



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, July 10, '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. Ninstee, do
- 4th " John S. Little, Germantown.
- 5th " Ellsizer 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,

SIMEON GUILFORD,

OF LEBANON COUNTY.

WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Huntingdon county—the friends of Clay and Frelinghuysen, Markle and Guilford—the advocates of correct principles, are requested to assemble in

Mass Meeting, at the old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on

Wednesday, the 24th July, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where, among other distinguished speakers, JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, JOSIAH RANDALL, GEORGE W. JONES, JOHN SWIFT, and SAMUEL W. WEEKS, Esqrs. gentlemen from Philadelphia, will address the meeting on the deeply interesting political questions now at issue before the people.

A general attendance is requested. "COME ONE COME ALL!"

By order of the Co. Com.

THEO. H. CREMER,

Chairman.

July 3rd 1844.

We tender our thanks to the Hon. S. JANSEN, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and to the Hon. W. GARRIS, M. C. from Kentucky, for recent valuable favors.

Flood in the Mississippi.

There was a great flood in the Mississippi, about the middle of June last, which overflowed the banks of the river, destroying much property, and causing immense suffering to the inhabitants of the inundated country.

Washington County.

The Whigs of this county met in Convention on Monday 24th ult., and nominated the following ticket

Congress.—John H. Ewing, (subject to the concurrence of Beaver.)

Assembly.—George V. Lawrence and John Moley.

Commissioner.—John S. Cray.

Auditor.—E. S. Yerry.

Director.—John Craven.

Gov. Polk is not only a religious man, and a strict member of church, but he is also a rigid member of a Temperance Society.—N. Y. Tribune

This is all news to us in these parts. Gov. Polk is neither the one or the other.—Nashville Whig.

The 4th of July in 1844 has passed and gone.

The Presidency.

The Candidates.—How they were Nominated, &c.

It is difficult to conceive how any reasonable man can doubt that Henry Clay will be elected President of the United States the present year, if life is spared him. Let us for a moment examine the manner in which the two candidates, Clay and Polk—(Tyler is out of the question)—stand before the people. Even before the death of the "Good President," public opinion pointed to Henry Clay as the Whig candidate in 1844; and from that time on to the 1st of May, when the Convention assembled in Baltimore, the name of any other man was rarely heard in connexion with the Presidency. It was not the work of demagogues or party leaders, but the spontaneous action of the people themselves. From every hill and valley, from every city, town, village and hamlet, the voice went forth and called upon the name of the noble defender of the nation's rights, the nation's honor and the nation's glory, the gallant "Harry of the West." Long before the assembling of the Convention all other names, all other preferences were lost in the growing, all-pervading popularity of Henry Clay. The Convention met. Never since we have had a name among the nations of the earth was there assembled in our midst a collective body that was characterized with such unanimity as this. One name and only one—the name of HENRY CLAY—was presented to the Convention. The people—the people of the east and the west, of the north and of the south, sent to that Convention, greeting, "WE ARE FOR CLAY, GIVE US HENRY CLAY—he who stood firmly by us in the days of gloom and storm is worthy of our support in times of brightest hopes, when the 'boon of promise' is around us." The Convention, mindful of the wishes and instructions of the people, proclaimed to the Nation—"HENRY CLAY IS THE CHOICE OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, HENRY CLAY IS THE CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION;" and a shout immediately went forth till it reached the Gulf of Mexico, the Falls of St. Anthony, the rivers of the west, and the shores of the Atlantic, "OUR CAUSE IS JUST, OUR UNION IS PERFECT," and that shout will swell until its thunder-tones shall reach the ears of the Eagle in his "distant mountain home."

HENRY CLAY IS THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE NOW—HE WILL BE THE PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT ON THE 4TH OF MARCH 1845.

Look at the other side. On the 27th of May the Locofoco Convention met in Baltimore.—Martin Van Buren had been up before the Locofoco party as a candidate ever since 1840. His claims had been canvassed and debated time and again. Delegates had been appointed by the people, and the appointments were accompanied with instructions. Gen. Cass had also been up before the same party as a candidate for a considerable length of time. So had Col. Johnson, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan. The Convention entered upon the discharge of its duties. On the first ballot Van Buren received a majority of the votes of the Convention, and his friends rejoiced in his nomination. "But," says some Locofoco, "Mr. Van Buren is not nominated—modern Democracy requires two thirds of the votes in order to nominate—the majority shall not rule, the minority shall." The chair decided in favor of the minority, and his decision was sustained by the Convention, some of the delegates instructed turning traitors to their constituents and violating their instructions. Thus the minority triumphed in this first step; and next they went to work to force upon the people a candidate of whom they never heard or thought or even dreamed. Look at the proceedings and see how many ballots were had before the name of JAMES K. POLK appeared among the list of candidates.—On the 8th ballot he had but 44 votes, while Cass had 114 and Van Buren still 104. Then followed an hour of promising, bartering and trading, by which the whole matter was planned and arranged to the entire satisfaction of the delegates; and then the ninth ballot took place, when JAMES K. POLK was unanimously selected!!!

Then the inquiry went forth upon the wings of the wind—"WHO IS JAMES K. POLK, WHAT IS JAMES K. POLK?"

Now, what had the people, the "Democracy" to do with this nomination? Where is the man who at any time heard his name made use of as a candidate for President of the United States? Where is the person who heard him "talked of" as a candidate? The people did not want him; and we mistake their independence greatly if they will have any thing to do with him. They know that the man who was last fall defeated while running for Governor of Tennessee, and once before, is not even an available candidate.

Suppose it were possible for James K. Polk to be elected, how would he administer the Government. First the delegates, who nominated him in defiance of the popular will, would have to receive their reward by appointments to lucrative offices. The delegates would be the only men that he would owe his office to, and they would be the whole country in his eyes. The people—and the honor—and the interests of the nation, would be matters of secondary importance with him. But as Mr. Polk's election is not even on the list of remote possibilities, it is wasting time to speak or write of consequences that would follow if elected.

We have thus given an account of the manner in which the opposing candidates were brought before the people; and as our article is already long for our columns, we must defer a review of the PRINCIPLES held by the candidates respectively until next week.

GEN. SCOTT ROBERT.—While Gen. Scott was coming down the North River on Friday, his pocket was picked of \$130. He was on board the steamer Troy, and four men named George Potter, James Wilson, Charles Hubbard, and John Rock, have been arrested for being concerned in the robbery. The principal part of the General's money was in gold, and a large amount was found on Rock. They were all temporarily committed.

At the latest dates from Europe, upwards of \$2,500,000 had been collected for the Free Church of Scotland.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The recent 4th of July was celebrated in this place by a union of the different Sabbath Schools, in which the teachers and citizens generally participated. May we never cease to celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations, and thus hand down to posterity the Anniversary of American Independence as "a glorious, an immortal day."

Last Thursday was indeed a glorious day with the children of this town and vicinity. Early in the morning the little girls and boys, shining in their "best bib and tucker," their faces adorned with happy smiles, could be seen in all directions, making their way to the place appointed for meeting. At 9 o'clock a procession was formed at the Court House, and scholars and teachers thus marched up Main Street and proceeded to the "Cypress Grove" between the river and the canal, a short distance above the borough. In the procession were carried some twenty or thirty banners, with appropriate mottoes, and some of them beautifully encircled with wreaths of evergreen and flowers.

It was a truly pleasing and interesting sight to look upon, when the vast array of children were seated in that beautiful grove, a bewitching spot, where Sylvan himself might glory to erect his throne. Tall and stately sycamores, imbedded in a grassy sward, waved their spreading branches high over the heads of the happy throng, while thin clouds departed the sky, through which the sun ever and anon poured his vivifying and life-giving rays; which, with a cool breeze rustling through the grove, rendered the scene still more exquisitely beautiful.

The following was the order of the exercises:

Hymn sung by the Schools,
Prayer by the Reverend Mr. Peebles,
Music by the Band,
Hymn sung by the Schools,
Declaration of Independence read by William G. Farlow,
Music by the Band,
ORATION by Thomas P. Campbell, Esq.,
Music by the Band,
Address by the Rev. Mr. Guinn,
Hymn by the Scholars and Teachers,
MUSIC.

The whole company were supplied with refreshments, after the prayer and at the close of the exercises again, from a common table, provided for the occasion.

At half past twelve o'clock the company was again formed in order for procession, and returned to town, where the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Crownover, when the schools were dismissed.

The celebration was characterized with good order throughout; and the speaking, the performances of the Band who are making great progress in "discouraging eloquent music," the singing, and every thing connected with the celebration can be reviewed by every one present without a pang of regret.

Alexandria Clay Club Meeting.

On Thursday evening we attended a meeting of the Alexandria Clay Club, and were pleased to find that the Whigs of that place and vicinity enter into the present contest with a proper spirit and energy.

The meeting was addressed by S. M. Green, Esq., of the Alexandria Club, by himself and A. K. CORNYN, Esq., successively.

Among the other proceedings, a resolution was adopted that the Club, in a body, attend the Mass Meeting to be held in Huntingdon, on the 24th July inst., and another, that the members use every effort to persuade as many of the Locofocos as possible to attend said meeting. This is a step worthy the imitation of all other Clay Clubs and Associations in the county.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Saturday the 20th of July.

From present indications we expect to hear a good report from the borough of Alexandria, and Porter township, in October and November next.

SIGNS.—The Democratic Union says that at a barn raising in Fayette county the vote was taken and Polk actually had a majority! As a set off for this great demonstration, we give the following:

On Wednesday last the 3d of July, a vote was taken on board Capt. Hoffman's Packet boat, and stood 58 for Clay—15 for Polk!

A few days previous on the same boat, out of 60 passengers, there were 3 for Polk! For Clay 57.

These are facts which will be vouched for by the Captain. What does the Union think of them? Rather significant signs—eh!—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship New York, Capt. Wright, from Galveston, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 19th ult. The papers contain little worth extracting—they are filled with articles on annexation. The Gazette of the 19th says that if Texas could procure from Mexico a complete recognition of her independence, a majority of the citizens would be opposed to annexation.

The trial of Commodore Moore was still in progress at Washington.

In respect the Indian troubles on the frontier, the Houston Telegraph of the 12th ultimo, has the following:

"We have direct information from Bexar, that the danger is no less than heretofore—that the Indians are still committing their depredations in parties of from eight to twelve; and that it is unsafe to travel the country, unless armed and in company. And it is certainly no less important to emigrants and strangers to be on their guard, than it is to the old and experienced inhabitants of Bexar, who never leave town without arms and company"—N. O. Bulletin.

MARYLAND CROPS.—The Wheat harvest by this time, is generally finished in Maryland, and the yield will prove a full average. In Kent and Queen Anne counties the papers say that the grain is remarkably fine and heavy. Of the crop in Frederick county the Herald says—"We hear less complaint than usual, and although the rust and smut have done some little injury, we have but little doubt that the main objection to the wheat will be that the grains are not sufficiently weighty and are shrivelled from the excess of wet weather lately had."

Marriage of the President of the U. States.

We gather from the New York papers the following particulars of the President's Marriage and of the family of his bride.

His Excellency JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, was married to Miss JULIA GARDINER, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Gardiner of Long Island, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth ultimo.

The ceremony took place at the Church of the Ascension, on the Fifth Avenue. The marriage services were performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, in a dignified and appropriate manner. Not more than a dozen people were in the Church except the bridal party. The position and standing of the bride and groom will justify a brief description of some of the particulars attending the ceremonies, without any breach of decorum.

The bride is a very beautiful and elegantly formed woman of apparently about twenty years of age. She was robed simply in white, with a gauze veil depending from a circuit of white flowers wreathed in her hair. The bride was given away by her brother. The wedding party consisted of a brother and sister of the bride, John Tyler, Jr., and lady, two Misses Wickliffe daughters of the Postmaster General, Mr. Postmaster Graham, and one or two others.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the party departed for the residence of the bride in Lafayette place, in this city. The wedding cortege consisted of five carriages. That in which the President and his lady were conveyed was drawn by four horses, the coachman and footman wearing bridal favors.

After dinner, the bridal party went on board a steamer, and made a short excursion around the harbor, passing the North Carolina, Princeton, and the Mexican steamer. On approaching the various ships of war, the salute due to the rank of the President was fired from them, including the Mexican steamers; the yards of all the ships, steamers, and revenue cutters, were manned, and as the party passed, cheered them heartily. The steamer then proceeded to Jersey City, from whence a special train was despatched to Philadelphia.

The event of the death of Mr. Gardiner, the father of the bride who was killed by the bursting of the large gun on board the Steamer Princeton, is fresh in the minds of our readers. The two daughters of Mr. Gardiner were on board that vessel at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Gardiner was formerly a lawyer of high standing in this city; but retired early in life from his profession, with an independent fortune. He was once elected to the Senate of New York and performed his Legislative duties with credit to his industry and abilities. Those of our readers who have been in the habit of visiting Washington during the session of Congress, will not fail to remember Mr. Gardiner and daughters, who have spent their winters at the Capitol for the last few years. The young ladies were celebrated for their beauty and accomplishments, and were objects of great attention and attraction among the two Houses of Congress. The bride was the eldest of the two.

The President and his young bride arrived at Washington on Thursday, the 27th ult. After spending a short time at the White House, they will proceed to "Old Point Comfort," where they will probably remain some weeks.

The Express says, the mother (Mrs. Gardiner) of the President's lady, was the daughter of a respectable citizen. At his death, the property, which was large, fell principally to this child—who was taken into the family of Judge Sylvanus Miller—He, with Henry Remsen, Esq., were her guardians. Under Mr. and Mrs. M.'s guidance she was educated, and no person acquainted with their high moral and intellectual qualifications, can doubt that she was a most accomplished lady when she married Mr. Gardiner. It is well known Mr. G. was killed by the explosion on board the Princeton, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters. Julia, the eldest, now the President's lady, is nearly twenty-six years of age, has had the advantages of a finished education, is highly accomplished, and has travelled through Europe with her father. She is rather above the middling size, and is beautiful both in face and form. The property of the family, which consists of good real estate, mostly in this city, is considered to be worth about a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Gardiner, her father, studied law with John Anthon, Esq., but having married a lady of fortune, never practised in his profession much. He was the political friend of De Witt Clinton, and was in the Senate of this State four years.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Madisonian says:—President Tyler returned with his fair bride to the capital on the evening of last Thursday.

On Saturday the bride received company.—Though there was no announcement in the papers, it was generally known that on that day, the White House would be open to those who wished to pay their compliments to the Chief Magistrate and his bride, and during the hours of reception the rooms were thronged.

The Heads of Departments, the Foreign Ministers in their court dresses, and the officers of the Army and Navy in uniform, in company with the ladies of their acquaintance, made a brilliant show, and his honor the Mayor and his lady, and most of the elite of the capital, whether in public or in private stations, offered their congratulations and bade the lady of the Mansion, welcome.

CONSUMPTION.—The number of deaths from this dreaded and dreadful malady occurring every year in England and Wales, is in round numbers, 36,000, being rather less than one-ninth of the mortality for all cases.

A London paper says:—In a laurel bush, in the garden of Mr. Chadwick, of Hazelhurst, and close to the front door, are four birds' nests, two of which are entwined one with the other. The birds which have located there are two thrushes, one green linnet, and one goldfinch.

From the Philadelphia Museum.

The end of Door's Trial.

Thomas W. Door, the would-be Rhode Island Governor, is bent on immortalizing himself. He wishes to be accounted a valiant champion of liberty and democracy, and in going to prison he imagines himself a victim of tyranny. On Monday, the 24th ultimo, he gave notice that he should take his case by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. On Tuesday morning the Court having him under trial, decided that the writ of error, which they admitted the Defendant might obtain, would not operate to supersede the sentence, and also that they had no power to delay the execution of the sentence after it should be pronounced.

When the Clerk propounded the customary question: "Prisoner, what have you to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?" Mr. Door rose and addressed the court for about twenty minutes, speaking from short notes which he held in his hand. His remarks are variously represented. One paper says:

He spoke like a man whose requests had all been denied, and who expected the worst that could be done to him. His manner was bold, and his denunciation distinct, deliberate and emphatic; yet he betrayed no excitement or emotion of any kind.

He assured the Court of his belief, that he had not received a fair trial; that means had been taken to force upon him a partial and hostile jury; that he had been denied many legal means of defence, and that his cause had been prejudged. He reminded them that there is a tribunal to which they as well as himself are amenable, the sense of the American people, and to this he appeals for a reversal of this decision and for justice to his character.

Another describes him as having "wound up by a gross farrago of insolence and wrath to the Court itself, telling the Judge that he would not exchange his place as a prisoner at the bar, for a seat beside their honors!"

Chief Justice Durfee replied to him in a very mild, dignified manner, that the Court had endeavored to discharge their duties faithfully and impartially; and that they were not aware that they had allowed themselves to be influenced by any of the motives charged upon them by the prisoner. He said the painful duty imposed upon him by the law remained to be performed, which was the passing of sentence. The prisoner was then directed to rise, and the Chief Justice pronounced the sentence as follows: "The sentence of the Court is, that you, Thomas Wilson Door, be imprisoned in the State Prison at Providence for and during the term of your natural life, and be there kept at hard labor in solitary confinement."

"Thus ends," says the Providence Journal, "one of the most infamous rebellions that has ever disgraced the annals of our government, in a manner which cannot fail to have a lasting effect upon the minds of those who may be inclined to do like 'wicked'."

The Bay State Democrat takes a different tone. Its language is—

Has the triumph of arbitrary power over the principles of American liberty been consummated in the midst of our Union, and a pure minded, virtuous and patriotic man, been made the victim of tyranny, for advocating the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. This sentence of imprisonment will disgrace his persecutors, and crown him with honor. Like the great O'Connell, he suffers in the cause of freedom, and like him will his name be revered by every friend of that cause.—From first to last, the conduct of Mr. Door has been such as his friends have reason to be proud of and his entrance to his prison will be to him a triumph procession.

The employment of convicts in the Rhode Island prison, is said to be the making of fans; and it is added that His Excellency will still have an opportunity of "raising the wind." The Providence Journal, thus remarks on the termination of this trial:

The sentence pronounced yesterday upon Thomas W. Door, was a singular vindication of the law. Its vengeance has fallen not upon humble and deluded men who were made the instruments of its immediate violation, but upon him whose ambition planned, and whose audacity executed the whole. It was for his benefit that the rebellion was organized, and upon his head have fallen the terrible consequences. Throughout the whole of this laborious trial, the Court have conducted with a dignity and impartiality which give them new claims upon the respect of the people. And thus, in every department of the government, the vindication of the law has been accomplished.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—FIVE LIVES LOST.—An extra from the Buffalo Daily Gazette of Thursday brings us intelligence that on Tuesday the steamboat Gen. Vance, Capt. Woodworth, burst her boiler at the wharf on the Canada side, and five persons, including Gen. Vance, are known to have lost their lives. The Vance was owned by Capt. Woodworth, son of Mr. Woodworth late of Woodworth's Hotel, Detroit. Capt. W. was killed while in conversation with the engineer, who was severely, but not dangerously wounded.

The Detroit Advertiser says that Mr. Motherwell, the engineer of the steam ferry boat United, who had just stepped on board the Vance, was among the killed, as also a man named Geo. Sweeney, of Canada West, formerly employed on board the British steamer Kent. Gen. Vance was wounded in the head by a fragment and died of his wounds. The two firemen were severely wounded.

FEMALE POLITICIANS.—Since the lords of creation have been prohibited from betting on elections, the ladies appear to take the matter in hand. The Milton Ledger of a late date stated that a Democratic Lady of Williamsport had five hundred dollars to bet that James K. Polk would be elected, upon which the Miltonian rejoins that "a Whig Lady of Milton, sends her respects to the Democratic Lady in Williamsport," and informs her that she has One Thousand dollars ready, which she will stake against the Williamsport Lady's "five hundred dollars," that James K. Polk will not be elected President of these United States.

And Five hundred in addition, that Henry Clay will beat Polk in Tennessee, Polk's own State, Five thousand votes. If the Democratic Lady of Williamsport is disposed to take the bet she may address a letter with her real name to MARY OF MILTON.

DR. WISTARS BALM 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 our oldest and Lung affections generally, by the oldest and safest physicians. This preparation embodies all the virtues of Tar and Wild Cherry in a much smaller compass than any other ever produced.—The manner of preparing it, and its success in all Pulmonary and Liver affections, conclusively prove this. We say confidently that no medicine ever effected such wonderful cures. Let no one give up to Consumption's fatal grasp without giving this a trial. 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 Balm. Call and see it. Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry, as there are imitations abroad.

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

MARRIED.

In Cassville on Thursday, June 27th by Rev. Mr. BUNKER MR. JOHN FINK of Cassville to Miss MARY P. SPAULDING formerly of Lewis-town Pa.

DIED.

At Warsaw, Illinois, a few days ago, Gen. JOSEPH SMITH, Mormon Prophet, of Nauvoo, from the effects of rifle balls. So says Rumor.

In this Borough, on Monday evening last, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. REBECCA HEMPHILL, consort of James Hemphill, aged 78 years.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"Blessed are they, that die in the Lord." By this dispensation of providence, her relatives and friends have lost one who was near and dear to them; she was a friend to all of her acquaintance—loved by all. Through a series of years past she has been laboring under a very severe disease, received by falling, having her hip displaced—since, not being able to walk without the aid of crutches. She has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church of this place, a true follower of Christ; at all times ready and willing to be cut off from this world, removed to another by her Father in Heaven, there to dwell forever. Through her last moments, exclaiming, "Good is His will, who knew her afflictions."

It is at all times mournful to witness the ravage made by death within the circle of our friendships, and to feel, as we look around, the absence of a familiar form, (never to return to this sinful world) that has disappeared in obedience to the stern summons of the silent messenger from the shadowy spirit land. But when the approaches of the "worker in the dark," towards his selected victim, are slow and gradual, the mind can be brought to feel the melancholy conviction, and can, by degrees, be taught to bear with fortitude, the blow when it does fall. How truly it is said, "death is monarch of all hearts."

Reader—"Be ye also ready." C.

AND VICINITY ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. (THIS MORNING.)

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, (in this Borough.)

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
JULY	2 - - - 74	2 - - - 75	3 - - - 71
	3 - - - 71	4 - - - 87	5 - - - 71
	4 - - - 62	5 - - - 74	6 - - - 60
	5 - - - 57	6 - - - 80	7 - - - 69
	6 - - - 69	7 - - - 90	8 - - - 77
	7 - - - 70	8 - - - 83	9 - - - 64
	8 - - - 61	9 - - - 80	10 - - - 62

C. H. BRESSLER, M. D. Surgeon Dentist, (From Philadelphia)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Huntingdon and its vicinity, that he can be Professionally consulted at Mr. Jackson's Hotel. Those who may desire his services are requested to make early application as his stay may not exceed a week on the present occasion.

He will visit Huntingdon, Hollidaysburg, Bellefonte and Lewisstown regularly.

Dr. B. is prepared to show the best of recommendations.

He intends being in Hollidaysburg from the 10th to the 24th of this month, after which he will make a short stay in this place.

Huntingdon, July 3, 1844.

In the Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

Thomas Fisher vs. Henry Hains, Benjamin Elliot, John Elliot, Calvin Blythe who was intermarried with Patience Elliot now dec'd, John Blythe and Calvin Blythe Jr. minor sons of said Calvin Blythe and Patience Blythe, Dr. William Yeager who was intermarried with Louisa Elliot now dec'd and Patience Yeager, their minor child.

extending from Allegheny to Hill street, and numbered seven in the plan of said borough. Defendants above named and said Calvin Blythe, as guardian pro hac vice of John and Calvin Blythe and of Patience Yeager, are hereby notified and summoned to appear on the 2nd Monday of August next before the Judges of the said Court to answer said summons.

JOHN SHAVER, Sheriff.

July 3, 1844.

Orphan's Court Notice.

ALL persons interested are notified that at the April Term last of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, a Rule was granted on the heirs and legal representatives of John Wright, late of Henderson township, in said county, to come into Court on the 2nd Monday of August next, and accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd, at its valuation.

JOHN SHAVER, Sheriff.

July 3, 1844.—4t.