

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

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 farther 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.

IMPORTANT TO ADOPTED CITIZENS.—The N York Express, of Saturday, says:—"The decision of the Supreme Court, that the Marine Court of New York City is not one of Record, is of the greatest consequence to a very large number of naturalized citizens, or citizens who have hitherto supposed that they were naturalized. Persons who have been long residents in the city of New York will not fail to recollect that the large mass of foreigners who have gone through the process of law for the purpose of acquiring the rights of citizens, have attained their rights through the Marine Court. It now appears that all that has been done in this respect has been illegal. The decision disfranchises a great part of the foreign voters in this city and state, and will have a tremendous effect in the coming elections; to say nothing of the invalidation of titles of Real Estate. The Judges who have made this important decision in the two highest Courts are not Whig Judges, but all of them, we believe, of Democratic politics. It has been recently decided at New Orleans that the naturalization papers availing nothing when procured without authority of law and the proper courts of law. If the decision is to prevail here, the effect will be to undo what has been illegally done for more than thirty years past.

A few Serious Thoughts.

Under this caption we find a most excellent article in the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst., which should be carefully read by every friend of law and order in this country. In order that our citizens may have an opportunity of perusing it, we give the entire article a place in our columns to-day, confident that the sentiments it contains, are such as cannot fail to meet the approbation of every patriot in the land. The Intelligencer says:

"We have reached a crisis in the condition of our country that demands the serious reflection of every one that properly appreciates the supremacy of law, of good order, and the stability of our institutions. It is not to be denied that for many years past there has been a great falling-off in the moral tone of society, and particularly in that portion connected with the administration of the Government. We have seen whole communities convulsed by reckless associations of individuals, taking the law into their own hands, to the extreme of putting to death citizens of the country in the most summary and cruel manner, as lately in the case of the Mormon Joe Smith and his brother. We have seen a district of country rise up against the ministers of the law, and with brute force drive them from the performance of their duties; as in the case of the 'Patron Manor' in the State of New York. We have seen mobs, again and again, put all the authorities of a city at defiance, and conflagrate churches and destroy property; and, more recently, we have seen a mob in its fury resisting the civil and military authorities with all the dread consequences of civil strife. We have seen the highest functionaries of incorporated institutions bring them to bankruptcy by fraud and robbery; we have seen States, unmindful of every high and solemn moral and just obligation, repudiate their debts, and beggar their creditors; we have seen numbers of the officers of the General Government violate their oaths of office, and by speculation, peculation, and fraud, become defaulters to the aggregate amount of millions of dollars. Under the eye and sanction of the Executive we have seen a party press appealing to the worst passions of the masses to divide society into two great parties, the rich and the poor, as antagonists in all their objects and urging the latter class to redress their grievances by the power of their numerical superiority. We have seen some high places stepping above and beyond the Constitution in the exercise of power gained by usurpation; and we have heard the transgressor lauded by the multitude, for his daring. These are but a part of the deep stain that rests upon the country, from the conduct of those who have let the laws at defiance, and have disregarded all the restraints of morals and duty.

"It is very evident that these transgressions are but the effects of adequate causes, about which diversity of opinion may exist. May they not be traced to the departure, in the administration of

the Government, from those sound principles that distinguished its early history, and continued to exercise their influence until within the last fourteen or fifteen years, for a great part of which time the Government has been administered more in reference to the prospects of a few leaders, and to the supremacy of their party, than in obedience to the great interests of the country? During that period, the cardinal principles of the fathers of the Republic have been repudiated. In selections for office, it is no longer inquired 'Is he honest? Is he capable?' A new code of ethics has been introduced in the memorable maxim 'To the victors belong the spoils;' and, in consonance with this piratical creed, the only question that has been asked is, 'What has he done for our party?' The consequence has been that profligate and unqualified persons have been invested with office, who when they have not robbed it where they should have protected it, have, from ignorance and indulgence, left undone what they should have done. This principle of rewarding the 'rabble followers of the camp,' has raised up an army of mercenaries that hover around the Government like vultures on a carcase; and, for what they can do, not less than for what they have done, legion in number, they get access to the car of power, and poison it with false and pestilential suggestions. It is thus that they virtually administer the Government by their dictation, corrupt it by their profligacy, and weaken it by their ignorance.

"We appeal to the candid even among the true friends of the Administrations referred to, to say whether these evils have not been seen and felt for some years past. 'We had no such doings in the days of Jefferson and Madison and Monroe and Adams. The prosperity and the honor of the country were the great objects to which they looked. They too, were party men, but it was party tempered with justice, and party regulated by patriotism. There was a moral power in the virtue and grandeur of those men that was felt in every member of their Administrations and in the pulse of the whole country. There was to be seen, with such exceptions only as indicated the infant struggles of the new party which afterwards obtained the ascendancy, a respect for the laws, a fidelity in the discharge of every trust, and a reverence for all the social relations of life, that made us a peculiar people zealous of good works. These great virtues faded away as the new party grew in strength, and at length lost their ascendancy in the Government under the influence of modern democracy, with its ruminous experiments and its tyrannical intolerance.

"Now, then, is the time for us to resolve to arrest the downward progress of the Government, and restore it, in all its integrity, to its ancient glory. The choice between the evil and the good is now before us, and the men and the measures that are striving for power. In Mr. POLK we see a willing and unhesitating advocate of the ruinous measures of his party, bound by pledges to carry on and carry out the work of his predecessors, which has once bankrupted a whole country, and has pampered a spirit of licentious liberty and insubordination which has shaken our institutions to their foundation. In Mr. CLAY we have any thing and everything but this. Far from belonging to this modern school of propagandists, he dates back to the fathers of the country, from whom he took his first lessons, and with whom he served in unity and in spirit. Through an eventful public life of more than forty years, he has been a steadfast champion of his country, and faithful to the teachings of the schools of our Revolutionary fathers. In all his notions of Government he is old-fashioned. He always has been anxious that the Ship of State should be steered by the chart laid down by the framers of our Confederacy; and it is now the great desire of his life to bring back our Government from the wayward wanderings of false teachers to the peaceful and better days when JEFFERSON and MADISON pointed out the way and the truth.

"There is not a patriot in this country that would not rejoice to see the Administration of the Government restored to its early virtue and efficiency. Throughout all our borders, who so well fitted for this great task as Mr. CLAY? His age, his experience, his talents, his firmness, and his principles mark him above all others as the man for the times. If we entertained any doubt of Mr. CLAY being the choice of the People upon his own merits, we would appeal to the friends of Law and Order all over the country in consideration of the foregoing views of the subject, to lay aside all minor considerations and unite in favor of that candidate for the Presidency whose claims to public confidence are based upon respect for the laws of his country, for the morals of his country, and for its duties as a member of the family of nations. In support of such a cause and such a man to represent it, how can we permit ourselves to doubt that not the Whigs alone, but all who place a proper value upon Liberty, sustained and guaranteed by Law, will rally to the polls, when the time comes, and ensure to the cause and its representatives a glorious victory?

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Our advices from Mexico bring the important intelligence that Santa Anna is about resuming hostilities against Texas. He is now raising both men and money for this purpose.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE LOCOFOCO PARTY CONSEQUENT UPON THE DEATH OF MR. MUEHLBERG.

The death of the Hon. HENRY A. MUEHLBERG renders it incumbent upon the Locofoco party to choose a new candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and although it would perhaps have been more consistent with propriety and a proper respect for the dead, to have waited until the last sad rites were performed upon his mortal remains, nevertheless measure have already been taken to place a new man in the field. Immediately upon the reception in this place and Philadelphia of the melancholy intelligence, a meeting of the Locofoco State Central Committee was called to determine upon the course to be pursued. The Committee met in this borough on Tuesday last, and issued a call for the re-assembling of the late fourth of March Convention, which placed Mr. Muhlenberg in nomination, on the second day of September next, to select a new candidate to be supported by the Locofoco party of Pennsylvania as Governor of the Commonwealth.

The following is the resolution as published in the address of the Committee. Resolved, That the afflicting decease of Henry A. Muhlenberg be forthwith announced to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and that the members of the Democratic Convention held on the 4th of March last, be earnestly requested to re-assemble at Harrisburg, on MONDAY, the 2d of SEPTEMBER, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor.

Thus much for the official proceedings of the representatives of the party in this afflictive dispensation. Their determination to re-assemble the old Convention instead of taking measures to convene a new one fresh from the ranks of the people, is regarded by many as premonitory of another triumph of the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg over the Shunk division of the party, who now since the death of his rival is certainly the most prominent Candidate. It is known that all the influence of the present State Administration was exerted in favor of Mr. Muhlenberg, and it is presumed that that influence, coupled with old prejudices may still defeat the nomination of Mr. SHUNK. For our own part we cannot think so. We regard the nomination of Francis R. Shunk almost a thing of course, notwithstanding it is very evident he will meet with bitter opposition in the Convention, and among the leaders and rank and file of the Muhlenberg faction. The excitement among the Locofoco politicians is very great. A number of their most distinguished wire-workers from Philadelphia and elsewhere are already in town, laying plans and concocting schemes to effect the nomination of this or that man, and again defeat Mr. Shunk. Among the most prominent spoken of in opposition are the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, and the Hon. DANIEL STURGEON, our present U. S. Senator, and Mr. BELL of Chester.—That one of these men will be pitted against Mr. Shunk is very evident, though as we before remarked, we incline to the opinion that Mr. S. will be the successful Candidate.

It matters little, however to the Whigs who is to be invested by our opponents with the doubtful honor of political martyrdom. We hope they will take their best and stoutest man, so that after he has been defeated, as he most certainly will be, they will have no excuse to offer. We are confident that at this present writing there are more Whigs in the Keystone by some five or ten thousand than there are Locofocos, and if they but do their duty, and every man of them vote as every good citizen should do, Gen. MARKLE, the Whig Candidate has nothing to fear from whoever the Locofocos may nominate, be he Shunk, Sturgeon, Bell, 'Pennsylvania's favorite son,' or any body else.

THE POLITICAL PRESS.

No one who has been in the habit of glancing at the different political journals of the day, can fail to have been struck with the remarkable fact, that while the Whigs confine themselves to a discussion of the measures of the two parties, reference to their effect upon the welfare of the people, the Locofocos indulge profusely in the bitterest personal calumnies against our candidate. Tell them that the Whig Tariff has been beneficial in its operation, and ought not to be repealed, and they reply by asserting that Mr. Clay planned the murder of Cilley. Talk of a National Bank in opposition to their Sub Treasury scheme, and they revive the exploded tale of 'bargain and corruption' in the election of Mr. Adams. Point to the abuse of the veto power under Locofocoism, and the retort is, behold a gambler and duelist. Indicate the advantages of Mr. Clay's plan for distributing the proceeds of the public lands, and you are answered, he is a Sabbath-breaker. This is not mere declamation. Laying down the Democratic Review, we take up the Richmond Enquirer of July 30th. Here are three closely printed columns devoted to the revival of the oftentimes disproved story of 'bargain and corruption.' We turn to the Globe of the next day, and find its editorial page disgraced by a puerile conceit which cannot fail to make even Locofocoism blush. The figure of a man in outline is formed by types; above is an escutcheon, on which is pictured a brandy bottle, a corkscrew, a pack of cards, and a pistol labeled, 'shoot lower.' Under this chaste design are the words 'war, pestilence, and

famine,' while the letters, disposed so as to form the figure of a man, embody all the grossest libels that have been published for the last twenty years against Mr. Clay. And all this appears in the official organ at Washington of the great party who stand opposed to the Whigs. While we regret, for the credit of the country, to see the press degraded by such an exhibition of witless and malignant buffoonery, we are rejoiced to find that the enemy's cause is so incapable of being sustained by solid argument, and by any appeals to the good sense of every honest man, that they are compelled to adopt the most discreditable devices in order to excite the passions of the people and mislead their judgment.—We have more faith in the intelligence of the American people than to imagine, however, that they are to be blinded to their true interest by any such outrages upon decency and truth.—New York Re public.

A STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 17th says:—"A lamentable accident occurred on the Delaware River, immediately opposite the city, within a few minutes of 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The steamboat Portsmouth, while on her way from Arch street wharf to Cape May, and when off Walnut street wharf, collapsed a flue or steam chimney, by which large quantities of steam and hot water were discharged, to the serious injury of several and with fatal consequences to one or two persons on board. For the moment much consternation prevailed, as there were between 40 and 50 passengers on board, and it was impossible at first to ascertain the extent of the damage. The cries and appearance of the injured were appalling.

Mr. Thomas Massey, an elderly gentleman from Newcastle, Delaware, was scalded so frightfully, that he died in the course of the morning at the Hospital.—Mr. Isaac Ames, of New York, the first engineer, was scalded, but not severely. Mr. Stevens, the second engineer, was in a deplorable condition, experienced horrible agony, and in paroxysm of pain and madness jumped into the river. He was rescued, and taken to the Hospital, where his wounds were dressed and attended to. A fireman was also sadly scalded and was taken to Bloodgood's Hotel, at the foot of Walnut street. The poor fellow presented a heart rending spectacle, and it was feared that he would not survive. Mr. B. paid him every attention, and sent him to the Hospital on a mattress settee. Gilbert Jackson, a colored cook, of New York, was scalded on the hands and arms—and it is said another colored man sprung overboard in a fright, and was drowned.—Most of the passengers were aft at the time of the accident, and thus escaped.

Aid was immediately rendered by the New Jersey, the State Rights, and several ferry boats, and after the passengers were all taken off, the Portsmouth was towed up to Kensington by the State Rights, to be repaired. The boat came but recently from New York, and has been running excursion trips to Cape May. It is to be hoped that a due investigation will be made as to the cause of the accident, for the public cannot be too sensitive in relation to human life. Captain Devoe made a very narrow escape. He was on the hurricane deck over the boiler at the time of the disaster.—During a recent trip the P. had as many as 275 passengers on board.

P. S. Mr. Edward Stevens, second engineer, died at the Hospital about three o'clock. The other persons injured were improving.

"HE CAN MAKE HIS MARK."

The Locofoco papers have been circulating the ridiculous story that Gen. Markle, the Whig candidate for Governor, can't write his name! A contemporary remarks, that the same charge was once sneeringly made against the brave and gallant Gen. Morgan, in the presence of a spirited Whig lady of the Revolution, by that blood-thirsty and ruffianly British officer, Col. Tarleton, soon after the battle of the Cowpens, where he was shamefully defeated and wounded by Morgan.—After hearing the insulting remark, the lady said, significantly pointing to Tarleton's hand, which bore the mark of the American General's sword, 'but I perceive, sir, that he can make his mark.' Gen. Markle showed at Mississippi and Fort Meigs that he too, could make his mark, and the routed and broken ranks of Locofocoism, the second Tuesday of October next, will present a still stronger evidence that he can make his mark and that it will stay made.

The undersigned approving of the plan recommended by the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, to hold County Sabbath Conventions throughout the State, in order that systematic measures may be adopted to have the obligations to satisfy the Sabbath enforced from the sacred desk, and by the distribution of tracts on that subject, and believing that a meeting for that purpose should be held in this County at no distant period, do invite their fellow citizens to attend in convention at Huntingdon on Wednesday the 25th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. And they invite all religious societies throughout the county to send delegations. And also invite all the friends of the cause within the county and adjacent country to meet with them on that occasion. John Peebles, Henry Furlong, Samuel Sharar, Samuel Royer, John Brewster, Geo. Schmuicker, John Reed, John Penn Jones, Henry G. Dill, Jonathan M'Williams, Jacob Miller, Joseph Feay, Henry Reigart, Geo. W. Smith, W. C. M'ormick, C. H. Miller, James Gwin, Joseph Adams, Samuel S. Barton, Robert Cummings.

AUGUST FASHIONS!



"THAT SAME OLD COON."

Our coon, like his twin brother of the Philadelphia Forum, insists upon showing himself to the public to day; and as we are undoubtedly victorious, so far as North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana are concerned, we cannot 'find it in our hearts' to deprive him of his rights. Therefore, he appears at the head of this column, 'as large as life,' and, (as a down easter would say) 'twice as natural.' The following are the returns from the different States so far as received:—

From the Wilmington, N. C. Chronicle. NORTH CAROLINA.

OUR STATE ELECTIONS.—The Result.—There are eight counties to be heard from before the full majority of Graham can be ascertained. It is now, according to our computation, 2953. The counties not heard from gave in 1842, 463 majority for Morehead, so that should they have gone the same way this year, Graham's majority will be 3416. The Legislature, the whole State heard from, stands thus:

Table with 3 columns: Senate, Commons, Whig, L. F. Values: Senate Commons 26 24, 71 49, 97 73.

Showing a Whig majority of 2 in the Senate, and 22 in the House.—a splendid and extraordinary change in favor of the Whigs, who had a majority of 26 in the last legislature to overcome, viz: 10 in the Senate, and 16 in the House.

North Carolina has thus evidenced that she is still a Whig State.—Clay Whig State. She can give to Clay and Frelinghuysen a majority of 7 to 9 thousand, and we, that is the Whigs of North Carolina, have resolved upon doing it.

KENTUCKY.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 12th inst., contains returns of majorities, or the full vote, in forty-two counties out of about one hundred counties in the State to hear from. The majority thus far for Owsley, the Whig candidate for Governor, is 4940.

ILLINOIS.

The Terre Haute Courier of the 10th inst. says: We learn that Mr. Picklin, locofoco, is re-elected to Congress from the District next adjoining our State.

Clark County has elected one Whig and one Locofoco to the Legislature—same as last election. Cumberland has elected a Whig to the Legislature—a Whig gain.

Edger returns one Locofoco—same as last election.

The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst. says:—We learn from Belleville, St. Clair county, that Reynolds, for Congress—Moore and Morrison, (Whigs) for the House—and Chandler for Sheriff, were largely ahead at 12 o'clock yesterday.

We hear from Alton that the entire Whig ticket is elected in Madison, with, perhaps, the exception of Sheriff.

We hear from Green county, that of more than 800 votes given at the precinct, Douglass for Congress, received 117 majority. His majority at Whitehall was about 50. At Kane precinct, Woodson (whig) had a majority.

ALABAMA.

In Tuscaloosa county, two whigs and two locos are elected to the Legislature. Bibb county has elected loco representatives. Perry the same. In Green county the whig ticket has succeeded.

In Baldwin county the whig candidate is elected. Monroe county, two whigs elected. Macon county, a whig elected.

INDIANA.

The New York Tribune gives returns, showing that in the Senate, as far as heard from, the whigs have elected 24, and the locos 24 members. In the House of Representatives, the whigs, according to its returns, have elected 53, and the locos 41.

MISSOURI.

The election in this State for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Members of Congress, and of the State Legislature, took place on the 5th inst. The Missouri Reporter (locofoco) of the 6th inst., the day after the election, says—

'The whigs have carried the city and county, and by a majority somewhat larger than they could have anticipated.'

A letter received in Cincinnati on Saturday morning, states the majority in St. Louis city and county, at from 800 to 1000.

It will be recollected that St. Louis only gave 641 majority for Gen. Harrison in 1840. Our friends there have nobly performed their duty!

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, (in this Borough.)

Table with 4 columns: August 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Values: 56, 67, 68, 67, 69, 69, 75, 75, 75, 82, 82, 79, 81, 81, 88, 90, 92, 92, 93, 82, 82, 79, 69, 75, 75, 93, 74.

(Estate of William Fahs, dec'd.) NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Fahs, dec'd., late of the borough of Huntingdon, are hereby notified that payment must be made, to the subscriber, before the 15th day of September next. All claims unsatisfied at that time will be placed into the hands of the proper officer, for collection. THEO. H. CREMER. August 14, 1844.—td. Adm'r.

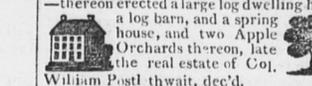
JUSTICES' Blanks of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday the 12th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, in the county of Huntingdon adjoining lands of the heirs of Maj. Jos Shaver d'd'd., Samuel Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing

176 ACRES, more or less, about 140 acres of which are cleared, about twenty of which are meadow—thereon erected a large log dwelling house,



a log barn, and a spring house, and two Apple Orchards thereon, late the real estate of Col. William Post thwait, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. By the Court. JOHN REED, Clerk.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by JOHN POSTLETHWAIT, THOMAS POSTLETHWAIT, Executors. August 21, 1844.—ts. Lewistown Republican insert and charge the advertisers.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber, desirous of removing to the West, will offer for sale on the premises, in Walker township, on Friday the 20th day of September next, a tract of land containing

200 Acres,

70 of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, under good fences, good timothy ground, &c. situate two miles from the town of McConn Liburg, and about five miles from the borough of Huntingdon, whereon Benjamin Oswalt now resides. There are 70 good Apple, besides Plum and Peach trees thereon. Also, a good spring of water, and spring-house on the same, a good stream of water running thro' the land, sufficient for a saw-mill; also a good seat for the same—plenty of the best white pine, and all sorts of the best quality of other timber—thereon erected a dwelling house 22 by 18 feet, with a small kitchen, and a barn 42 by 25 feet.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale by WRAY MAIZE. Aug. 21, 1844.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of October next, a splendid farm situate in the township of Porter in Huntingdon county, containing

325 Acres

of limestone land, about 200 acres of which is cleared, with a large two storied stone house, with a basement story, and a stone kitchen; a stone barn 70 by 42 feet; and other necessary out buildings thereon erected; also two excellent apple orchards.

The above described farm is about half way between the borough of Petersburg and Alexandria, and is bounded on the one side by the Juniata River, and in sight of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Persons wishing further information may address letters to the subscriber, postage paid, and they will be attended to. ISRAEL CRIDER. Aug. 21, 1844.—ts.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their Watch and Jewelry Store from No. 92 Market street, to

No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET, above Third, opposite Sanderson's Franklin House, Philadelphia, where they have opened an assortment of rich goods, consisting of Fine Patent Lever, and other Watches, of their own importation, Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., of their own make, Fine Bracelets, Breast Pins, Rings, Guard and Fob Chains, Miniature Cases, Gold Pencils, Diamond pointed Penknives, Pen Knives, Silver Suspender Buckles and Chains, Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candle Sticks, Tea Sets, &c., &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired. J. & W. L. WARD, 106 Chestnut street, opposite Sanderson's Franklin House. Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1844.—2mo.

William P. Erhardt's

FANCY CLOTH AND FUR TRIMMED CAP MANUFACTORY, No. 42 North Second street, Philadelphia.

The subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and dealers generally, that he has removed his Cap Manufactory, to the upper part of the building, No. 42 N. Second street, below Arch street, through the store, where he manufactures Caps of every description and pattern, of the best materials and workmanship. Having a large assortment of Caps always on hand, orders can be supplied at short notice. WILLIAM P. ERHARDT. August 21, 1844.—2mo.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are requested by JACOB WRIGHT, of Morris township, to announce him as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF of Huntingdon county. He promises to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, if elected. Aug. 21, 1844.—tf.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to marshal the assets in the hands of Elizabeth M'Lain and William M'Lain, Jr., Administrators of Eli M'Lain, late of Dublin township, dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office in Dublin township, on Saturday the 21st day of September next.—All persons having claims against the estate of the said Eli M'Lain, dec'd., are required to present them to me on said day, or be debarred thereafter from coming in for any share of such assets. THOMAS W. NEELY, Aud'r. Aug. 21, 1844.