



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, Aug. 28, '44.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

The Huntingdon Journal has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in Huntingdon county. We state this fact for the benefit of Advertisers.

"Once more our glorious Banner out Upon the breeze we throw; Beneath its folds, with song and shout, Let's charge upon the foe!"

FOR PRESIDENT, **HENRY CLAY,** [Of Kentucky]

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, **THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,** [Of New Jersey]

ELECTORAL TICKET:

- CHESTER BUTLER, } Senatorial Electors. TOWNSEND HAINES, } Representative Electors.
- 1. Joseph G. Clarkson, 13. Henry Drinker, 2. John P. Wetherill, 14. James Pollock, 3. John D. Ninestiel, 15. Frederick Watts, 4. John S. Littell, 16. Daniel M. Smyser, 5. E. T. McDowell, 17. James Mathers, 6. Benjamin Frick, 18. Andrew J. Ogle, 7. Samuel Shafer, 19. Dan'l Washabaugh, 8. William Heister, 20. John L. Gow, 9. John S. Heister, 21. And'w. W. Loomis, 10. John Killinger, 22. James M. Power, 11. Alex. E. Brown, 23. William A. Irvin, 12. John J. Stocum, 24. Benj. Hartshorn,

FOR GOVERNOR, **General JOSEPH MARBLE,** [Of Westmoreland County]

CANAL COMMISSIONER, **SIMEON GUILFORD,** [Of Lebanon County]

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

ASSEMBLY: **Henry Brewster,** of Shirley, **R. A. McMurtrie,** of Hollidaysburg.

SHERIFF: **John Armitage,** of Huntingdon.

COMMISSIONER: **John F. Miller,** of Huntingdon.

AUDITOR: **William Caldwell,** of Tyrone.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE:

John K. Neff, of Woodbury, Adam H. Hall of Henderson, Joseph Higgins, of Allegheny, and Benjamin Leas, of Shirley. To meet the conference for Centre, Mifflin and Juniata counties, at Brown's Mills, on Tuesday, the 3rd September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE:

James A. McCahan, of Blair, Samuel Royer, of Woodbury, and Abraham Long, of Shirley. To meet the Bedford county conference at Freedom, Bedford county, on the second Tuesday (and 10th day) of September.

Several articles intended for this paper are unavoidably deferred.

Homicide.

On Thursday last a fatal affray took place in Dublin township, in this county, between two boys named Hiram Gilbert and Samuel Thompson. The former was instantly killed by the latter, who is now in prison. The deceased was about 19 years of age, and the prisoner is some two or three years younger. The deceased, it is said, was the aggressor.

Large Tomato.

We have been pounced with a huge Clay Tomato, weighing thirty ounces. It grew in the garden of Maj. Wm. B. Zeigler, of this borough. Beat it if you can, ye tribe of the poke-weed and hickory leaf.

Pole Raising.

The indomitable young Whigs raised a splendid Pole in this borough, on Saturday last, in front of the Old Court House. It is 106 feet high, perfectly straight, and bears two beautiful streamers, the "stars and stripes," and that "same old coon" as large as life and twice as natural.

Ho! Salt-River!

A friend at Lewistown, writing to us on business, on Monday last, adds the following postscript. "When you start your Locofoco friends for Salt-River this fall, tell them there is a delegation of Locofocos going from Mifflin county, that would like to get into the company of those who have been that way before."

Ominous.

On the 13th inst the Locofocos raised a Pole, in the rear of the old Court House, in this borough. From the first it refused to stand erect, the top leaning over towards Texas as a poke weed might reasonably be expected to do when engrafted upon a sturdy hickory. Thus it languished until a few days ago, when the top broke off and fell to the earth, leaving a stump about 50 feet high. Did Amos Kendall hear that crash!

A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt at Independence, Mo., on the 19th ult. It lasted several seconds.

Public Meeting for the Discussion of Political Principles.

Last week a handbill was posted up at the most conspicuous places in this borough and neighborhood, inviting the Whigs and the Locofocos to a meeting at the Old Court House, on Wednesday evening, to discuss the Tariff question and other Whig principles. It was announced that J. S. Stewart, Esq. would address the meeting on the subject of the Tariff; after which any Locofoco would have an opportunity to reply. Notice was also given that A. K. Cornyn and A. W. Benedict, Esqs. would address the meeting on the various issues involved in the present Presidential contest. Accordingly, on Wednesday night, the transparency exhibiting, among other things, that "Same old Coon" by the light of the moon, was brought out, and carried through the streets, accompanied with martial music; and a large number of citizens joined in procession and proceeded to the appointed place, where the meeting was organized by calling Dr. William Swoope to the Chair, and appointing Elias Baker, William Summers, E. Galbraith Esq. and Abner Lloyd Vice Presidents: after which a pair of Coon songs were sung by the minstrels.

REMARKS OF J. S. STEWART, ESQ.

MR. STEWART then appeared upon the rostrum and spoke for nearly an hour in an able and effective argument in favor of the Protective System. He stated that he was occupying a curious position—that he had all along acted with the Locofoco party—that upon a full review and candid consideration of the principles and actions of the two parties, he found good reason to change sides. The Tariff, said he, belongs peculiarly to the Whigs. Formerly it was but a dividing question between the North and South. Now it is the dividing question between the Whigs and the Locos. The Whigs have arrayed themselves under the Tariff banner, and the Locofocos oppose it. The Whigs enacted and sustain that measure of such vital importance to the United States, and especially to Pennsylvania. The Locos opposed, and still assail it. Can the friends of the Tariff—of Pennsylvania interests—hesitate as to the taking of sides in this contest. Mr. S. here defined the Tariff—dwelt at considerable length upon its operation—and illustrated its beneficial effects by various examples—showed that it was essentially necessary for the protection of home industry, and to obviate here the low wages of foreign countries—and that the Whigs contend for the Tariff as a Protective and a Revenue measure—that discriminations are made so that the rich who sport the costly cloths, silks and other fineries of foreign importation, pay the greater portion of the duties, as they are well able to do; thus giving the poor a chance to become rich, as many do in this country.

Mr. S. also spoke of the beneficial effects of the Tariff as a measure of protection to the farming interests. That it affords a home market for agricultural products at our manufacturing establishments. He also pointed out its intimate connexion with the general prosperity of the country. Mr. S. termed the Tariff the king measure of this contest—the king measure of this country, the queen of the ocean. What, said he, gave us a gleam of prosperity and confidence a year or two ago! Was it not because we now and then heard of a ship-load of specie landing at some of our ports, affording a circulating medium and giving life to business? What but the Protective Tariff caused this?

He wound up by saying that he arrived at the conclusion that the Tariff is essential to the prosperity and happiness of this country; and that James K. Polk is not the man to carry out this principle. Mr. Clay is the man for this measure—he has always taken the first jump in defence of his country when threatened with danger. And finally Mr. S. repeated that the Tariff is peculiarly a Pennsylvania measure, and in view of this, declared it the duty of all to strike for Clay and glory.

Here the President gave notice that if there was any gentleman of the Locofoco kink in the house, who wished to reply, the meeting would be pleased to hear him. But no one appeared, to answer the argument of Mr. Stewart.

REMARKS OF A. K. CORNYN, ESQ.

MR. CORNYN, was then called for, and responded in an eloquent speech of about half an hour's duration. He stated that he felt a deep and abiding interest in the present contest, aside from the political principles at stake, and which must be determined in this campaign. The country has reached a crisis and Mr. Clay is the only man that could repulse and avert the impending clouds that threaten destruction.

He regretted that the Locofocos did not appear and join issues with us fairly. He knew, however, that our opponents dreaded this way of conducting the campaign.

Mr. C. referred to the Locofoco meeting at Lewistown, two weeks ago. He was present and saw the gathering, and heard the speeches. The great men of the party—the "big guns" from abroad were to be present to address the meeting, and the people flocked in from all parts of Mifflin and some from adjoining counties. They expected to hear masterly speeches, and expositions of the principles of the party, great National principles. But the people were sadly disappointed. One man talked about the Huntingdon Break—another talked of the Buck-shot War—a third of the Imprisonment of Dorr—a fourth of Native Americanism and the imprisonment of O'Connell in Ireland. H. N. M'Allister, Esq., alone argued the Tariff question honestly and fairly; and he took the erroneous ground that a Tariff is a tax upon the consumer of imported articles. In short he advocated the Free Trade or Low Revenue Tariff doctrines of James K. Polk and the southern Locofocos. The people were disappointed in nearly all that was said; and the remarks of Mr. C. did not seem to take well, though they were the principles of James K. Polk. The Whigs avow their principles openly and fairly, and the United States know them by heart—We are for a Protective Tariff. The Locofocos carry the "Tariff of 1842" on their banners through the streets. But they opposed it at every step in its progress through Congress. Mr. Van

Buren denounced the Tariff of 1842 in his Indiana letter, both as to principle and detail. Yet the Locofocos of this State, after this denunciation by Mr. Van Buren, declared in his favor at the 4th March Convention. James K. Polk, was, however, nominated—dug up from the filth of two inglorious defeats in Tennessee. His principles are Free Trade and Texas! This shows what the Locos care for the Tariff of 1842. John Snyder represented the 13th Congressional district of this State in 1842, and opposed the Tariff. In 1843 he was a candidate for re-election. The Tariff was made the test—the watchword and the war-cry; and Henry Frick, his competitor defeated him by a handsome majority. Gen. Frick died, and at a special election in the same 13th district, John Snyder was again the Locofoco Free Trade candidate, and Jas. Pollock beat him by an overwhelming majority.—The eyes of Locofocoism were turned to the 13th district, and the result alarmed the party. They saw that Pennsylvania would go for the Tariff in spite of the charm of democracy; and straightway they resorted to schemes of deception. They had deceived the people a long while with regard to the Banks, and they flattered themselves they could gull them into the belief that they, the Locofocos, were in favor of the Tariff; and for this reason we now see them inscribe upon their banners "The Tariff of 1842."

The Whigs, said Mr. C., are in favor of the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. This is a measure which Gen. Jackson first recommended. Mr. Clay then declared in favor of it—proposed a plan of Distribution—and has adhered to the measure ever since; but the Locofocos or modern democrats have got wonderfully wrong on this subject.

The Locofocos are in favor of Texas, said the speaker, Polk, Dallas and Texas against Henry Clay and the United States. We do not want Texas—we want no war with Mexico. Neither were the Locofocos in favor of annexation of Texas when Mr. Van Buren's letter was written and published.

The assaults upon the private character of Mr. Clay were noticed by Mr. C. They would be a dark spot upon the history of our country. He reverted to the remarks of Mr. Shepperd—the Reverend Mr. Shepperd—at the Locofoco meeting held here on the 13th—slanders that would be disgraceful to the vilest blackguard in the country. Mr. C. also called to recollection the many noble, manly, and virtuous acts of Mr. Clay. Do you suppose, said he, that if the slanders alluded to were true, the christians of all sects and the members of all parties would honor Mr. Clay? Would he be called on to sit as the Moderator when religious discussions were to be had in his neighborhood? No, no—it will not do. We will route these slanderers from Maine to Georgia, and they will not have a President for the next century. They have deceived the people too long already.

Mr. C. stated, in conclusion, that Mr. Cooper proposed at Lewistown, to discuss their principles with the Locofocos; but they refused. The Locofocos will discuss no principles—they have none to discuss, and they try to steal what few poor John Tyler had.

REMARKS OF A. W. BENEDICT, ESQ.

MR. BENEDICT, was now called for and next mounted the rostrum. He commenced by stating that the bill calling the meeting, was put up unknown to him. But he was ever willing to discuss our principles, and if the Locofocos had any, he would be willing to discuss them. He remarked that there are some things connected with this contest, as with all others, to be deplored: he referred to the assaults made upon the character of our candidate for the Presidency. But, aside from this, the contest presents issues highly important to the country. The Locofocos have had the reins of government in their hands for a long while, with but little interruption. And what is the condition of the country? What is her credit and character at home and abroad? At one time her name, her word, and her bonds were good even in the "celestial city." What is her credit and her character now? She cannot borrow a dollar. This, said Mr. B., may be considered hard talk of one's country; but is it not true! And who has placed us into this condition? It is in vain to accuse the Whigs of being the cause of this. What, said he, would be thought of a fellow who would drive a wagon into the mud till he would stick fast, and then blame a footman who was passing him on the other side of the road, on dry ground, with being the cause of his folly? And yet this is what the Locofocos do daily. They have been driving the government wagon—they have brought disaster upon us; and now the poor Whigs who have been footing it all the time in an opposite direction, are to bear the blame. The Locofocos have had the power. What measures have they proposed—what principles have they advocated for 20, for 15, for 10, or even for 5 years? They have deserted all. Like the fellow that is making the "perpetual motion," and has it all accomplished except the last peg, and is awfully bothered to know where to drive that, the Locofocos have perfected their system of government, and Texas is the last peg they have to drive! The Whigs propose certain issues to the people—Henry Clay and the Tariff—Distribution—National Currency, &c. The Locofocos say Polk is as good a Tariff man as Clay. Here Mr. B. reviewed the history of Mr. Clay from the time of his first entrance into the halls of Legislation down to the present day; which proved most conclusively that he was the early, firm, and the untiring friend of the Protective System. Mr. Polk's history was also reviewed in the same manner, which proved him to be the opponent of Protection—untiring, unchanging in his opposition.—The Locofocos in this state now claim to be friends of the Tariff. And why? Because they see they must do this in order to save their own skins. But it won't do—they can't thus gull the people.

Mr. B. pointed out the inconsistency of the Locos in opposing the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; and in opposing the Assumption of State Debts and at the same time favoring the Annexation of Texas and the Assumption of her ten millions of Debt. He commented

with some severity upon the remarks of some of the Locofoco speakers at their Convention here on the 13th! One of them said that some of the manufacturers in this county buy pork at 4 cents a pound and then sell it to their "hands" for 12¢.—The same man, said Mr. B., does the same thing. Out upon such contemptible demagogues! He wondered if Geo. R. M'Parlane recollects that he wrote a Free Trade letter two or three years ago! But no matter—that gentleman's political principles are like Joseph's coat, of many colors—and it so happens that he always can turn towards the people whatever colour they admire most. Every thing, said Mr. B., that benefits the employer benefits the employed. None but demagogues will array the poor against the rich. All that a mechanic seeks, is plenty of work, fair wages and good pay. We are all dependent upon each other. If you find a man going round telling the poor man that he has a hard master &c., that man is an enemy to his kind—a demagogue at heart.

In conclusion Mr. B. made a proposition to meet any Locofoco who does not consider himself "too large game," for the purpose of discussing the questions at issue in this contest; and he pledged himself to prove that James K. Polk is opposed to a Protective Tariff, or any other than a low Revenue Tariff. Again: that Mr. Clay is in favor of a Protective Tariff—and in this too, he would take upon himself the *onus probandi*, to prove the affirmative. And again: that a Protective Tariff is essential to the prosperity of the country. And so on to the end of the vocabulary.

Mr. B. spoke for the space of about three quarters of an hour in the most convincing strains of eloquence.

ASHLAND PEACE.

Mrs. MARY W. NEFF, of Alexandria borough, has favored us with a yellow Peach, measuring 9½ inches in circumference, weighing 7½ ounces, and of the most delicious flavour. It was of the product of a tree on Mrs. Neff's premises, genuine Clay soil.

MR. TYLER'S FORMAL WITHDRAWAL.—The Madisonian of Tuesday of last week, contains a letter from President Tyler, in which he formally withdraws from the Presidential Race Course. The address occupies about four columns of the Madisonian, and alludes to the Texas Question and one or two other matters; but will excite very little attention. The whole story may be summed up thus:—Mr. Tyler finding himself without even a fragment of a party, was a few days since waited upon by a committee at New York, who told him the truth with regard to his prospects; whereupon he eagerly seized the opportunity to retire from the field, and thus avoid an exposure of his weakness at the struggle which is approaching. He has, in brief, gone over to Mr. Polk, or to the "third party," as it was recently called by the Madisonian.

SACRILEGE.—The German Catholic Church at Newark was entered lately through the windows, and a finely chased sacerdotal vessel was stolen.—The vessel was overlaid with gold, and worth about fifty dollars.

THE EXTRA SESSION.—The Madisonian says: "There has been a report going the rounds of the newspapers during the last few days, that there is to be an extra session of Congress called in consequence of Mexico having obtained from England a loan of four millions of dollars. We regarded the whole as mere gossip put afloat by some of the letter writers, with which this city abounds. In regard to the reported loan, we were sure that time sufficient had not elapsed, since the authority was given by the Mexican Congress to raise the sum of four millions, for the negotiation to have been made."

A GAY DECEIVER.—Michael Hall Barton is advertised by numerous citizens of Salem, Mass., as a man who "is prowling about the country, dressed in Quaker garb, with a sanctimonious face, speech and manners, seeking for prey, and making depredations among pious and unsuspecting females!"

John Blanchard, Esq.

MR. CREMER: The time is almost at hand when the Whigs of this District will be called upon to put in nomination a candidate for Congress—and the enquiry now is, who shall he be? It is well understood I presume, that John G. Miles, Esq. is the choice of Huntingdon county, but Mr. Miles has on all occasions declined being considered a candidate—and Gen. Irvin, our late worthy and esteemed Representative, has also declined. In view of this then, it would seem to me that JOHN BLANCHARD should be the man. There is no man in the district who is as deserving as Mr. B.; there is no man who has done more for the party than he has—he has grown grey in defence of those measures and principles, which we as Whigs cherish—he has been battling in the Whig party for years, in prosperity, and in adversity, in sunshine, and in storm. In a long political life he has never wavered or turned aside for a moment—no matter how gloomy our prospects—how disheartened and apparently broken down our forces—he has, like a noble Spartan, clung the closer to our standard. And now, when we have passed through those seasons of doubt and despondency—when the light of reason and intelligence has discovered the deformity of our opponents—when success seems to be written upon every wave of public feeling—and when the Whig Standard is floating in bold and lofty triumph! shall we throw aside Mr. Blanchard and disregard his claims—shall we forget his services and say to him—"You have fought long and nobly for us, you have stood by us when our fortunes were on the wane, but now when our political sky is bright, and our prospects cheering, we feel that we can stand without you." Now fellow Whigs of the 17th Congressional District, would not such treatment be unkind and ungrateful, and would it not be unworthy of the Whig party? But, let us nominate John Blanchard—let us unite heart and hand, in his election—and success, my word for it, will be the result.

COON FASHIONS FOR AUGUST 1844!

GLORIOUS WHIG TRIUMPH!!



NORTH CAROLINA, O. K.

The election returns from North Carolina show that the revolution is complete in that state—and that her vote will be cast for Henry Clay by from five to ten thousand majority. The Whigs have overcome 10 majority in the Senate; 14 in the House; and secured besides 32 to 35 on joint ballot. And all this in the face of an unfair and party apportionment made by the Locos last year! A Whig Governor! A Whig Senate!! A Whig House!!! How could our victory be more complete!

"THAT SAME OLD COON" IN KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort Commonwealth gives the total vote in 62 counties in Kentucky as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.	
Owsley (Whig)	46237
Butler (Locofoco)	38409
Owsley's majority	7828
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Dixon (Whig)	46437
Pilcher (Locofoco)	38806
Dixon's majority	12631

This shows fairly, that the Whig majority on the popular vote will range between 12,000 and 15,000, taking the vote for Lieut. Governor as the test. The Legislature is Whig by about 3 to 1, being a gain on last year.

MISSOURI TERRIBLY SHAKEN!

In Missouri, as far as heard from, the Whigs have gained 20 Members of the Legislature, with a flattering prospect of carrying a majority. Two U. S. Senators are to be elected by the next Legislature. The Whigs had no candidates for Congress, which is by general ticket, nor for Governor.

ALABAMA.

The Mobile Daily Advertiser of the 10th contains returns from 21 counties in which the Whigs have a net gain of five members of the Legislature. Pretty good that for a Locofoco State which in 1840 gave Van Buren a majority of 5,280!

INDIANA ERECT!

The Indianapolis Journal gives the complete returns, at length, from which we give the aggregate, thus:

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.	1844.	1843.
Whig,	25	25
Locofoco,	26	25
REPRESENTATIVES.	1844.	1843.
Whig,	55	45
Locofoco,	46	55

Huzza for Indiana!—most gloriously has she redeemed herself.

MORE IMPOSTURE.—A Mormon has arrived at St. Louis, who reports that Joe Smith has risen from the dead, and has been seen at Carthage and in Nauvoo—mounted on a white horse, and with a drawn sword in his hand. He says that as Joe is thus restored to life every thing will go on prosperously with the Mormons. Thus a few fanatical leaders induce these ignorant, credulous and superstitious fanatics to believe the greatest possible absurdities.

AN EXPERIMENT.—Bryant Cobb, of North Alabama, proposes to give up slave labor, and substitute the labor of Germans. He invites them to settle about him, proposing to furnish farming implements and one year's provision, to industrious families, and let them farm on long leases.

DARING FEAT.—An orphan lad by the name of Knox, about 12 years of age, climbed up the lightning rod of the State House, to the figure of Justice which stands on the cupola, about 140 feet from the ground, and stood on the top, swinging his hat; turned round; put one of his feet in the north pan of Mrs. Justice's balance, and descended on the lightning rod unharmed. Many anxious spectators looked with almost breathless astonishment on this exhibition of hardihood.—Hartford Journal.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—One night last week some fishermen of Milford, while fishing for sturgeon on what is called Sturgeon Bar, on drawing it to shore found a monstrous large fish in their net, and handled it very familiarly, supposing it to be an extraordinarily large sturgeon, but on further acquaintance it was found to be a monstrous shark. Being in a position, however, so as not to do much damage, he was soon dispatched and drawn upon the shore. On measuring him he was found to be ten feet ten inches in length, and five feet seven inches in circumference, with a supply of provisions in his larger sufficient for several days.—New Haven Herald.

Why did Adam, when alone, find the day long? Because it was always morning without Eve.

FACTORY GIRLS.—The editor of the Middlesex Standard at Lowell, (J. G. Whittier) says: "We had the pleasure of attending the 'Improvement Circle,' formed among the girls at the mills, a few evenings since, and listened with pleasure to the reading of several well written articles. We know half a dozen of Congressmen, who, if they were promised as a reward the New York Custom House, or the office of Minister to the Court of St. James, could not write with so much point, beauty and taste, as those 'Factory Girls.'"

DR. WISTAR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.—It was once said "There is nothing new under the sun." This has been emphatically true, in regard to medicines. Hundreds of Pills, Panaces, Expectorants and Species of all sorts have been puffed into notoriety—all made mainly of the same ingredients, adding no new materials to the healing art. But Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry furnishes a new medical agent—a new principle evolved from nature's own depository. It cures Asthma, incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs, when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canadian Parliament writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years' standing. A. Williams, Esq., Attorney at Law, 58 William street, New York, was cured of the same disease of twenty four years' standing. Mr. Cozens, of Haddonfield, N. J., makes affidavit that it cured him of a supposed Consumption, after physicians had given him up to die; and so of hundreds of others. Remember, we positively, in no case, palm off unreal cures as produced by this invaluable remedy. Be sure to get "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

The genuine, for sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon, and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. THOMAS JOHNSTON, to Miss ELIZABETH MOORE, all of this county.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. ROBERT M'BURNEY, to Miss MARY M. OAKS, both of Huntingdon county.

DIED.

On Monday, the 19th inst., in Oriskania, ANN, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Carothers, aged sixteen months and twenty-five days.

Notices.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having unsettled accounts at Moore's Cash or Exchange Store, that unless said accounts are settled before the first of October next, they will be put in other hands for collection.

August 28, 1844.—td.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, Auditors to a portion and distribute the real and personal estate of Peter Swoope, late of the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd., to and among his heirs, legatees, &c., agreeably to his last will and testament; and that they, the said auditors, will, on the 11th day of October next, meet at the office of George Taylor, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, to perform the duties assigned to them, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JACOB MILLER, } THOS. FISHER, } GEO. TAYLOR, } Auditors.

August 28, 1844.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell by private contract that valuable tract of land, containing 155 acres, with the usual allowance, situate in West township, about three quarters of a mile above Mr. John Neff's Mill, on the little Juniata river. This land is of the best quality, well watered and well improved, and is within 1½ miles of the Juniata Canal.

Any person wishing to procure a desirable situation will please call on Mr. Benjamin Brubaker, who will show the property, make known terms, &c.

TOBIAS KAUFFMAN.

August 28, 1844.—3t.

COUNTY SABBATH CONVENTION.

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 of 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, Jacob Miller, Henry Furlong, Joseph Feay, Samuel Sharpe, Henry Reigart, John Royer, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. Schumcker, W. C. McCormick, John Reed, C. H. Miller, John Penn Jones, James Gwin, Henry G. Dill, Samuel S. Barton, Jonathan M'Williams, Robert Cummings.

"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 by 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:

For	50 cents	1 copy.
"	\$1 00	3 copies.
"	2 00	8 "
"	5 00	25 "

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."

Pamphlet Laws.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Pamphlet Laws of the late Session of the Legislature have come to hand and are ready for distribution to and among those entitled to receive them. JAMES STEEL, Prot'y.

August 14, 1844.—3t.