



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,
Wednesday morning, May 29, '44.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

The Huntingdon Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in Huntingdon county. We state this fact for the benefit of Advertisers.

"Once more our glorious Banner out Upon the breeze we throw; Beneath its folds, with song and shout, Let's charge upon the foe!"

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

Senatorial Electors.
CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

Representative Electors.

- 1st District—Joseph C. Clarkson, of Philadelphia
- 2d " John P. Wetherill, do
- 3d " John D. Ninstell, do
- 4th " John S. Little, of Germantown.
- 5th " Eliezer T. McDowell, of Bucks co.
- 6th " Benj. Frick, of Montgomery.
- 7th " Isaac W. Vanleer, of Chester.
- 8th " William Hiestler, of Lancaster.
- 9th " John S. Hiestler, of Berks.
- 10th " John Killinger, of Lebanon.
- 11th " Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton.
- 12th " Jonathan J. Slocum, of Luzerne.
- 13th " Henry Drinker, of Susquehanna.
- 14th " James Pollock, of Northumberland.
- 15th " Frederick Watts, of Cumberland.
- 16th " Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams.
- 17th " James Mathers, of Juniata.
- 18th " Andrew J. Ogle, of Somerset.
- 19th " Daniel Washburn, 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.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH MARKLE,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

The Whig citizens of the county of Huntingdon—the friends of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, and MARKLE—the opponents of all change in the WHIG TARIFF of 1842—and the supporters of the PUBLIC FAITH of the Nation and State, are requested to meet at the Old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening the 18th June next (count week) for the purpose of responding to the nominations made by the National Convention, assembled at Baltimore on the 1st inst., and to adopt such measures as may be deemed essential to the success of Whig principles.

By order of the County Committee,
THEO. H. CREMER,
Chairman.

We tender our thanks to the Hon. JAMES IRVIN, Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, Hon. A. R. MITCHELL, and Hon. JOHN WHITE for their attention to us.

The Locofocos held their National Convention in Baltimore, on Monday last, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. We cannot, as yet, say whether it ended in fair or unfair nominations or in a regular "blow up"—but we consider the latter the most likely.

Mr. CRYER, of Carlisle, made a splendid ascension in his balloon, from Harrisonburg, Va., on the 8th inst. He landed in Culpepper county, 75 or 80 miles from his place of ascension, having travelled that distance in one hour and ten minutes! He describes it as a most interesting trip. He contemplates an ascension from Carlisle shortly.

Gov. Cass and Texas.

Gen. Lewis Cass, one of the dozen of Locofoco candidates for the Presidency, has published a letter "about" the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. The Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette, in noticing the letter, says:—
"No new move has been made that I know of since my last, save the publication of Gov. Cass's letter in favor, and not in favor, of immediate annexation. I understand this is the third he has written on the subject, the other two not being satisfactory. The Governor is very accommodating in expressing his opinions, and is evidently playing for the Presidential nomination which he will not get; at least I judge so from present appearances. The Nashville Union, the organ of Gen. Jackson and Gov. Polk, to observe, comes out in favor of the views of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Benton on the subject of annexation. The annexation people are playing a bold and desperate game to defeat the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, but I am inclined to believe they will not succeed."

A debating society, in a town "Down East," one evening undertook to discuss the question whether intemperance or slavery is productive of the most evil in the United States! A worthy deacon, contending against the former, proposed to show its effects on its victims in eternity—"stop, stop," cried the chairman, "that's out of the States!"

Arrest of two more Rioters.

Two men, brothers, named John and William McCleery, were arrested on the 16th, and taken before the Recorder, charged with participating in the burning of the Catholic nunnery in Kensington, and pointing out houses that were doomed to destruction by the mob. They were held to bail in \$3,000 each.

Important Arrest of an Irish Rioter.—A young Irishman, about nineteen years of age, named James Lawson, was arrested on the 17th inst., by Sheriff's officer Stout and two of the Recorder's officers, hid in the loft of a house in Master street, between Front street and Frankford Road, Kensington. The prisoner could not walk—having been shot through one knee and wounded in the other leg—and was brought to the Recorder's office and taken from thence, after an examination, to prison, in a carriage. He is supposed to have been one of the party that fired the volley which killed young Wright. There are three witnesses who testify to seeing him fire three guns. His father, the day after he was wounded, conveyed him out of the city, first to Frankford, then to Manayunk, and afterwards to Moymening, but being unable to prevail upon any family to take care of him, was obliged to bring him back to Kensington and conceal him.

Another Rioter.—A weaver living near Fairmount, named James Paul, was committed by the Recorder on the 18th, in default of 5000 dollars bail, on a charge of actively participating in the Kensington riots. **Committed.**—A man named Patrick O'Neal was committed to prison by Alderman Bollen on the 19th, for being concerned in the Kensington riots. Also a man named James Bell, was committed by the same magistrate, who is charged with having participated in the weaver's riots in Kensington, in April last.

Another Rioter.—An Irishman named John Lavery, was arrested in Kensington on the 20th, and put under \$1000 bail, before Alderman Cloud, on a charge of taking a conspicuous part in the attack on the Native Americans. **Bound Over.**—A young man named John J. Jones was taken before the Mayor on the 21st, charged on the oath of Michael Gregan with making threats to destroy the property, and with being engaged as the deponent believed, in the late riots at Kensington. The testimony against the accused was of a strong character, and was held to bail in \$1000 for a further hearing.

Conviction and Sentence of Rioters.—George Ruffe, Wm. Robinson, Samuel Daly, Chas. White, Thomas Evett, Charles Rose, and Alex. Gilleland—all young men—were convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 21st, of riots and assault and battery upon officer McCalvy, in the district of Kensington, on Easter Sunday last. Sidney Ruffe, a sister of the first named defendant, tried with the young men for the same offence, was also convicted. Daly, Gilleland, White and Robinson were adjudged each to pay a fine of five dollars, and undergo sixty days' imprisonment. Evett was sentenced to pay five dollars fine and twenty days' imprisonment, and Ruffe to one dollar fine and ten days' imprisonment. The female was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs. Rose did not appear.—*Museum.*

Gen. Markle at Home.

The editor of the Miner's Journal of Pottsville, says that he lately conversed with a gentleman from Westmoreland county, a near neighbor of Gen. Markle's. "Although opposed to the General in politics, he admits that if elected, he will make one of the most upright, honest and capable Governors Pennsylvania ever had."
"He said he was astonished to hear the numerous charges made by his Locofoco brethren with regard to his capacity; and admitted that these charges would only have the tendency of swelling his vote at home among his friends and neighbors."
"They could differ with him honestly in politics—but they could not, or would not permit one who had rendered such important services to his country in time of need, to be traduced even by their own party."

The Plans of the Locofocos.

The Washington Standard has by the indiscretion of an individual, been put in possession of the plan by which the Locofoco leaders intend to defeat Mr. Clay and the Whigs, and it is in perfect keeping with all their practices, which always belie their professions. We have but room to-day to give the Standard's information without comment, except to say it looks locofocoish! The plan is, to run two candidates, a Northern and Southern; both of whom are to be nominated by different sections of the Baltimore Convention, to be held on Monday next. The members of that Convention will disagree in regard to the candidate: in this there will be no sham, for the leaders themselves could not prevent it. But out of this disagreement success is to be secured; and how? A portion of the Convention will, after a boisterous session, and the exhibition of discord and confusion from which the uninitiated would infer the utter explosion, disruption and annihilation of the party, secede, and both sections will then nominate separate candidates, apparently in opposition to each other; but with an understanding among the leaders, those in the plot, that the one shall be run at the South upon southern principles, and the other at the North upon northern principles, with the view of taking States from Mr. Clay at the South which a Northern man could not get, and by this means bring the election into the House, where, it is the plan that the party shall unite on the one which has the highest electoral vote, and by this means defeat Mr. Clay.—*Forum.*

Henry Clay's Two Heats.

Mr. Clay has been twice before the people for their votes, and has been twice beaten by large majorities.
His first heat was in 1824, and resulted as follows:

Candidates.	Votes.
Jackson,	99
Adams,	84
Crawford,	41
Total,	224
Clay,	37

Majority against Clay, 187
He tried it again in 1832, with the following success:

Candidates.	Votes.
Jackson,	219
Floyd,	11
Wirt,	—
Total,	237
Clay,	49

Majority against Clay, 188
Being one more against him than in 1824. If Mr. Clay loses a vote in eight years, how long will it be before he is elected?—*Alb. Argus.*
Very good, neighbor, we owe you one.—Arithmetic is an interesting science; suppose we set you a 'sum' in it—As thus: Martin Van Buren has run twice for President, receiving in 1836 One Hundred and Seventy votes, and in 1840 Sixty. Now, if he lost One Hundred and Ten votes in four years, how near will he come by the same rule, to get 138 in 1844?—*Tribune.*

From the Forum.

News From Texas.

The Steamship New York, which arrived at New Orleans on the 13th May, brought Galveston dates to the 11th inst. As every item of news from this quarter now possesses an interest in connection with the efforts of President Tyler, we give our readers all the intelligence which the New Orleans papers afford. The Galveston News of the 30th ult., speaks thus favorably of the terms of the treaty. This is nothing remarkable, but any objection to those terms on the part of Texas, would have struck us as passing strange. The News says:
"Gen. Houston, we learn, is highly pleased with the treaty and speaks in very flattering terms of the magnanimity displayed by the United States government in the terms submitted in the treaty. This we consider is exceedingly propitious to the project, as heretofore apprehensions have been entertained that difficulties would have arisen in the adjustment of terms."
The Civilian of the 1st inst. does not look upon the project as being in so propitious an attitude, but says "our ministers are not sanguine of the ratification of the Senate, though President Tyler and Mr. Calhoun appear to be so." This agrees with the opinion we expressed yesterday, that the Texans understood the propensities and characteristics of the Tyler crop diplomatic. But we find matters even worse for our national honor than we expected, for not only has Tyler sued to Texas, but Texas has absolutely forced a reluctant compliance with the terms she had dictated to the U. States! The Civilian professes to possess, and doubtless does, a pretty correct knowledge of the position of the negotiation between the two countries and the nature of the most recent advices received by the Government of Texas from the United States, and thus fortified with the facts, it says:
"The United States government, we understand at length, though reluctantly, complied with all the conditions required by that of Texas, preliminary to entering into negotiations for annexation. The headquarters of Gen. Gaines are to be made at Fort Jessup, on the frontier of Texas, where three regiments of Infantry and the 2d regiment of Dragoons are to be stationed, and the remaining disposable force under his command is to be distributed at various points along the line, while a fleet of ten sail is to occupy the Gulf; and notice is to be given to Mexico that any demonstration against Texas, during the pendency of negotiations, will be considered as against the U. States, and treated accordingly. This is very pleasant while it lasts, as the Scotchman said when midway on his fall from the fourteen story house; but how long is it to last, and what is to be the result, we are not prepared to predict."
The Civilian also publishes a copy of the order of the Commander in Chief, dated April 11th, directing the 3d Regiment Infantry, then at Jefferson Barracks to proceed to Fort Jessup, and says that it "manifests a readiness on the part of the U. States Government to comply with what are understood to be the obligations recently entered into with this country."
One more feature in this recent news is worthy attention. The U. S. steamer Pointsett put in for fuel at Galveston on the 7th, and left that day for Vera Cruz. The News says—Mr. Thompson, the special and confidential agent of the Department of State, accredited to the Government of Mexico, it is supposed, with despatches from the Mexican Minister at Washington, and instructions from the United States Government in relation to the treaty of annexation, was a passenger." In relation to the mission and the agent, the Civilian furnishes the following information:
It is stated that Mr. Thompson, who has gone to Mexico upon the steamer Pointsett, is charged with important negotiations from the United States. Two millions of the indemnity due and acknowledged to the United States remain unpaid, while four millions more of claims, the justice of which is said to be undoubted, remain unadjusted; for the payment of all of which, in some way, the American Government is said to be unwilling longer to wait, as justice to her citizens has long since demanded that they should be satisfied. It is reported that the United States Government is no longer willing to admit the claim of Mexico to Texas, yet a very liberal allowance (to be paid by the assumption on the part of the United States of debts due her citizens from Mexico) would be made for the relinquishment by Mexico, of her title to the territory in dispute between her and Texas, including all ever claimed by this Government.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church, lately in session at New York, were for several days occupied with the vexed question of slavery. The Baltimore Conference had suspended one of its ministers, a Mr. Harding, for becoming an owner of slaves. An appeal was taken to the highest judicatory in the church, and that body has now confirmed the decision of the Baltimore Conference by the decisive vote of 117 to 56.—*Phila. Museum.*

MEXICO.

The U. S. Gazette says:—We have received our regular files of the "Diario del Gobierno," from the City of Mexico, to the 24th ult. The injustice of the Annexation of Texas is largely dwelt upon, and its improbabilities well canvassed. As the "Diario del Gobierno" is literally the government paper, it is to be presumed that the lately much boasted of influence of Gen. Jackson over Santa Anna does not extend to the question of annexation at least. Were we to judge from the tone in which mention is made of "Mr. Tyler" and the "ya poce que le falta para dejar de ser presidente," (the little time remaining of his Presidency) we might be confident that the sympathies of the Republic of Mexico are not at all enlisted in behalf of any project of the aforesaid "Mr. Tyler."
In the advice to the United States to look after Oregon in preference to Texas, as far as regards English influence, there is much of pithy truth. In the City of Mexico, itself, every thing is quiet. In the "Senate," the discussion of the "retail law" still excited much feeling. In the House of Representatives, the leading measure was a project of colonizing in Tobasco a thousand Swiss or German families.
In the departments of Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, and San Luis Potosi, tranquility had been effectually restored.

LIGHTNING.

"If you can see the flash, you have nothing to fear, was wont to be the remark of those who would encourage the timid in the midst of the tempest.—And Pope, acting upon the same principle, says: "That sees no more the stroke, nor feels the pain, Than favored man by touch eternal slain."
But it seems there are some exceptions to this rule, and that the lightning sometimes lingers in its course, and allows of a sight of its splendor, before it imparts a feeling of its force. The following is from the Cincinnati Messenger:
"During the storm on Wednesday evening, a servant girl in the employ of Charles Libeau, on Third street, was struck by lightning. She was on the roof of a house, in the act of taking a feather bed, which she had in her arms, out of the rain. She saw the flash, and heard the report, and then became unconscious from the stunning effect of the electric fluid, and fell through the door into the house. In a state of perfect insensibility. Several remedies were proposed and tried to resuscitate her, but the application of ice water was found to be the most effectual. There are no marks upon her person, caused by the shock, nor was there any damage done to any of the buildings in the neighborhood. The physician called in, reports that she would have been instantly killed, had she not been protected by the feather bed. She was perfectly helpless yesterday."

The New Jersey Locofoco Jerry-mander.

The State Gazette of Monday, contains a strong article, exposing the iniquity of the last Locofoco Legislature in altering the Congressional districts of New Jersey to suit political views. The Whig Legislature of 1839, passed a law declaring that notice of all alterations of counties should be published six weeks in the counties proposed to be changed. Upon this act the people relied as an effectual protection; and last Fall when the Legislature met, the whole State was uneasy and perplexed with "fear of change," they trusted still to this safeguard.—Under this law was advertised the intended union of a part of Burlington to Mercer, and in consequence thereof, the people remonstrated so loudly that the Legislature were driven from the project. It was rumored that other alterations were to be made, but the legal notice was not given, and the people fell secure.
This false security was kept up by the Legislature. Not a word was said in either house, not a thing was done to betray to the People the plots, which politicians were then laying in Caucus, against their interests and their established county relations.—But suddenly on the 15th of February the Caucus having well arranged all its plans, and prepared itself to execute them before the People could hear of them and remonstrate, opened its doors confessed its designs, and proceeded to put them rapidly into execution. On that day, Gen. Ithie, the Locofoco Councillor from Warren, having given no preliminary notice, presented a bill drawn up and ready for passage—to repeal the law requiring six weeks' notice to the People to advertise, before any bill should be passed to alter their county lines. For this repeal not a single petition had been presented in either house. The People had never heard that such a measure was imagined. But the political intriguers had prepared it in secret; and although its very object was to abridge the People's privilege, the mandate of the Caucus was quickly obeyed. But on the 22d of February, only eight days after it was presented, during which time the Council was in session scarcely more than four ordinary days, the bill had been referred to a committee, considered (?) reported back to the Council, and passed through three readings, and sent to the Assembly. Such was the zeal with which this self-styled Democracy prosecuted a project to abridge the privileges of the People!
Having thus released themselves of the obstacle which they feared would arise in the remonstrance of their constituents, the majority in Council proceeded rapidly to execute their designs. The bills to repeal the notice law was not yet passed. They had sent it to the Assembly, but that house had not yet acted upon it. Saturday and Sunday were hardly business days, yet by Wednesday morning the majority had prepared, in secret, the celebrated Omnibus Bill; and on that morning, one of them, Mr. A. W. Brown, of Middlesex, presented it to Council.
The Gazette promises a view of the character of this bill, and a sketch of its progress through the two houses, which in connexion with the incipient steps will afford as pretty an exemplification of political scoundrelism as can be imagined. Will New Jersey submit to such iniquity—such disregard of law and decency?

THE "CANADIAN PATRIOTS."

It is stated officially in the Madisonian of Tuesday afternoon, that, at the instance of Mr. Everett, our Minister at London, her Britannic Majesty's Government has recently pardoned ten of the American citizens sentenced, with many others, to transportation to one of the British penal settlements, for having participated in the political disturbances in Canada in the year 1838; and that orders have accordingly been despatched to the Governor of Van Dieman's Land for the liberation of the prisoners whose names are contained in the annexed list, on the usual condition of good behaviour during their residence there:
LIST.—Hiram Sharp, John Gillman, Ira Polly, Orin W. Smith, Benis Woodbury, Geo. T. Brown, Daniel Luskum, Robert Q. Collins, John Thomas, and Edward A. Wilson.

EX-SPEAKER WHITE.

The Kentucky Commonwealth has thought it proper to vindicate the reputation of the Hon. John White, of Kentucky, as a person of the most gentlemanly and amiable character. The National Intelligencer truly observes that no such vindication can be necessary where Mr. White is known and appreciated as he deserves to be, but, as the false gloss attempted to be given by his political adversaries to a recent occurrence in the House of Representatives may possibly have some effect where he is not known, we think it due to Mr. White to transform this following remarks to our columns, with the expression of our entire concurrence, both in the spirit and the letter of those which refer to Mr. White's personal character and qualities:
From the Kentucky Commonwealth.
JOHN WHITE.—The Loco press are endeavoring to transform this gentleman into a bully. We know John White intimately, and we can most conscientiously declare that in the characteristics of a well-bred gentleman—in politeness, suavity, forbearance, prudence, good feeling and genuine amiability, all the qualities that make up the character we both respect and love, he is unsurpassed by any mortal man. He is peculiarly distinguished in Kentucky for coolness of temper and respectfulness of bearing. But, like every true Kentuckian, he would be as prompt to resent affront as slow to offer it. We certainly regret, as he has himself publicly regretted, the late occurrence in Congress. But what could the meekest man on earth do, when struck in the face but return the blow? Had he not repelled his assailant, while, as a Christian we should have applauded his meek forbearance, there is not a woman in the land who would not have whipped him with her garters.
In eleven sessions of service, through the most exciting periods, Mr. White, through a most decided and firm man, has never had before the slightest collision with any one; but has made himself a great personal favorite with all gentlemen of both parties. The miserable vipers of Kentucky cannot blur his name."

The One Day Election Bill.

The following is the bill which passed the House by the large vote of 141 to 34:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the time of choosing the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in each State, shall be the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next; and afterwards, except when a special election shall be held in pursuance of the tenth section of the act to which this is an amendment, the time of choosing said electors shall be the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November in every fourth year succeeding the last election of said electors; and when such special election shall be held, the time thereof shall be the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November in the year when the same shall be held pursuant to the section aforesaid.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.

A letter from Capt. Lemuel Jones, dated "Pawtuxent, May 18, 1844," and published in the Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning, states that a schooner which left Baltimore on Wednesday last week, commanded by Capt. Flowers, was capsized by a sudden fall of wind on Thursday night. There were five females on board and four males, all of whom were drowned, with the exception of the captain and his brother, who clung on to the rigging until assistance arrived. The names of those who were lost were, Miss Flowers, the captain's sister, Mrs. Cent, a widow lady, a little girl about 7 years old, named Rockwell, a daughter of L. P. Rockwell, of Baltimore, Mrs. Triggell and child, and a white boy, and a black man, deaf hands. The bodies of the four females were found in the cabin after the vessel was righted; but Captain Jones was unable to recover the bodies of the other three.

The Convention for amending the Constitution of New Jersey is progressing.

The Committee on the Executive has reported:
The report proposes that the Governor shall be elected for three years, by the people, from the day of January next, and shall be ineligible for reelection, until three years have expired.
That he shall be at least thirty years of age, have been a resident of the United States for twenty years, and of the State for seven years; and that no member of Congress or officer of the General Government, shall be eligible.
After a bill shall be passed by both Houses, it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval, which he may sign or return with his objections; if he return it, and it is again passed by a majority, it shall be a law. If he retains it ten days it shall be a law, unless the legislature adjourn in the meantime. If so, it shall be a law, unless he return it with his objections, during the first three days of the next legislature.
The Governor, Chancellor, and Justices of the Supreme Court, shall constitute a Court of Pardons.
In case of the absence of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall act in his stead.

A STORY FOR THE CREDULOUS.

Under this title a story is going the rounds of the papers, stating that Professor Van Gruselbach of Stockholm, has brought to a state of perfection, the art of producing a torpor in the whole system, in which a person may remain a hundred or a thousand years, and again to be awakened to existence without injury to any organ of the system. The writer—a traveler in Europe—says he was shown some specimens of the Professor's experiments; among others, that of a young woman who had been guilty of murdering her child, and had been consigned to the Professor by the Government. She had been in a state of torpor two years, and looked quite natural, with the exception of a little paleness. Cold is the agent employed.

AN IRISH SPORTSMAN.

"Patrick, you fool, what makes you stare after that rabbit, when your gun has no lock on?" "Hush! hush! my darlin', the rabbit don't know that!"

Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of the Agents named below.
All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, in every respect, true. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.
For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. DAVID H. BURKETT, of Centre county, to Miss MARY A. KENNEDY, of Huntingdon county.
On Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst., by Rev. Jacob Martin, Mr. DANIEL BEATTY to Miss RUTH M'BRIDE, all of Hollidaysburg.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		7 A. M.			2 P. M.			9 P. M.		
MAY	21	52	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
	22	41	41	61	—	—	—	—	—	
	23	49	49	76	—	—	—	—	—	
	24	49	49	86	—	—	—	—	—	
	25	49	49	90	—	—	—	—	—	
	26	60	60	88	—	—	—	—	—	
	27	70	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	

Huntingdon Female Library Association.

NEW BOOKS.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Daughters of England, Wives of England, Mothers of England, Pictures of Private Life, Poetry of Life, A Voice from the Vintage, By Mrs. Ellis.
Glimpses of the Past, Judith's Lion, Letter Writing, Combinations, By Charlotte Elizabeth.
The English Governors, Lectures on the Spheres and Duties of Woman, The Life and Times of Red Jacket, by W. L. Stone.
Lecture on Phrenology, by Combe. Library open on Saturday next, May 29, 1844.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 29, 1844. To the Commissioners of Huntingdon county: GENTLEMEN.

We beg leave respectfully to call your immediate attention to the following section of the Act of Assembly, approved this day, entitled "An Act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," viz:
"SECT. 35. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, within sixty days from the passage of this Act, to issue their precept to the several collectors of county rates and levies, requiring them to add to the amount on their duplicates for the present year, for State purposes, one mill on the dollar, of the valuation of property of all kinds and descriptions heretofore subject to taxation; and to collect and pay over the same to the respective county treasurers, as now required by law."
We are, with great respect, Your obedient servants,
WM. F. PATER, Auditor General.
JOB MANN, State Treasurer.
May 22, 1844.

ESTATE OF JULIA HAWN.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the will of said dec'd have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to
GEORGE HAWN, Ex'r.
Walker tp.
May 22, 1844.

Auditor's Notice.

All persons interested in the estate of David Taylor, late of the township of Henderson, dec'd, are hereby notified that the assets in the hands of John P. Stelthwait his administrator, will be apportioned and distributed among the creditors of said dec'd on Saturday the 8th day of June next; and the undersigned will attend for that purpose on said day at the office of Thos. P. Campbell, Esq., where all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them duly authenticated.
JACOB MILLER, Auditor.
May 22, 1844.

LIST OF JURORS

For the Adjourned Court commencing June 17th 1844.
Barce—James Ewing, William Cummins, Daniel Massey
Blair—James A. McCahan, John Dearnit, Geo. R. McFarlane, Nicholas Hewit, Christopher Wigton, William Hetherington.
Cass—Joshua Greenleaf, Esq. Cromwell—Daniel Tague, Esq. Franklin—James Travis, Esq., David R. Stonebraker.
Henderson—John M. Cunningham, Henry F. Newingham, John Glazier, William Dorris, Andrew Couch, Jacob Fochler.
Hopewell—William Dean, Isaac Peightal, Jefferson Simonton.
Morris—Samuel McPherrin.
Porter—Andrew McClure.
Shirley—George Eby.
Springfield—Aaron Shugert, Moses Robeson, Esq. Springfield—Jacob E. Bare, Aaron Shore.
Tell—James Patton.
Tod—William Houck.
Tyone—Thomas Crissman.
Walker—John S. Patton.
Warriorsburg—Henry Grazier.
Woodberry—John Martin, James M. Johnston.

J. SEWELL STEWART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's jewelry establishment, February 14, 1843.—t.

Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of the Agents named below.
All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, in every respect, true. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.
For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. DAVID H. BURKETT, of Centre county, to Miss MARY A. KENNEDY, of Huntingdon county.
On Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst., by Rev. Jacob Martin, Mr. DANIEL BEATTY to Miss RUTH M'BRIDE, all of Hollidaysburg.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		7 A. M.			2 P. M.			9 P. M.		
MAY	21	52	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
	22	41	41	61	—	—	—	—	—	
	23	49	49	76	—	—	—	—	—	
	24	49	49	86	—	—	—	—	—	
	25	49	49	90	—	—	—	—	—	
	26	60	60	88	—	—	—	—	—	
	27	70	70	85	—	—				