

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 and sound 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 had administration of the Government."—Henry Clay.

OPINIONS OF JAMES K. POLK ON THE TARIFF

"I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30th of June 1842." [Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn. April 3d, '43]
"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS WHILST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

[Same Speech, published by himself. "MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOOD SHOULD BE DUTY FREE." [Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 1174.]

"What may a convention not do? It may re-organize our entire system of social existence, terminating and proscribing what it deemed injurious, and establishing what is preferred. IT MIGHT RESTORE THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AMONG US.—IT MIGHT MAKE A PENAL CODE AS BLOODY AS THAT OF DRACO; IT MIGHT WITHDRAW THE CHARTERS OF OUR CITIES; IT MIGHT SUPERCEDE A STANDING JUDICIARY BY A SCHEME OF OCCASIONAL UMPIRAGE; IT MIGHT PROHIBIT CERTAIN PROFESSIONS OR TRADES; IT MIGHT PERMANENTLY SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, AND TAKE FROM US THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY."

[George M. Dallas' letter to the Bradford county committee in 1836.]

County Committee.

- Huntingdon—T. H. Cremer, Chairman.
Allegheny—Jos. Higgins.
Antes—Graham McCamant.
Barree—Robert Cummins.
Blair—James A. McShan.
Birmingham Borough—James Clarke.
Cromwell—Thomas E. Orban.
Cass—Maj. John Stever.
Dublin—Brice X. Blair.
Franklin—James Dysart.
Frankstown—Seth R. McCune.
Gaysport—William M. Lloyd.
Henderson—Adam H. Hall.
Hopewell—James Entekin, Jr.
Huston—Jacob Hoover.
Huntingdon borough—Nicholas Hewit.
Morris—John Keller.
Porter—Israel Grafius, Esq.
Shirley—Benjamin Leas.
Snider—John Krater.
Springfield—K. L. Green.
Telford—David Hackelord.
Tid—Mordocai Chilcote.
Tyrono—James Morrow.
Union—Eliel Smith.
Walker—Thomas M. Cahon.
Warriorsmark—William Hutchison.
West—Dr. John McCulloch.
Woodbury—Elias Hoover.
Williamsburg borough—John K. Neff.

The Horrors of Border Warfare.

A gentleman who recently arrived at New Orleans, has furnished the editor of the Bee with the following specimens of the many acts of cruelty attendant on the border warfare now waged between lawless bands of Texans and Mexicans:
In the early part of last month, three men (detached from a band of twelve) left their encampment on the Narces, near Corpus Christi, and proceeded to the Agua Dulce, a stream some sixteen miles distant, for the purpose of stealing the horses of a party of Mexican traders encamped on that stream. After reaching their destination they found, instead of traders, three Mexican soldiers, grazing their horses on the prairie, who yielded up their arms without any resistance whatever. The captain of the Texans wished to kill them immediately, but was dissuaded, for a moment, by a young man who protested against the perpetration of so horrid a deed. Determined, however, on the destruction of two of them, the leader started off the young man in the direction of the camp with one prisoner—the elder of the three, telling him to ride on slowly and he would overtake him with the others in a few minutes. Scarcely had he crossed the stream, when the two soldiers left with the captain savagely butchered with a hunting knife, their bodies stripped, and their horses taken possession of and driven off towards the bandits' camp. The trail of the young man who had started off before this tragedy was enacted, was closely followed, and turning round the great Chaparral Thicket that borders the stream, the captain found him not on horseback with the prisoner, but on the ground breathing his last, having been shot through the body with three balls by a party of Mexicans belonging to the same company with those whom he had a few minutes before killed. At night the Texans assembled every man, and started in pursuit of the Mexicans, with the avowed determination of killing every one they met, or losing their own lives in the effort.

The Egg-Hatching Exhibition.

The Philadelphia Saturday Inquirer says.—The exhibition at the Masonic Hall is really curious. The entire process of hatching eggs by warm water, or rather by heat thus produced, may be seen in all its various stages, from the fresh egg to the young chicken. The machine is an oblong wooden box about 5 feet long, 3 1/2 wide, and 4 1/2 high, with eight compartments open to the sight, by means of glazed doors, in which the eggs are deposited. The chickens make their appearance in 21 days after the eggs are deposited in the machine. By the side of the box is a table, on which are a number of saucers: The first contains a fresh egg, the second a third day egg, in which the heating of the heart is perceptible, although no blood is visible. After a few hours more, however, two vesicles containing blood, make their appearance—one forming the left ventricle, and the other the great artery. The auricle of the heart is next seen, and in the whole pulsation is evident. In a sixth day egg, the lungs are distinguishable, and the full gush of blood from the heart is distinctly apparent. In a 12th day egg, the orbit of sight are visible, and in a fifteenth, the infinity of phenomena in this wonderful piece of vital mechanism is elaborated into more perfect form, and it presents an appearance closely approaching the natural state. Eggs are shown to visitors in all their various stages. It is stated that perfect eggs from any bird, from the wren to the eagle, can be elicited into life in the same way, and persons bringing eggs of canaries, gold finches, &c. may place them in the machine, marking the eggs with their initials, upon payment of 25 cents for each egg. They will also receive a free admission ticket, in order to enable them to watch the progress of the young birds to maturity. Machines are sold by the proprietors, the largest ones at \$120, the small at \$75 each.

A GREAT FIRE AT HUDSON.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial states that on passing Hudson on Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, he saw a large portion of the lower part of the city on flames. It appears that the steambot Fairfield, which plies between New York and Hudson, was to leave the latter place at 6 o'clock, and while kindling her fires, a spark from her pipe fell upon a large four story frame building occupied by Seneca Butts as a wool warehouse. It being very dry, and a wind from the Westward, this building, with the large quantity of wool which it contained, was soon destroyed. The fire had soon spread to Still street, and had destroyed, when we reached there, upward of twenty buildings. The extensive oil factory of Barnard, Curtis & Co. was in flames, and the firemen were rolling the oil into the river. Some of the oil casks having burst and deluged the wharfs, two of them were burned down to the water's edge. A schooner lying at the wharf loaded with flour, having sprung, in consequence of the lowness of the tide, was also burned to the water's edge. It was estimated that between 1 and 200,000 dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and when he left the dock the fire was still raging, and the wind blowing almost a gale. The depot of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company was in great danger.

A barge belonging to the Hudson Tow Boat Company, together with several sloops, was at the wharf, and would have been destroyed had not the small steambot which plies between Albany and Hudson arrived in time to fasten upon them and haul them into the stream. The steambot Fairfield had abandoned her trip to New York, and proceeded to Catskill to bring up the Catskill fire companies.

The Hudson fire department is one of the most efficient in the state, but with such a wind prevailing it seemed impossible for human exertion to avert it.

The greatest losers are supposed to be Seneca Butts and Barnard, Curtis & Co. Mr. Curtis, of the latter firm, is, we understand, in Co. of business.

The report is at Hudson destroyed 40 buildings, and a loss of property is estimated at \$150,000. The pin factory of Messrs. Sloum, Jilison & Co., at Poughkeepsie, manufactures thirteen hundred pounds of pins per day of various sizes, and they are getting additional machinery ready by which they can soon manufacture twenty-five hundred pounds daily. They employ in the various branches of their operation one hundred hands regularly. They use 380 tons of wire and between two and three thousand reams of paper per annum. Their pins sell upon the average at twenty-five cents per pound, making the annual value of their sales, when their additional works are in full operation, at five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

From the Hollidaysburg Register.

Keep it before the People!

That James K. Polk, the Locofoco candidate for President, in a speech delivered on the 3d of April, 1843, declared that he considered "Distribution and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF RUINOUS to the interests of the country," and that he "STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

Keep it before the People.

That this same James K. Polk voted for the Tariff of 1832. "BECAUSE it was a REDUCTION of the rates of the act of 1828 & though HE NO MEANS SO LOW AS HE WOULD HAVE DESIRED IT TO BE."

Keep it before the People.

That James K. Polk is in favor of the odious Sub-Treasury scheme, which the people so signally rejected in 1840; and that if his party should be successful they are pledged to revive it.

Keep it before the People.

That James K. Polk has been twice beaten for the office of Governor of Tennessee—absolutely repudiated by the people of his own state as unworthy and unfit to be entrusted with the reins of Government.

Keep it before the People.

That James K. Polk when in Congress voted to tax the Poor Man's tea and coffee, at a time when the Government had millions of surplus revenue.

Keep it before the People.

That James K. Polk was a great advocate of the Pet Bank system—that which is a more shallow and disastrous scheme is not to be found in the annals of our country's Legislation. Keep it before the People. That the Locofocos who avow so much holy horror at our conskins, gourds, log cabins, songs, &c., were the very party who devised, instituted and first practised this system of electioneering by their Jackson songs, pole raising, &c., and that even now in Polk's own state they have adopted and carry in their processions stinking polk stalks, hickory bushes, &c.

The 'Northwestern' a Loco POCO paper, published in Williams county, Ohio, has fizzled out. It was, but is not. Verdict of the inquest—died from too free use of Polk!

From the Philadelphia Saturday Enquirer.

The Mormons.

The steambot Waverly arrived at St. Louis, left Nauvoo on the afternoon of Thursday week, and Warsaw in the night. She lay at Nauvoo some time, and ascertained that Gen. Joe. Smith had 2300 men under arms, and ready for defensive operations. At Warsaw and Carthage, it was understood about 5,000 citizens were under arms, but were waiting an additional force of a thousand men, before they directed an attempt to serve the writs in the hands of the officer.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: Joe Smith has called in all his adherents. Our hope is that the belief that there will be bloody work if the fight is commenced, will keep both parties from conflict. If that does not, nothing will for the civil authority is powerless, and the Governor of Illinois will do nothing until the mischief is past; and should blood flow, we shall expect to hear of the extinction of the Mormon race. A friend just from the scene of action, says that everything looks as if war between the parties was inevitable.

The Governor of Illinois, it is said, has granted an order to try Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, for unofficer-like conduct. A mandamus has also been issued by Judge Pope of Illinois, against the Nauvoo Council, for ordering the office of the Expositor to be demolished, and thus exceeding the authority granted by the charter of the city. The people in the neighborhood of Nauvoo were organizing into military companies at the latest dates, and arming themselves for a serious conflict.

The St. Louis Republican of Monday week says:

Gov. Ford, of Illinois, is at Carthage; to negotiate with Joe Smith, just as he did prior to the last Congressional election—when he, or his agents, visited St. Louis, contrived a plan to get a writ against Joe, held in terror over him until he had agreed to transfer the whole Mormon vote to Hodge, the Locofoco candidate, and then let him loose. It will be done. The Locofocos cannot dispense with the three or four thousand votes controlled by Joe Smith.

The Reporter of the same date says:

Nauvoo is said to be destitute of an adequate supply of provisions. An order for a large quantity of flour was sent to this city on Friday, and the steamer O-prey took up 250 bbls. Saturday was the day appointed for an advance upon the "Holy City." Hancock county is under martial law, one portion being controlled by the anti-Mormons, and the other by the anti-Mormons. No doubt many of the rumors from that neighborhood are highly exaggerated; but what the result of the excitement there may be, we cannot say. We are inclined to believe that there will be no serious conflict between the parties.

The St. Louis New Era says:—"The reports from Nauvoo, still indicate an approaching contest; and it will probably be a war of extermination. The citizens are arming with the most deadly and determined purpose to rid the country of their Nauvoo neighbors. The Mormons are preparing for defence; they have about 4,000 persons under arms, holding in their possession the public arms, of the State of Illinois, which were corruptly delivered to them by the public officers of that State, as a bribe to obtain Mormon votes. They are ready to use these arms to murder the Christian citizens of the surrounding counties."

Surrender of Joe Smith.

We have just received, by the Western Mail, St. Louis papers of the 22d ult.—We take the following from the Reporter of that city, of that date:—"The Mormon difficulties have not reached a crisis. Joe Smith and several others voluntarily surrendered themselves to a magistrate in Hancock county and were discharged. The citizens in the neighborhood still threaten war, but have not yet made the contemplated attack upon Nauvoo."

CATCH THE THIEF.—MORE STEALING.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, Polko Phoko paper, recommends the formation of "Hickory Clubs." Whereupon the Pittsburg American says: "Cannot Polk stand by himself, that this call is made for stealing the hickory poles and whips and wattles like slaves, some ten or twelve years ago. Tho' not honest, it may be emblematic enough—the hickory being universally used throughout Tennessee for chastising slaves. We have ourselves seen Polk's hired out slaves having it administered not small!"

The Nashville Banner of the 14th inst. says—During the last gubernatorial canvass in this State, interrogatories were propounded to Governor Jones and Col. Polk by Messrs G. W. Smith, R. E. Titus, C. Steward, and others. Col. Polk's answers are published at length in the Nashville Union of June 6, 1843. The last question in the series is as follows:

"Are you in favour of the Tariff Act now in force passed by the last Congress?" To which Col. Polk replies thus—"I am not in favor of the Tariff Act now in force passed by the last Congress. It is, in my opinion, in many of its provisions highly protective and not designed as a REVENUE measure."

Yet Locofoco leaders ask the people to vote for Polk, as a Tariff man! RICE WATER, taken freely, is said to be a certain cure for diarrhoea.

The Centre Democrat's Opinion of Muhlenberg in 1835.

Looking over a file of the Centre Democrat, a few days ago, we found under the Editorial Head of August 29, 1835 the following—

Twelve Reasons Why no Democrat can vote for H. A. Muhlenberg.

1st. He opposed the Democratic party in 1805 and in 1808, and stood prominent as an enemy of Governor Snyder. 2d. He ranked with the Federalists in 1812, and in 18, in opposition to Madison. 3d. In 1817 and 1820, Mr. Muhlenberg was one of the most virulent and persecuting of the Hiesters party. It was him that urged upon the Hiesters administration, the dismissal of every democrat, who held an office in the State.

4th. Because in 1825, he commenced the political campaign as the opponent of the democratic party, but afterwards, from family ambition coalesced with his cousin Shultz. 5th. Because he was dedicated and ordained to the Sacred Ministry, which he deserted in 1828, for political preferment.

6th. Because Church and State should be kept separate and unconnected. 7th. Because he encouraged Anti-masonry in 1829, and opposed Jackson and Wolf.

8th. Because he dodged the Bank vote in Congress, assigning as a reason, that he was a large Stockholder, and sustained that money power up to the time he sold out his stock. 9th. Because in August, 1834, he presided at a meeting in Berks county, and wrote the proceedings, unequivocally declaring the worth, ability, firmness, democracy and claims of George Wolf to a reelection, yet he unites with Anti-masonry and lends himself to divide and defeat the Democratic party.

10. Because his nomination was made by faction in opposition to the expressed will of the people, and in an entire disregard of the usages and customs of the democratic party. 11. Because he is opposed to our splendid system of Internal Improvements, which now yield a revenue of upwards of three thousand dollars each day.

The editor of the Democrat continued to express the same opinion of Mr. Muhlenberg up to the time that the corrupt clique of Porter and his office holders succeeded in opposition to the will of the people, in placing him upon the ticket. He can now laud Muhlenberg, and print the name of the honest old veteran farmer who has never shrunk from his duty to his country or his fellow men, thus—Joseph Markle.

We have a few more choice extracts on file, which we shall give from time to time in doses to suit the patient.—Bell-fonte Democratic Whig.

National Prize Banner.

The proceedings of a meeting of a number of distinguished Whigs from different States of the Union, held in this city in the early part of May, were published some time ago in the Intelligencer, and apprized the Whigs of the Union that a PRIZE BANNER would be prepared and presented, on the 4th of March next, to that State which shall at the next Presidential election (this fall) give the largest proportional increase of its Whig vote over its vote of 1840. Such a prize is surely worthy to be contended for by the Whigs of all the States, and proud of her trophy may that State be which shall win it. We understand that the committee, upon which are some of the most distinguished Whigs in the Union, are taking active measures to procure the necessary funds and have the Banner prepared in a style worthy the occasion. We have heard of several states which are determined to make an effort, at least, to win it, and will make an effort, with confidence of success. Among those who have named are Pennsylvania, Maryland, Rhode Island, Vermont, Georgia, Alabama, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and little Delaware. We are not sure, from what we hear, that Missouri will not stand a very good chance for the prize, which after all, will fall to the lot of some State from which less is promised than from those named.

In some States the subscription to the Banner is limited to one dollar, the names of the subscribers to accompany it. We are requested to say that Josiah Randall, Esq. of Philadelphia, is the Treasurer of the committee, to whom money raised for the purpose, or contributions, are to be transmitted.—Nat. Intel.

List of Letters

- REMAINING in the Post Office at Huntingdon, July 1st, 1844; if not called for previous to the 1st of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
Adam Miss Sarah Jones Richard E. Ann
Barott George Wash. Kopp Simon Keach Wm
Bolt Peter Lower Henry
Bradley William Murry Catharine
Baugher Wm Henry Morrison Thomas
Baugher Wm Parker Wm 2
Baker John Europe Powell Rev OS 2
Cohell George W Powell De Vau 5
Corbin Jeremiah Shilliner D B
Cornelius Morgan Stevenson Joseph
Dalrymple I Rolston Robert
Davis Stephen Walls David
Fink Jonathan Watters Daniel
Goff John Vashinder Levi
Hineman Widow Ziegler Adam
DAVID SNARE, P. M.
Huntingdon, July 10th, 1844.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, Pa., now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Huntingdon, for the County aforesaid.

The petition of Joseph Goodhart respectfully sheweth that your petitioner is desirous of keeping a house of public entertainment for strangers, travellers, and others, in the house now building at Jackstown, in the county aforesaid, he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for the purpose above mentioned, and he will ever pray, &c.

JOSEPH GOODHART.
We the subscribers beg leave to recommend the above petitioner as a suitable person to keep a tavern and house of public entertainment, and do certify that the said Joseph Goodhart is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers, travellers, and others.
John Harrison
John B Foster
John Foster
John Wolf/hill
Francis Holler
John Holler
Philip Holler
July 10—1844

Mr. Grimes' Smut Machine.

This is to certify that I have been using one of Mr. Grimes' patent Smut Machines for a few weeks past, and consider it (judging only from what I have seen of it during said few weeks) the best Smut Machine in the country. The above machine was put in operation in the mill by Mr. George Lay,

M. CROWNOVER.
Huntingdon Mill, July 10, 1844.

SEWELL HOUSE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber residing in McConnells town, Walker township, on the 29th day of June last, a small bay horse with black mane and tail about 14 hands high, and supposed to be six year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN SNYDER. July 10—31

List of Letters

- Remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 1st of July, 1844, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.
Butts Henry
Becker Michael
Burket David
Camble Patrick
Davis Owen
Foster James
Garland David
Gemmill & Porter
Holmes John H
Huey Saml
Holman John
Irwin James
Isenberg Samuel
Isenberg John P
Lyttle John
Porter John 4
McPherran Samuel
McKee John
Mench Abraham
Neff Henry
O'Kford Samuel
Roe Mary
Riley John
Shrively James
Scott Thomas
Shoenberger John
Williams Nathaniel
West Robert
White William
JOHN GEMMILL P. M.
Alexandria, July 3d, 1844.

HUNTINGDON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS institution will be opened again on Monday the 15th inst. (July) under the superintendance of Miss MARY R. HOWE of the state of New York. Miss Howe comes very highly recommended for that purpose, having been specially educated for that purpose, and having had some experience in the business of teaching. As the number of pupils during the first quarter at least, is not expected to be large, a favorable opportunity is offered of receiving the best education at a very moderate expense. Boarding and washing can be had in town for about \$2 00 per week. The following will be the terms of tuition per quarter until otherwise ordered.
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, \$3 00
Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Algebra, Rhetoric, and Botany, including the above, 4 00
Drawing, Italian and French, including the above, 5 00
By order of the Board, W. DORRIS, Sec'y. July 3, 1844.

Attention Volunteers.

THE volunteers of the 2d Brigade 10th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby notified that all state property in their possession, must be placed in their respective armories forthwith, and racked, according to Adjutant General's Orders; otherwise they will not be entitled to a pro-rata dividend of the surplus militia fund, which is to be paid over to the volunteers annually, and those cavalry, infantry or artillerist not having established an armory, will immediately attend to it. I will visit the volunteer companies in the brigade in the month of August next, for the purpose of inspection of armories, and will make my report according to the order and arrangements of the several armories. JOHN BURKET, Brigade Inspector's Office, D. P. M. Ironsville, July 3d, 1844.

J. SEWELL'S HEWART, ATTORNEY AT LAW HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's Jewelry establishment. February 14, 1843.—tf.

"QUEEN OF THE WEST" Cooking Stove.

For sale by I. GRAFIUS & SON, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., cheap for cash or country produce at the market price.

The "Queen of the West" is an improvement on Hathaway's celebrated Hot Air Stove. There has never yet appeared any plan of a Cooking Stove that possesses the advantages that this one has. A much less quantity of fuel is required for any amount of cooking or baking by this stove than by any other. Persons are requested to call and see before they purchase elsewhere. July 3, 1844.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

I. GRAFIUS & SON, RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Huntingdon county, and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the

Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Business in all its branches, in Alexandria, where they manufacture and constantly keep on hand every description of ware in their line; such as

New and Splendid Wood Stoves,

22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches long. RADIATOR STOVES, New Cooking Stoves of all kinds, and Also four sizes of Coal Stoves ALSO STOVE-PIPE, AND STOVES FINISHED All kinds of castings done, for Forges, Saw-mills and Threshing-machines. Also WAGGON BOXES, MILL GUDGEONS, AND HOLLOW WARE; all of which is done in a workman-like manner. Also, Copper, Dye, Wash, Fuller, Pre serving, and Tea Kettles, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Persons favoring this establishment with their custom may depend on having their orders executed with fidelity and despatch. Old metal, copper, brass and pewter taken in exchange. Also wheat, rye, corn and oats taken at market price. Alexandria, July 3, 1844.

NOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him for work done at the old establishment, previous to the 1st of November last, to call and settle their accounts without delay. ISRAEL GRAFIUS. July 3, 1844.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Daniel K. Reamy, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 30th day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor. June 26, 1844.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Jonathan Stouffer, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 30th day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor. June 26, 1844.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of John Bouslogh, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 30th day of July next, at 1 o'clock A. M. GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor. June 26th 1844.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Jonathan Stouffer, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said distribution, that he will attend for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 30th day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor. June 26, 1844.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the court of common pleas of said county, to distribute the moneys arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of H. Snyder Herington, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said distribution, that he will attend for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's office, on Wednesday the 31st July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor. June 26, 1844.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel Royer, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's office, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 31st July next, at 1 o'clock, A. M. GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor. June 26, 1844.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Peter Hewit, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said distribution, that he will attend for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's office, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 31st July next, at 1 o'clock, A. M. GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor. June 26, 1844.

Whigs and Antimasons of Huntingdon county.

To you I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Being whipt into the party in the year '32 and since, by the same sad sundry times for being there, therefore I appeal to you as friends for redress. Delegates, when in County Convention met, stretch your Antimasonic lines to a foundation, that the builders may raise to me an office, on the second Tuesday in October next. The building finished with a respectable Porico (majority) my pledge is, to decorate the castle with the following furniture: Impartiality, Faithfulness, and as much Humanity and good-will toward my fellow man, as can be tolerated in the function of my duty. DAVID J. CAMPFIELD. Frankstown tp., June 26, 1844.—pd.