

Whig Principles.
The principal objects which, I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertions of the Whig party, to bring about, in the Government of the United States are:
1. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
2. AN ADEQUATE REVENUE, with fair protection to AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
3. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the veto.
4. A faithful administration of the PUBLIC DOMAIN, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the states.
5. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.
These objects attained. I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—Henry Clay.

Canal Commissioners.
Opinion of the Supreme Court.
The Commonwealth vs. James Clarke, Jesse Miller, and Wm. B. Foster, Jr.
It is unnecessary to advert to the common law definition of an office, or to the supposed distinction between offices in the appointment of the Executive and offices within the power of the legislature by the original constitution. The question for decision turns on the peculiar provisions of the amended constitution, and it lies almost within the bounds of a nut shell. The 8th section of the 6th article declares, that "all officers, whose election, or appointment is not provided for in this constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law." The election or appointment of Canal Commissioners was not provided for by the constitution, and it was consequently to be provided for by law. But it was declared by the schedule appended to the instrument (section 11) that "the appointing power shall remain as heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the Executive department shall continue in the exercise or the duties of their respective offices, until the legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the 8th section of the 6th article of the amended constitution; and until appointments shall be made under such laws, unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations; or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation." Now the Canal Commissioners were officers within the appointment of the Executive at the adoption of the amendments; and consequently were to remain in office till laws for elections or new appointments should be enacted. But the same section of the schedule directed those laws to be enacted by the first legislature under the amended constitution; and as the injunction was not performed by it, the argument on the part of the Commonwealth is, that it could not be constitutionally performed by a subsequent one—of course, that the power of appointment remains with the Executive.

The authority invoked for this interpretation is the decision of this court in the Commonwealth vs. Lieb (9 Watts, 200), in which it was held that the execution of a power by the first Legislature, as directed by another section of this same schedule, could not be repeated by a subsequent Legislature, on pretence that the preceding one had not carried out the views of the Convention. The 9th section had directed the first Legislature to divide the Associate Judges of the Common Pleas into classes in order that they might be displaced in turn, according to seniority of commission, in a certain number of years. The classification was made, but the second Legislature undertook to remodel it on the ground of mistake, and this it was held incompetent to do, not only because the power was a discretionary one vested in a particular body, which was to judge of the exercise of it, but because it had already been exhausted by the execution of it, and was gone. Being executed, it had become obsolete and incapable of giving authority for further action. What conclusively showed that the exercise of it was limited to the first Legislature, was, that subsequent legislation would have come too late for the object; for, when the second act was passed, the period for the expiration of the commission of the first class had already elapsed. How different the case before us, in which the power to enact laws for the introduction of the particular amendment had not been executed at all, in which the power is not such as must necessarily be exhausted by a single exercise of it. It was a cardinal object of the convention, to place the appointment to office, and the patronage consequent upon it, in such hands as the Legislature should from time to time direct; not to have a final disposition of it by the accidental action of any one Legislature. The purpose of subjecting it to legislative action at all, was to have the benefit of changes which experience might from time to time show to be expedient. But the power of the Legislature over the classification of the Associate Judges, was necessarily limited to a single exercise of it; and the act, being done, could not be repeated. It would have been a curious, but by no means an amusing spectacle, to see a class of those judges, who had retired from the bench under a particular classification, re-called to it, and their successors expelled, by the establishment of a new one, according to the alternate prevalence of parties in the political arena.

To have applied the principle of the Commonwealth vs. Lieb, to cases of a different stamp, might have led to startling consequences. By the 7th section of the 6th article of the amended Constitution, "Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, shall be elected, in the several wards, boroughs, or townships, at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified voters thereof in such numbers as shall be directed by law; and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years; and by the 12th section of the schedule, "The first election for Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, shall be held in the year 1840, at the time fixed for the election of constables. The Legislators at its first session, under the amended Constitution, shall provide for the said election, and for subsequent similar elections. The Aldermen and Justices of the Peace now in Commission, or who may in the interim be appointed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until fifteen days after the day which shall be fixed by law for the issuing of new Commissions, at the expiration of which time their commissions shall expire." Now on the principle of construction asserted by the Commonwealth, what would have been the consequence if an accidental difference of views between the Senate and House of Representatives, such as actually occurred in regard to the Canal Commissioners, had prevented the first Legislature from enacting laws to carry the ulterior provisions of the Constitution for the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace into effect? It would have been the frustration of those provisions, and the perpetuation of the old mode of their appointment with its attendant principle of tenure for life, and with the preservation of a great share of the Executive patronage which it was a special object of the Convention to destroy.

That is not all. Though the justices and aldermen would have held their commissions for life, there would have been no power under the constitution to supply their places at their death; and thus this indispensable arm of the magistracy would in the end have been cut off. The 11th section of the schedule which provided that the appointing power should remain as heretofore, was predicated of officers indicated in the 8th section of the article; for it is restrained to officers in the appointment of the Executive, whose election or appointment is provided for in the amended constitution. It was said in regard to these, that they should continue to exercise their functions till the Legislature should pass such laws as might be required to give effect to the 8th section of the 6th article; and it was consequently in relation to the offices indicated in that section that it was said the power of appointment should remain as heretofore.—If that provision were an independent and unrestricted rule of the constitution, it would annul all the alterations for appointment to office either by the Executive or by the Legislature; but it was expressly restricted to officers whose election or appointment is not specially provided for by the terms of the amended constitution. Now the election of justices and aldermen happens to be thus provided for in the body of the instrument; and it is therefore not within the conservative operation of the 11th section of the schedule. Can it be thought, then, that, by directing laws for the election of justices and aldermen, to be enacted at the first session, the convention meant to expose one of its cherished alterations, and an entire branch of the magistracy, to the chance of destruction from the uncertain action of the legislature? Perhaps nothing conduced more to the success of the amendments than public clamor against the inferior magistrates; and though it may be entirely true that the quality of these officers had not in any great degree been improved by the change, it is certain that a change was called for by the public; which is all that is required for the argument.

The principle of strict construction, would frustrate important provisions in every newly constructed frame of government. It was provided by the 1st article and 3d section of the federal constitution, that the Senate should be composed of two members, from each State, chosen for six years, and that "immediately" after they should be divided into three classes, in order that one-third of the body might be chosen every year.—Yet, on the principle of strict construction, a postponement of the division for a month, or a day, would have presented an insuperable obstacle to the organization of the government. Necessity, the paramount rule of interpretation, demands that such provisions be deemed only directory; as was the injunction imposed by the 7th article of our Constitution, which has been retained by the reform convention, that "the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Yet, though it was just as convenient to perform this duty at first as at last, it was not done till half a century had elapsed; and no one doubts for that reason the constitutionality of our system of public schools.

not only the power to appoint Canal Commissioners remain as it was, but also the power to appoint all officers whose appointments not specifically provided for in the amended constitution; and thus, too would the principal part of the executive patronage be restored by an accidental difference of views between the branches of the first Legislature. That difference would have the effect too, of engrafting on the original constitution a power of appointment which originated in an act of ordinary legislation; and this, too, without submission to, or adoption by, the people.

A constitution is not to receive a technical construction like a common law instrument or a statute. It is to be interpreted so as to carry out the great principles of the government—not to defeat them—and to that end, its commands, as to the time or manner of performing an act, are to be considered as merely directory, wherever it is said that the act shall be performed at the time, or in the manner prescribed, and no other. The object of the command, in this instance, was no more than to urge the Legislature to put the elective principle in active operation at the earliest day practicable under all the circumstances; and it has been accomplished. What is this schedule? It is a temporary provision for the preparatory machinery necessary to put the principle of the amendments in motion without disorder or collision. Its purpose was not to control those principles by the happening of an event, but to carry the whole into effect without break or interval. Its use was merely to shift the machine gradually into another track; and having done its office, it was to be stowed away in the lumber-room of the government.—Nothing was further from the purpose of the convention than to make anything contained in it a matter of permanent regulation. Its uses were temporary and auxiliary.

To suppose that the provisions in the 8th section of the 6th article, were to depend for their effect on the sanction or co-operation of the first legislature, would be to suppose that it was intended to give that body a controlling power over the public will expressed by the amendments. It would have been an abuse of the power which the convention had received from the people, to delegate any part of it, except for merely ministerial purposes; and especially to delegate it to a body whose action would be final. It is impossible for human forecast to provide against accidents which may stop the motion of an untried machine; and they must be repaired when they occur, by those who have the management and direction of it. The convention could not foresee the difference which took place between the Senate and House of Representatives in the first legislature; and the great elective principle established in the body of the constitution must not be suffered for that reason to fail.—It is considered, therefore that the demurrer of the Commonwealth be overruled; that the plea of the respondents be sustained; and that they go without day.

Finances.
We copy the following from the letter of "Oliver Oldschool," written on Monday the 17th inst., the last day of the first session of the 28th Congress.

In the Senate, Mr. Evans made an interesting and highly satisfactory expose of the state of the finances of the country. He stated that a public loan of \$5,672,000 would fall due on the first day of January next. The Committee on Finance had not deemed it necessary to make any special provision for the payment of this loan, and he would state the reason.

There was on hand, on the 1st of June inst., not embracing the receipts of the preceding week, \$6,500,000; and he estimated that there would be an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, of \$7,700,000.

Many, he said, thought, at the commencement of the present session, that there would be a deficit in the Treasury of four millions and a half of dollars; instead of which we had a surplus of seven millions, seven hundred thousand dollars. The receipts into the Treasury, up to the 30th of June, for the present fiscal year, would be, from customs, &c., \$25,612,000, and from the sales of public lands, \$1,900,000—total \$27,512,000.—The expenditures for the same time would be about \$20,000,000, leaving an excess of receipts over the expenditures of \$7,500,000. It was the first time in many years that the receipts had not fallen short of the expenditures.

Mr. Evans then went on to show what would be the condition of the Treasury on the 1st of January next. The total receipts of the calendar year, up to the 1st January, he estimated at \$31,659,249

And the expenditures at 21,756,529
Which would leave a balance of \$9,902,720
Say ten millions, in the treasury on the first of January next.
In the meantime, treasury notes would be falling due to the amount of something more than two millions. These and the loan above mentioned will make a sum total of \$8,000,000, which deducted from the surplus on hand will still leave a balance in the treasury of two millions of dollars.
The public debt now amounts to \$23,391,140; after paying off the loan and the treasury notes falling due, it will be, on the 1st of January next, about fifteen mil-

lions of dollars. Mr. E. expressed a decided opinion that the tariff act of '42, left to its fair operation, would yield a revenue, with the land sales, of \$25,000,000. This will be more than will be wanted for a series of years to come, the appropriations this year being only \$18,000,000. The ordinary expenses, he thought, need not exceed \$20,000,000, a year. This would leave an annual excess of \$5,000,000, and enable Congress to make such disposition of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, as may be demanded by the popular voice.

Sunday School Union Celebration.
The Sabbath Schools of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches of Huntingdon have resolved to hold a Union Celebration of the 4th of July. The schools will meet at their respective churches at 9 o'clock A. M., and thence form in procession, under the care of the Teachers, and march to the "Cypress Grove," where the following exercises will take place:
Hymn, sung by the Schools,
Prayer by the Reverend John Peebles,
Music by the Band,
ORATION by Thomas P. Campbell, Esq.,
Hymn by the Schools,
Declaration of Independence read by William G. Furlong,
Music by the Band,
ADDRESS by the Rev. Mr. Bunker,
Music.

The Schools and the company will then partake from one common table of such refreshments as may have been provided for the occasion. After which the Schools will again form a procession and return to town, and after the Benediction is pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Crowner, will be dismissed.
The Independent Band have kindly consented to play for us at the celebration.
The Committee will be glad to receive contributions either in money or provisions from the citizens to aid in carrying out the purpose and plan of the celebration.
No beverage but cold water will be used.
All friends of the Sabbath School are invited to be present.
WILLIAM H. BLACK, Com'ee.
JESSE B. WILLIAMS, of
DAVID BLAIR, Arrange'ts

A CELEBRATION
Of the approaching 4th of July will be held at Shade Gap, where all those who feel willing to unite with us in celebrating our American Anniversary are respectfully invited to attend and partake of a free repast that will be provided by the ladies of the vicinity. Some able speakers are expected.
Procession will start precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.
BRICE BLAIR,
DAVID HUDSON,
DR. J. A. SHADE, Committee
A. C. BLAIR, of
JOHN ROUSE, Arrangements.
T. P. HUDSON,
Shade Gap, June 26, 1844.

Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—
This is a chemical extract from Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties—and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. This preparation embodies all the virtues of Tar and Wild Cherry in a much smaller compass than any other ever pronounced. The manner of preparing it, and its success in all Pulmonary and Liver affections, conclusively prove this. We say confidently, no medicine ever effected such wonderful cures. Let no one give up to Consumption, or any other fatal disease, until they have tried this. Being formed from vegetable substances, congenial at once to our soil and our system, it is safe, simple, and efficient. A treatise relating to this subject may be had, without charge, at—who also is agent for the Balsam. Call and see it. Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as there are imitations abroad.
For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.
On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Groover, H. S. GREEN, formerly of Canoe Valley, to Miss LOUISA HOUK, of Trough creek.
On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Martin Mr. JOHN SHAFER, of Canoe Valley, to Miss MARY HILMAN of Turkey Valley.

DIED.
On Sunday the 16th inst., in West township, Mrs. MARY CARMON, formerly of Barree township, aged 75 years.
[COMMUNICATED.]
In the decease of this aged lady, her relations and all who knew her, have lost one who was, through a long life of usefulness, beloved by all. Through a long and severe illness, she was never heard to murmur or complain; but she gave evidence that she possessed that grace which enables the Christian to say at all times "God is the will of the Lord." She attached herself at a very early period to the Presbyterian Church, and has since, lived up to the requisitions of the Church; and bore honorable testimony to the religion, as it is in our Redeemer; manifesting at all times and under all circumstances a quiet and meek determination to "work out her soul's salvation, with fear and trembling." Her assurances of a gracious welcome by her Saviour, enabled her to exclaim "O Death, where is thy sting, O Grave where is thy victory!" This privilege is highly consolatory to her afflicted relations and friends. That she is now in Heaven, realizing the fruits of her obedience to the will of God, while in a state of probation here, admits scarcely of a doubt. God is no respecter of persons, but cometh at an hour when we least expect him. As she lived beloved, she died, mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.
"Go all undimmed, in thy glory go!
Aged and crowned bride of death!

Take hence to heaven—
Thy holy thoughts and bright,
And soaring hopes, that were not given
For the touch of mortal blight!
Might we follow in the track,
This parting should not be!
But the Spring shall give us violets back,
And every flower but thee!"
J.

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

It is stated says the Forum of the 20 inst. that JOEL B. SUTHERLAND has been appointed Post Naval Officer of this city; WILLIAM B. WHITTAKER, Naval Officer, JOSEPH HALL, Weighmaster, and Messrs. Montgomery, Sutherland, Grand and Reach, respectively. We also learn that Constables P. VANNESS, has been appointed Collector of New York, vice Edward Curtis removed. Tyler, as soon as the Senate rose, commenced to sweep off all the officers.

STUDEN'S DEATH, APPOPLEXY, BURSTING OF VEINS, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent the 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.
A 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 medicines can be obtained at the store of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, (in this Borough.)
JUNE 18 7 A. M. 2 P. M. 9 P. M.
19 --- 74 --- 90 --- 75
20 --- 72 --- 93 --- 77
21 --- 77 --- 89 --- 73
22 --- 70 --- 80 --- 70
23 --- 63 --- 65 --- 61
24 --- 61 --- 81 --- 62
25 --- 61 --- 85 --- 68

GRIMES' PATENT Smut Machine.
For cleaning Wheat and other kinds of Grain.
THE subscriber having purchased from Godlove K. Kane, of York, Pa., sole Proprietor of GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINE, the right of selling said Machines in Huntingdon county, takes this method of recommending fresh said Machines to the citizens of Huntingdon county.

Grimes' Patent Smut Machine was patented in March, in the year 1839, since when it has been introduced into general use; and the subscriber feels warranted in saying that it has proved itself as perfect as human ingenuity can make it—far surpassing in durability, and all the necessary requisites of a Smut Machine, all others yet offered in the United States. He has been engaged for some time past in selling Grimes' Smut Machines and where they have had to compete with the best rival Machines; and are at this time decidedly the most popular amongst Millers, every day demonstrating their superiority. Nor does he speak unadvisedly. In confirmation of his assertions he begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen of integrity who have tried Grimes' Smut Machine, and can speak from experience. Matthew Crowner, Huntingdon; Neff & Co., Williamsburg, John Nichodemus, Morrison's Cove, John Brumbaugh, Morrison's Cove. Many others could be obtained, but it was not thought necessary.
GEORGE LAY,
Huntingdon, June 19, 1844.

To Proprietors of Grist Mills.
Heretofore millers have been greatly imposed upon by patentees and vendors of other Smut Machines in various parts of the country, which Machines have been proved by experience, the best and the only evidence in such cases, to be altogether worthless, on account of their failing to cleanse grain from smut, the loss of grain, and the want of durability. All other Smut Machines are fast being put out of use and their places supplied by Grimes' Patent Smut Machine.
G. L.
Globe, Register, Beacon Light and Standard copy and publish to the amount of \$3 and charge the advertiser.

Stray Horse.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Henderson township, on Monday the 3rd inst., a SORREL HORSE, with a bald face and lame in the left hind leg. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
JACOB MEGAHAN,
June 19, 1844.

Portrait of Henry Clay.
JUST received and for sale, a few of Mr. Wise's very splendid Mezzotints, full length portraits of Henry Clay.
W. M. G. FURLONG,
At Moore's Cash and Exchange Store,
Huntingdon, June 12, 1844.

Notice.
All persons indebted on the Books of Robt Matson, for fulling and carding, at Lane's, Fulling Mill, are hereby notified that said Matson has quit the business, and that the books are left with the subscriber, residing at Mill Creek, to whom payment must be made of the unpaid accounts on said books. All persons indebted are requested to make payment on or before the 20th June next, as no further indulgence can be given after that date.
JAMES LANE,
Mill Creek, May 15, 1844—3t. pd.
Books and Engravings.
A miscellaneous assortment of books; cheap Publications and Engravings, just received and for sale by the subscriber, at the publishers prices. Call and examine.
JACOB MILLER,
Huntingdon, June 5, 1844.
BLANK BONDS to Constables for Stay of Execution, under the new law, just printed, and for sale, at this office.

THE MARKETS.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]
Philadelphia, June 21.
WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. --- \$4 25
RYE Meal, do. --- 3 00
CORN do, do. --- 2 25
WHEAT, prime Penna. per bush. --- 96
RYE do. --- 60
CORN, yellow, do. --- 46
do. white, do. --- 43
OATS, do. --- 30
WHISKEY, in bls. --- 22
Baltimore, June 20.
WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. --- \$4 37
WHEAT, per bush. --- 96
CORN, yellow, do. --- 45
do. white, do. --- 40
RYE, do. --- 50
OATS, do. --- 27
WHISKEY, in bls. --- 23
Pittsburgh, June 21.
FLOUR, per bbl. --- \$3 00 3 12
WHEAT, per bush. --- 50 62
RYE, do. --- 40 43
OATS, do. --- 18 20
CORN, do. --- 35 37
WHISKEY, in bls. --- 20

LIST OF RETAILERS
Of Merchandise, Liquors, &c. as returned by the Constables of the several townships in the county of Huntingdon at January Sessions, 1844, and classifications thereof by the Commissioners of the said county and Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, viz:
The undersigned, Treasurer of said county of Huntingdon, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, publishes the following list of Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, within the said county for the current year, as classified and returned to him by the Associate Judges and Commissioners of the county. Any person doing business, whose name is not in the following list, as well as those who are bound to pay any fractional part of a license, are requested to have their names registered agreeably to law, without delay.
Such as are designated by a * have taken out their licenses, and those who have not are required to do so, on or before the fourth Monday, (and 24th day) of June inst., after which day suits will be instituted without respect to persons, against all delinquents.

CLASS. Walker th.
Elias Baker & Co. 13 James Campbell 13
Bell and Higgins 13 Simon Aker 14
William Ketter 14 Warriorsmark th.
William Walker 13 Benj. F. Patton 14
Joseph Patton 14 Abed'go Stephens 14
Samuel Confer 14 J. W. Kinkaid 13
Antes th. Woodbury th.
R. F. Bell 13 Jos. R. Hewit & Co 13
R. Campbell & Co 14 A. Patterson 13
* G. M'Camant 14 Samuel Wampler 14
James M. Johnston 14
W. Anderson & Co 13 Good & M'Callister 13
Dan. M'Connell 14 D. H. Royer 13
A. Knox & Son 13 Royet & Schmucker 13
Peter O'Hagan (sell Philip Metz (Liquors) 14 J. S. P. Harris 14
Barree th. Huntingdon borough.
Hall & Rawle 14 Robt Moore & Son 14
Bell & Brother 13 Samuel R. Stevens 14
David Barrick 13 Andrew Harrison 14
Hartman & Smith 14 James Saxton, Jr. 13
Guss th. H & C Newingham 14
Robert Speer 14 Jacob Miller 14
J. M. Crowner 14 Henry Miller 14
Mr. Henderson 14 Geo. A. Steel 13
Cromwell th. F. Read & Son 13
Thos E. Orblison 14 William Dorris 13
A. J. Wigton 14 Peter Swoepe 13
Dublin th. B. E. & W. E. M'
Brice X. Blair 13 Murtrie 12
Franklin th. Robt Corseha 14
Martin Gates 13 William Stewart 13
Shorb, Stewart & Co 13 Fisher & M'Mur-
John S. Isett 13 Hiram Price 12
G & J Shoenberger 13 William Couch 14
S & B. W. Bight 13 T. K. Simonton 14
Frankstown th. Rothrock & Jones 14
Wolf & Willett 13 Peterburg borough.
Samuel Henry 14 Stevens & Patton 14
Jas. M'Keenan 14 * A. N. Cresswell 13
Henderson th. Birmingham borough.
Millkens & Kessler 14 James Clarke 13
Huston th. Shwart & Owens 12
Peter Shoenberger 13 Gentry Miller 14
Hopewell th. Hiram Price 13
James Entreklin, Jr. James Flowers 13
(sell liquors) Lloyd & Graff 12
John B. Given, (sell Daniel Bentley 14
liquors) John Bouslough 13
Morris th. Alexandria borough.
Henry S. Spang, James M'Guire 13
Canoe Furnace 13 Porter & Gemmill 13
do. Etna 13 John Porter 13
Walter Graham 13 Mary Neff 13
Moore & Steiner 13 Michael Siler 14
Hilgen, Tussey & Hollidaysburg borog.
Company 13 Joseph Dysart 13
Hugh M'Neal 13 A. M'Comick &
Porter th. Brother 13
Samuel Hatfield 14 * T. B. Moore 12
Springfield th. M'Farlane, Garber
Dennis O'Connor 14 & Company 13
William Madden 13 Robt. Leamers 13
Henry Williams 13
 Snyder th. Henry Leamers 13
W. M. Lyon & Co. * F. Price & Co. 13
Bald E. Furnace 13 G. L. Lloyd 12
do Tyr'e Forges 12 D. Goodfellow 13
John Kratzer 13 Thos. Bingham 14
Shirleysburg borog. Lloyd & Gardner 12
Benj. & G. Leas 13 Peter W. Patterson 14
Henry Brewster 13 (sell liquors) 14
David Freaker 14 Lloyd & Graff 13
John Lutz 14 Joseph Deiser, (sell
liquors) 14
Shirley th. Augustus Black (sell
liquors) 14
NONE John Quigley 14
James D. Rea 14
Reuben Trexler 13 Robt. Lytle, Sen. 14
Tyronne th. H. L. Patterson 14
Samuel Isett 13 John Gourley 14
John Maguire 13 John Cooper 14
Joseph Morrow 14 John Cox 14
Union th. Peter M'Nally 16
NONE Jas. M.P. Russell 14
Robt. W. Christy 14
Miles Lewis 13 Mary Orr 14
John Watt 14 George Port 14
GEORGE TAYLOR,
Treasurer of Huntingdon County,
Treasurer's Office, Hun-
tingdon, June 1, 1843.
Estate of John Isenberg, late of
Porter township, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to
DAVID ISENBERG, Adm'r.
WILLIAM CHRISTY, }
April 17, 1844.