our State debt by the amount which they will bring, and in order that we may be free from their contaminating influence in politics. It is due to our creditors, suffering as many of them are, that we should give up to their use that upon which we laid out their money, as long as we have no other means of paying them. Admitting that we could pay the interest on our State debt, I know not by what ingenuity we could hope ever to pay the principal; and we would be compelled to leave that resting upon the shoulders of succeeding generations.

Now sir, I think it should be plain to every inquiring mind, that it is better for us to let a sale of these works be effected at eighteen or even sixteen millions of dollars, and as much more as they will bring in market, than to fix the minimum price so high that it will defeat the whole object of this bill. For my own part I am afraid to venture the prediction at this time that if our public improvements are not sold, before ten years roll round the people of Pennsylvania, trodden down with taxes as they are likely to be, will rise in their majesty and require their Representatives to give them away. It is to avoid such a result that I am willing at present to let them go as far as they will in redeeming the reduced character of Pennsylvania, and in preventing that practical repudiation which is creeping upon us and with which we are so frequently reproached. I hope sir, the amendment will prevail.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. Later from Europe.

The packet ship St. Nicholas, Captain PELL, arrived last evening from Havre, having left that port on the 18th of March. Through the kindness of Capt. PELL we have received the Havre papers of the 17th, and London dates of the 15th—six days later from Havre, and two from London.

The French Minister of Justice has addressed a circular letter to the Prefects of the Departments, recommending full protection to the Protestants wherever they shall hold public worship. Obstacles have heretofore been thrown in their way.
The only subject of general interest in the Paris journals, is the difference between the Turkish government and the representatives of England and France, who appear to be animated with one feeling and one determination, in calling upon Divan for a formal declaration that the Christian world shall not again be outraged by the religious fanaticism of the Turks.

The National says:—The Ambassadors of France and England display in this conjuncture a rare and laudable energy. The Grand Vizir having recently invited them, with the rest of the diplomatic body, to a grand dinner, M. de Bourquency and Sir S. Canning refused to attend.—The Ambassadors of Prussia, Sardinia, and Holland, acted with the same firmness; they staid away on account of mourning. The Russian Ambassador got himself represented by the chief Secretary of the Embassy, and the Austrian Intercuncio thought fit to attend in person. This exception does little honor to Russia and Austria, and, in addition, it is exceedingly inopportune, for it gives the Divan cause to suppose that Europe is not unanimous in her reprobation, which idea encourages the promoters of the reaction to resistance. But whatever may be the weakness of Austria, and the intrigues of Russia, we indulge in the hope that the Divan will be restrained by the perseverance of France and England in the cause of humanity, and that the two powers, who boast of marching at the head of Christian civilization, will not hesitate to reduce to compliance, even by force, a degraded government.

The report that a proposition for a reduction of 5 per cent. would be laid before the Chamber is contradicted; the report on the Budget will maintain, however, the right of conversation, its advantages and expediency.

Mr. J. H. Livingston, attached to the Legation of the United States at Madrid, has arrived at Paris with despatches. General Bertrand, on his death-bed charged his brother, M. L. Bertrand, to present to the city of Lyons a copy of the campaigns of Italy, written by the emperor at the Island of St. Helena. Napoleon had two copies of these memoirs made, one of which he gave to Gen. Bertrand. From England dates are to the 15th.—It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia intended to visit Great Britain. The papers were discussing the probability of his meeting a cordial reception. It was conjectured that his object might be to attempt a reconciliation with France.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Mr. B. Cochran called for the Diplomatic documents relative to the affairs of Greece. Sir Robert Peel replied that he was willing to produce some of these documents, but that there were others of them which he could not at present make known. From Madrid we have dates to the 10th. The Madrid journals contain no news, unless we may consider as such a statement by the Castellano, that the Spanish Government intends to send an expedition of 42,000 men, under the command of General Prim, against the Emperor of Morocco, in order to avenge the murder of the Spanish agent, which is said to have been perpetrated by his orders.

There is no further notice of the conspiracy at Madrid, so pompously announced by the same journal. The account, therefore, must have been much exaggerated, even if it had any foundation.

PORTUGAL.

The Diario de Governa, the official journal of Lisbon, of the 2d inst., contains the following announcement:—"The Count de Bonfim, sp to the 27th ult., still held out with the insurgent troops at Almeida. The Viscount de Fonte Nova, and the Baron de Leira, with the Queen's forces, occupied all the surrounding points. On the frontier side there were two columns of Spanish troops, under orders from Madrid, to support the operations of the Viscount de Fonte Nova. The Diario represents that the rebels had no other alternative than to retreat into Spain, where they would be immediately disarmed. At the same time, the authorities of Traos Montes, and the commanders of the Queen's troops, had taken measures to oppose the passage of the rebels across the Louro, to enter into that province.

Intelligence from Stockholm has been received to the 4th inst. The King remained in the same state, and that the physicians were of opinion that there was but little chance of amelioration. We learn by the Brussels journals that the Chamber of Representatives had voted the Loan Bill by 52 votes to 2.

According to a letter from Saint Petersburg of the 23d ult., the Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase encouraging the Jews to give themselves up to agriculture, and recommending the land owners to employ the Jews in tillage. Every Israelite farmer is to be exempt from the conscription for ten years, and for fifty years from taxation on the land which he may own and cultivate himself with the assistance of men of his own religion.—Every person who shall take into his service 200 Jews is to obtain the rank of noble for life; and every person who employs more than 200 Jews, is to be invested with hereditary nobility and all the privileges attached to it.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for Philadelphia, April 20, and Baltimore, April 19. Lists prices for various commodities like WHEAT FLOUR, RYE MEAL, CORN, etc.

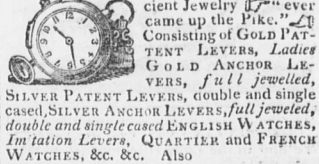
Spray Horse.

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.

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.

Jewelry! Jewelry!! Jewelry!!!



JUST received, a stock of the most magnificent Jewelry!—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, Imitation 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 Purcases, Coral Beads, Pocket Books, Musical Boxes, Mathematical Instruments, Silver Spectacles, Table Spoons, Tea and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Lowends patent Silver Pencils, Razors of the finest quality, HENRY CLAY pens, of a superior article, Steel Pens, spy Glasses, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Platina 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 it not found equal to warranty it will (during that period) be put in order without expence, or if injured, may be exchanged for any other watch of equal value. The warranty is considered void, should the watch, with which it is given, be put into the hands of another watch maker. D. BUOY.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1844.

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 Abrahim Burk William Montgomery Mariah Baker Jno 2 Maguire James Cunningham John Neff Daniel Carman 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 Horrell Christopher Snyder Lewis Herrence Jacob Stouffer Jonathan Hutchison Edward Sister Michael Hutz Daniel Welshans Jacob Kauffman Tobias White William Kelly Catharine Woolheater Henry Alexandria April 17, 1844.

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 Orbisania, 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.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

I. GRAFIUS & SON, RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Huntingdon county, and the public generally, that they have formed a partnership to carry on the Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Business in all its branches, in Alexandria, where they manufacture and constantly keep on hand every description of ware in their line; such as

New and Splendid Wood Stoves,

22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches long. RADIATOR STOVES, New Cooking Stoves of all kinds, and Also four sizes of Coal Stoves. All kinds of castings done, for Forges, Saw-mills and Threshing-machines. Also WAGON BOXES, MILL GIDGERS, and HOLLOW WARE; all of which is done in a workmanlike manner. Also, Copper, Dye, Wash, Fuller, Pressing, and Tea Kettles, for sale, wholesale and retail. Persons favoring this establishment with their custom may depend on having their orders executed with fidelity and despatch. Old metal, copper, brass and pewter taken in exchange. Also wheat, rye, corn and oats taken at market price. Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1843.

NOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him for work done at the old establishment, previous to this date, to call and settle their accounts without delay. ISRAEL GRAFIUS. Nov. 1, 1843.

Caution.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against meddling with, selling, disturbing or removing the following property which I purchased at Constable's Sale, as the property of John Briggs, Jr. and Jackson Briggs and left in their possession until I see proper to remove it. 3 clocks; 2 bureaus; 6 acres of wheat; 1 sleigh; 3 colts; 3-5 of ten acres of rye; 3-5 of ten acres of wheat; 1 saddle and bridle; 1-3 of nine acres of wheat; 1 two horse wagon; 4 set of horse gears; 2 harrows; 1 spreader; 1-3 of three acres of rye; 1 crocus saw; 3 empty hogheads; 1 straw box; 1 double bitted axe; 3-5 of three acres of wheat; 3-5 of seventeen acres of rye; 3 of seven acres of wheat; 5 milks cows; 1 bay mare; 1 plough; 1 pair double trees; 3 of one and a half acres of oats. JOHN BRIGGS, Sen. April 24, 1844. JUSTICES' Blanks of all kinds, 10¢ each at this Office.