

Wheat and Oats will be taken, at the market price, in payment of accounts due at this office. July 31, 1844.—H.

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.

Next week we will give the proceedings of the Whig Convention which is to assemble in this place to-day. We will also notice the doings of the Locofoco Convention.

During the recent session of the Legislature of this State, seventeen couples were loosed from the bonds of matrimony.

A gang of thieves, seven in number, have been arrested in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and lodged in jail. They have committed several depredations, and some of the stolen property has been discovered.

A military company is now being formed in Boston, to be composed of men, none of whom are to weigh less than two hundred pounds. Thirty-two names are already recorded on the roll.

The last surviving drummer at the Battle at Bunker Hill now resides at Hartford, Singshehanna county, in this state. His name is Rufus Kinghena, and the old veteran enjoys perfect health and good spirits.

A horrible murder was committed in Butler county, Pa. on the 27th ult., by Elijah Nellis, who killed his wife by choking her. Nellis and his wife had lived together more than thirty years.

GOOD FOR THE HATTERS.—A German writer calculates that not less than six millions of dollars are annually expended in Germany in the extra wear of hats and caps by the perpetual and universal taking of them off to friends and acquaintances. He recommends a less costly mode of salutations!

The wife of Mr. Carvey, residing in Poplar lane, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, was recently delivered of four children, three fine hearty boys and one girl. The mother and children, we are happy to state, are doing as well as can be expected.

GEORGE DANSE, Esq., was unanimously nominated by the Conferees of Allegheny and Butler counties, as the Whig Senatorial candidate for the District composed of those two counties.

DOMESTIC SILK.—We were shown, says the Raleigh Star, a beautiful specimen of the silk hatched by Mrs. Colburn, of this city, from cocoons of her own raising. She will make about two hundred, and sells them readily at \$1 25 cents each.

HATCHING BY STEAM.—The new system of hatching eggs by steam, or by means of the acalobolans is called.—We furnish the spelling, our readers must give the pronunciation.—has caused the greatest excitement among the hens and chickens of Boston, if any reliance can be placed in a statement made in the Mail. According to the paper, there was recently a general meeting of the poultry on the common, the indignant fowls, after a little cackling, choosing an old rooster chairman. On mounting his perch, he gave a tremendous crow—a crow which completely "took the rag off" of Chapman—and then proceeded to explain the object of the meeting. This done, a preamble and series of resolutions were offered and passed, amid sound of flapping of wings, crowing and cackling. We give one or two of the latter:

Resolved, That man, in thus denying us the privilege of rearing our own offspring and depriving us of our rights as parents, by substituting in our stead an inanimate machine, has reached the climax of oppression, and should no longer prate about "Liberty and equal rights." (Great crowing, cackling and indignation all round.)

Resolved, That some decisive measures must be adopted to put a stop to this "growing evil," and we therefore pledge ourselves, by "stealing our nest" &c., to thwart its operation as much as in us lies; and, if these means prove ineffectual, to stop "laying," and thus give man an opportunity to show his ingenuity and independence by inventing a machine to lay as well as hatch eggs!

This latter resolution was received with most uproarious applause, the great number of cocks present all allowing with double energy, and the fierce cackling of the vast congregation of hens, formed a scene of confusion and uproar, which, as the novelists say, may be imagined but not described. This over, the congregation flew to their roosts, and all their heads were soon buried under their wings.—The hens have it.—Picaque.

THE MISSOURI PRESIDENT.—The St. Louis Republican gives the following account of the destruction by the late flood:

Along the river, wherever there are low or bottom lands—in villages, farms, and even in the forest—there are evidences of the flood. Acres of ground are covered over with sand, in some places to the depth of many feet. In such cases, it will be several years before the land can be worth the cultivation or be made to produce any thing. Large portions of the bottoms have been carried into the river, and as the water subsides other large slides will take place. The current is changed, so that the pilot-search for it as if running the river for the first time. We observed that the greatest injury to the shore has been produced where the land was cleared, and the timber either cut down or deadened. An examination, at this time, would go far to sustain the opposition to the cutting down of the trees on the banks, as practised by the United States Government.

Chip of the Old Block.

The following is part of the letter from the Hon. J. W. Crockett:

You know I am peculiarly situated. Texas is the grave of my father, and I am warmly and zealously in favor of her annexation as soon as it can be done upon principles consistent with the honor and integrity of my own country; and I am satisfied that Texas has a clear and perfect right to cede her territories, and that the acquisition of that country upon proper conditions would prove highly beneficial to every portion of this Union. But still I am among those who regard the peace and harmony, the prosperity and glory of our country as paramount to every other consideration; and I am, therefore, opposed to any attempt to bring in Texas without consulting the nation, and the sanction of a clear majority of the people of this Confederacy. I am for my country and HENRY CLAY FIRST, and for Texas NEXT, and for Polk NEVER under any circumstances.

As ever, yours, JOHN W. CROCKETT.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON THE IRON TRADE.—Pig iron has raised since October \$5 per ton. Pennsylvania makes 150,000 tons a year, making a difference of \$750,000; half enough to pay her interest on the State debt, on this one article. And all this brought about by the Whig Tariff of 1842, which Mr. Polk wishes to repeal.—Miser's Jour.

From the York "People's Advocate."

The Hon. Harmar Denny's Letter.

The Locofoco papers here and elsewhere, for want of better material were with to prop their sinking cause, are trying to prove that Mr. Clay is not a Tariff man, by publishing a letter of the Hon. Harmar Denny, written in 1835, just before the passage of the Compromise Act, which was opposed by Mr. Denny, Mr. Webster, and many others as injurious to the manufacturing interest of the country, for the purpose of proving that Mr. Clay then turned his back upon the Tariff; they forgetting all the while, that Polk and Dallas both voted for the same Compromise, and are, thus at least, as guilty as Mr. Clay.

The transactions of that period were never understood until late years; nor as Mr. Denny says, was Mr. Clay's course, in relation to that very question, then understood or appreciated either in or out of Congress. Mr. Clay believed that Gen. Jackson, backed by his party strength at that time, would destroy the Tariff, and it certainly would have been so, if the old man's feelings on that point had not been counterbalanced by his earnest wish to find an excuse to hang John C. Calhoun, which inclined him for the time to favor the manufacturing interests so as to irritate the Calhoun party that he might have an excuse under the power given by the FORCE BILL, just then passed, to break into South Carolina and suspend the great nullifier. Henry Clay outwitted Jackson and saved both the neck of John C. Calhoun and the Tariff by one stroke, leaving to it, as he remarked to Mr. Denny, "ten years, and the chapter of accidents." Misunderstood as Mr. Clay then was, by almost every one, it is surprising that Mr. Denny, warm friend as he was to the Tariff, should complain in a private letter, as he did complain, of what he supposed the desertion of Mr. Clay, the KNOWN FATHER OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. For be it known, this was a private letter, flung by dishonourable hands and published over Mr. Denny's name, for a dishonourable purpose. We further remark, that Mr. Clay introduced his Bill to the Senate on the 12th of February—it was referred on the 13th, and Mr. Denny's letter was written on the 14th evidently before he had an opportunity of fully knowing Mr. Clay's view.—However let Mr. Denny speak for himself.

EXTRACTS

Of a letter from the Hon. Harmar Denny to Thomas C. Hamby, Esq. of this place, dated, Springfield, near Pittsburg, Dec. 28, 1843:

"You will remember that after much excitement and prolonged discussion we passed the Tariff act of July 1832, to go into operation from and after the 3d of March 1833. The Tariff of 1832, modified that of 1828 and seemed to have given satisfaction generally except in South Carolina. In December, 1832, a new Bill was introduced by Mr. Verplanck chairman of Ways and Means, greatly reducing the Tariff passed in July previous. This produced an animated discussion, which was continued until towards the last of February 1833. The Pennsylvania Legislature," (which was Democratic at that time,) "passed resolutions in January against this bill, and in favour of protection, &c. On the 18th of February, I addressed the House at large against the bill, and on the general subject. During the whole debate I labored assiduously to preserve the principle of protection and to defend the interests of my immediate constituents as well as those of our good Commonwealth from the destruction which Verplanck's bill would bring upon them. While under excited hopes and fears, you may imagine our surprise and feelings produced at the introduction in the Senate on the 12th of February of Mr. Clay's bill, afterwards known as the Compromise bill. On the 13th it was referred to a select committee viz. Mr. Clay, Calhoun, Grundy, Webster, Clayton, Rives and DALLAS. On the 19th Feb." Mr. Clay reported the bill from the Committee. Its consideration was then postponed. It was afterwards taken up and I think perfected in the Senate. In consequence of the opinion that this was a revenue measure, and could not constitutionally originate in the Senate, it was given to a member of the House of Representatives. When the House of Representatives went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union to consider the Tariff bill under

discussion (Mr. Verplanck's) and which we had very materially amended, Mr. Letcher moved the recommitment of the bill with instructions to amend the same by substituting Mr. Clay's bill. This motion prevailed 25th February, and the next day the Compromise bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate. * * * My letter is dated the 14th of February—1833 before Mr. Clay had explained his views respecting the operations of his bill. * * * In common with all the Tariffmen from the North, and nearly all from N. Y., Penn'a., and N. Jersey, I opposed the measure, and differed from the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. * * * He and a great majority of his Tariff friends certainly separated on the propositions submitted by him. * * * A difference of opinion, or an error of judgement cannot be considered as a dereliction from principle. Look at the vote,—from Maine, Mr. Evans was the only Whig and always a decided Tariffman, voted in the Negative, as did also all the members from Mass. R. I. Conn. Vt. N. J. and Delaware, good and true Tariffmen, 18 from N. Y. and 21 from Penn. which induced the Pennsylvania tariffmen, but 4, one of whom was doubtful. This shows the opinions then of the Tariffmen. To these may be added Carey and Niles who were untiring advocates of American Industry. * * * The declarations which he made subsequently in debate placed his motives in the clearest sunshine of the noblest patriotism. In this belief I was confirmed in a conversation I had with Mr. C. after the bill had passed. You remember the crisis which we had reached. We did not know at what moment South Carolina and the authorities of the General Government under Jackson would come into direct and open conflict. The next Congress would be composed of a majority of Anti-Tariffmen who with the administration, as some believed, would destroy the whole system of Protection. Knowing the violent temper of Gen. Jackson—Mr. Clay, with the patriotic view of allaying the discoment of the South preventing the calamities of civil war and with a hope of ultimately saving our manufacturers from destruction boldly came forward and risking the opposition of his Tariff friends, proposed the Compromise bill. It was to preserve in his opinion union and peace and secure for 9 or 10 years some degree of permanence to our system of protection. In his language to me "It will give us, Mr. Denny, 10 years to go upon and the chapter of accidents." I replied "that is true," and in the course of that time I think Va. if not other Southern States will become Tariff." We all know the sequel, peace was preserved, and now, there is perhaps a stronger interest felt throughout the Union in favor of protection than existed at any other period."

"Although I was as zealous as Mr. Clay in the same great cause, yet I could not view the provisions of the Compromise bill in a favorable light at the time, and coming as it did, at the moment we were striving to preserve a measure which was already a law and soon to go into operation, it caused some chagrin and disappointment. * * * Even if the words "left his Tariff friends" &c., are to be understood as meaning an abandonment of his favorite system, it only shows how much mistaken I was at the time. His course since and repeated declarations on the subject bear ample testimony of his devotion to the great cause of protecting American labor and American products. Mr. Clay believed that the cash payments of duties, and the provision for a home valuation would afford reasonable protection under the Compromise law, and in the debate which took place a short time before the bill passed, he stated that "he hoped the manufacturers would go on and prosper, confident that the abandonment of protection was never intended, looking to more favorable times for a renewal of a more efficient Tariff."

The whole letter refers to a subject and opinions, passed gone and refuted. We can now look back to the period which gave rise to them, free from the influence of feelings and prejudices which may have prompted too hasty expressions, and lead to mistaken conclusions. Mr. Clay has survived them all, and his exalted character cannot suffer from erroneous opinions, formed or uttered 10 years ago. No political capital can be made out of my letter; it furnishes no real foundation for opposition to Mr. Clay; there is nothing tangible in it. As regards myself, it may be considered as a proof of my intense and over anxiety, and deep felt interest for the preservation of a measure which I considered of vital importance to the country, and which I had strenuously advocated. There is nothing in the letter, nor in Mr. Clay's course since it was written which makes it in the least possible degree inconsistent for me to give to him the most zealous and cordial support; on the contrary, he is justly entitled to it all, and not only from me, but from every good citizen, who sets a proper value upon the services of so distinguished a patriot, who has devoted the greatest part of a long life to promote the best interests of our common country."

HARMAR DENNY.

To School Directors.

PACKAGES for the several Boards of School Directors in the County have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery. By order of the County Com's. W. S. AFRICA, Clk. Commissioners Office, Huntingdon, July 19, 1844. 3c.—24

GRIMES' PATENT Smut Machine.

THE subscriber having purchased from William C. Grimes, of York, Pa., sole Proprietor of GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINE, the exclusive right of said Machines in Huntingdon county, takes this method of recommending afresh said Machines to the citizens of Huntingdon county. The following CERTIFICATES have been furnished to the subscriber by well known millers, and are now laid before the public.

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 having used (judging only from what I have seen of it during said few weeks) the best Smut Machine in the country, as it cleans the grain without any loss or waste of it. The above machine was put in operation in the mill by Mr. Geo. Lay.

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

Huntingdon County, Pa.

HAVING in our mill one of Grimes' Patent Smut Machines, and having used the same for five months past, we certify that it is decidedly superior to any other kind of machines intended for the same purpose of which we have any knowledge, without the use of a fan. It thoroughly cleanses the wheat of all smut, white caps, dust, &c., without waste of grain. We recommend it to millers as a machine well worthy their attention, and one which will most fully answer their most favorable expectations. D. BROOKE & SON.

BEING miller for a number of years I have had the opportunity of trying several kind of Smut Machines but have never found any that would cleanse what so well with as little waste as Grimes' Patent Smut Machine. I have used it for a year or more and have not discovered that it is wearing any and runs very easy. GEORGE TRUBEY. Penn'a. Furnace Mill, June 23, 1844.

Morrison's Cove, July 6, 1844.

This is to certify, that we have been using Grimes' Patent Smut Machine for sometime and find it to be far superior to Young's Machine as it thoroughly cleanses the worst of smut wheat, not only of smut, but also all other dirt and impurities, without any waste of what whatever. We had Young's Machine in use three years and had ample time to try it fairly, and we unhesitatingly declare it as our opinion that its construction is not on the principle of cleaning smut wheat as it loses too much wheat and won't clean smutty wheat; but in some cases when any quantity run through appeared to make it worse. We cheerfully recommend Grimes' Machine to millers as a perfect Smut Machine.

HENRY H. SPEESE, Miller. (John Nichodemus' Mill.)

All orders addressed to the subscriber at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., will be punctually attended to. GEORGE LAY. July 24, 1844.—1mo. pd.

The Sheriffally.

The Cause.

The following is a verbatim copy of a note written to his exceeding greatness: Frankstown, April 29, 1844.

Does his Excellency conceive that I expected an answer to the prayer that I offered in August '42? I answer that I did not expect it, although had my prayer reached the ears of his Excellency, my word should have been adhered to, viz: that no man shall know it. As his Excellency saw proper to withhold his clemency, I have watched over the matter to the expense of \$120.00 in order to learn the avrice of some. I would now in few words inform his Excellency that I do know (with many other things) that his Excellency dined at Judge Wilkins' on the 11th August '43, and on the 12th of the same month I had a conversation with his Excellency's Warden of the west, and that dialogue computation substantially to my mind how the matter came off. \$300.00 is the sum wanted. \$120.00 I expended to learn how the game was played, making in all \$420.00. I now offer a proposal in which his Excellency shall be a perfect free agent. (Proposition) If the \$420.00 are refunded before the 29th of next month, (May) I say again, as I said in my simple but earnest prayer, (no man shall know it) but if his Excellency refuses the proposal, in all probability I may suggest some things that will be disagreeable to hear. His Excellency is free to act, either pro or con. It is worth \$420 to know what I do. I listea at the Frankstown Post Office until the 29th Mar.

Your humble subject, DAVID J. CAMPFIELD.

Friends of Restitution:—

Agreeable to the rule, that in some instances has met with retaliation, my claim is in accordance—it is replete with persecution. But I have no desire to say any thing that may tend to wound the fine feelings of any person, therefore suffice it when I say To all the Whig members of the county Convention, The cause that brought me out, is worthy some attention.— You see it far surpasses that of any opponent, Because it had its rise at the seat of Government. Now friends of restitution, incline your hearts to me, In granting a Sheriff's diploma, to move among you free— Then at the expiration of the coming three years, I'll return to you my thanks with music to your ears. The time is drawing near and coming very soon, When my friends I wish you to favor this 'ere Coon— Prayed he has and praised too, and he is loath to quit, But he must leave it for you, to give the SO—BE—IT. D. J. C. July 24, 1844.

NORTH CAROLINA, O. K.



AUGUST FASHIONS!

GLORIOUS WHIG TRIUMPH!!

READ YOUR DOOM—Locos!

The news from North Carolina may be stated in short compass. It is of a gratifying character for the Locofoco majority in the Legislature is completely overthrown—a gain of TWENTY-FOUR members having given the Whigs a majority on joint ballot.

The following extracts give the general result: we have received sufficient returns to make it pretty certain that North Carolina has elected a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature by majorities hardly hoped for by those who had the most confidence in her intelligence and integrity. About half of the numerical vote of the State has been heard from, which gives the Whig candidate more votes than were given in the same counties for the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842, when he received in the whole State a majority of 4,345 votes.—Natl. Intelligencer.

The Richmond Whig says that the Whig gain in the Legislature, as far as heard from, is 19, and Whig loss 2, making a clear Whig gain of 17, and of course a difference on joint ballot of 34 in favor of the Whigs.

Alas! Poor Polkocracy!!!

"Circulate the Documents."

New Arrangement—the "Journal"

placed in every man's reach.

The campaign now in progress is one of the most vital importance, and it is the imperative duty of every man to inform himself upon the political questions now pending before the people, and which are to be determined at the ensuing elections.

Therefore, for the purpose of spreading correct information, we will furnish the "Journal" to new subscribers, who pay in advance, from this time until after the Presidential election, when the result shall be known, at the following rates:

Table with 3 columns: For, Price, Copies. For 50 cents, 1 copy, \$1.00; For 2.00, 3 copies; For 5.00, 25 copies.

It behooves every good Whig to go to work in earnest to disseminate Truth, and this may be done by individuals and Clubs, by extending the circulation of our paper. Then "circulate the documents."

Auction!! Auction!!!

Notice is hereby given, that public auction will be held at

MOORE'S CASH OR EXCHANGE STORE, every night, during the first week of the August Court, where and when the whole assortment of goods will be offered for sale, consisting of

- Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merinos, Bombazine, Alpaca, Calicoes, Bonnet and Dress Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Bobinets, Hosiery, Books and Stationary, Glass and Queensware, Drugs, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and CAPS, Saddlery, Zinc, 2 Hanging Lamps, Morrison's Patent Scales, 1 Pair small Scales, 1 Large Super Coal Stove, 1 Rifle, and an assortment of Nails, &c. &c. During each day the goods will be open for inspection or private sale. Huntingdon, July 31, 1844.

Public Sale.

THE undersigned will dispose of by public auction, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 17th August, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of John P. Anderson, in certain bonds due the estate of A. A. Anderson, dec'd., for purchase money of lands in Centre county. Further information will be given on application to

Acting Assignee of J. P. Anderson. August 7, 1844.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed to appraise the assets in the hands of H. Comprobst, adm'r of Jos. Comprobst dec'd will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Prothonotary's office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday the 16th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M. where all persons interested are notified to attend. JACOB MILLER, Auditor. July 24, 1844.

Saddlery.

A. H. BUMBAUGH,

WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon, and the public in general, that he has commenced the saddle and harness making business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Alex. M'Allister, dec'd., one door east of the "Pioneer Stage Stable" and directly opposite Honck's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. He will constantly keep on hand

Harness, Saddles, Bridles,

Collars, &c. Repairing done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of work. Huntingdon, May 8, 1844.

To Purchasers—Guarantee.

THE undersigned agent of the Patentee, of the Stove, "The Queen of the West," understanding that the owners, or those concerned for them, of other and different patent Cooking Stoves, have threatened to bring suit against all who purchase and use any of "GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE—The Queen of the West." Now this is to inform all and every person who shall purchase and use said Stove that he will indemnify them from all costs or damage, from any and all suits, brought by their Patentees, or their agents, for any infringement of their patents. He gives this notice so that persons need not be under any fears because they have, while consulting their own interests and convenience, secured the superior advantages of this "Queen" not only of the West, but of the East. ISRAEL GRAFFIUS. July 24, 1844.

"QUEEN OF THE WEST" Cooking Stove.

For sale by I. GRAFFIUS & 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. GRAFFIUS & 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, and 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 WAGON BOXES, MILL GUDGONS, AND HOLLOW WARE; all of which is done in a workmanlike manner.

Also, Copper, Dye, Wash, Fuller, Pr

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 GRAFFIUS. July 3, 1844.

Rockdale Foundry.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties, that he still continues to carry on business at the Rockdale Foundry, on Clover Creek, two miles from Williamsburg, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, of the best materials and workmanship, and with promptness and despatch.

He will keep constantly on hand stoves of every description, such as

Cooking, Ten Plate,

PARLOR, COAL, ROTARY, and WOOD STOVES;

LIVINGSTON PLOUGHS, Anvils,

HAMMERS, Hollow Ware, and every kind of castings necessary for forges, mills or machinery of any description; wagon boxes of all descriptions, &c., which can be had on as good terms as they can be had at any other foundry in the county or state. Remember the Rockdale Foundry. WILLIAM KENNEDY. July 17, 1844.—H.

Half-cent Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 8th inst., an indentured Girl, named MARY MURPHEY, aged about 15 years, short in stature, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes. She had on when she left a light blue dress, coarse boots, check apron, and a green bonnet—took with her some other clothing. All persons are forbid harboring her. Any person returning said girl shall have the above reward, but no charges paid. ELISHA SHOEMAKER. July 17, 1844.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE undersigned, having provided himself with a large supply of materials for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand, at Neff's Mills, where he hopes all persons wishing any thing in the line of his business will give him a call. Any article that he may have for sale, will be exchanged for country produce, or on the most reasonable terms for cash.

COFFINS will be made on the shortest

notice. There will also be GRAIN CRADLES kept on hand at the same place, by the subscriber. James Jack. Neff's Mills, W. Barree tp. March 13, 1844

BLANK DEEDS, of an improved

form, for sale at this office. Also BLANK PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

BLANK BONDS to Constables for Stay

of Execution, under the new law, just printed, and for sale, at this office.