

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

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 REVENUE, 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.

OPINIONS OF JAMES K. POLK ON THE TARIFF

"I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30th OF JUNE 1842."

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS WHILST THEY ARE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

"MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE."

[Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 1174.

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

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

Wanted—at this office—An Apprentice. A boy from 12 to 16 years of age will find a good situation if application be made soon.

No less than twenty-two camp meetings of the Millerites are noticed to take place this month in various parts of the country.

The "Mongrel" Meeting.

The following account of the proceedings of the meeting of the "mongrel" Locofoco-Whig-Workmen, &c., we copy from the "Huntingdon Globe" of last week, a rank Locofoco paper, and organ of the said "mongrel" disorganizers. We have interspersed the proceedings with occasional remarks of our own, placed in brackets, in order to make them accord with truth, and the 6th resolution we have omitted altogether, because it is of a personal character and against a private individual. The proceedings were written out by would-be Deputy-Sheriff Jacob Cresswell, who was the master spirit in the meeting. We pity a party, faction, or cabal that is led by such a man.

From the Huntingdon Globe. TREMENDOUS MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a very large and [not very] enthusiastic meeting was held in the Old Court House, on Wednesday [Thursday] evening Aug. 15, 1844. Mr. John Bunchard [of the Workmen's party of 1841] was called to the Chair; Mr. Hammond [a disappointed candidate for nomination as Sheriff] Benj. Gorsuch [ditto], Jacob Straighthoof, [ditto], and Abner Loyal [who did not sit] were chosen as Vice Presidents; John Fleener [who refused to act], Thomas Eldridge and George W. Whittaker, [son and agent of John Whittaker, another disappointed candidate for nomination as Sheriff, and pledged to abide the decision of the nominating Convention], were chosen Secretaries.

On motion of Dr. Hoffman, Jacob Cresswell was called on to state the object of the meeting. Mr. Cresswell responded to the call amid deafening cheers from the crowd. [As modest as true!] He said the office of Sheriff was one of profit and honor and should, in a large and respectable county like ours, be bestowed only on men of such age and standing in society, as would warrant the belief that the office would not be disgraced, nor prostituted to vile purposes. [Such men, for instance, as John Whittaker and his modest self.] He stated further—that in the proceedings of the Whig Convention, held on the previous day, [in himself], had been exhibited in an alarming form—that the mode of securing delegates to said Convention by the nominee for Sheriff, [to wit, by election by the people], was such as should alarm every honest unprejudiced mind [like his] which has taken cognizance of the late convention and its proceedings; and that a very large portion of the honest yeomanry in the Whig party, were prepared to declare their uncompromising hostility to the nominee of that Convention for Sheriff.—[untrue]—that many of the delegates in that body, would not nor could not support Mr. Armitage, said nominee. [Ditto.]

On motion, JACOB CRESSWELL, John Fleener, James Barbour, GEORGE CULP, A. Willoughby, DR. HOFFMAN, R. Plovman and N. Lytle, were by the Chair appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. [Messrs. Cresswell and Culp and Dr. Hoffman are the only members of the committee who would mix with the "mongrels"—they alone went out to prepare resolutions—and they alone are entitled to the honor of having acted with Jacob Cresswell's "mongrel" party. Mr. N. Lytle publicly declined to act, stating that he is a member of the WHIG party.] After having retired for a short time, the committee, through the Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and on motion unanimously adopted [by the votes of the three committees, the officers, and as many of the Locofoco lookers on as voted].

To the independent freemen of Huntingdon county.

Fellow Citizens! The time has arrived, when, to secure the administration of justice [through your able writer and John Whittaker], and perpetuate our constitutional rights, it has become necessary, for us to declare our opinions in an honest and plain, but emphatic and positive manner. When we dispassionately view the different interests and conditions of all classes of individuals—when we behold the reign of might over right—[save the mark and the gray mare's tail!]—the domination of tyranny, over a patient and law abiding people; we are compelled to acknowledge, that whilst we sympathize with the enslaved dependants of absolute monarchs, we, ourselves lose sight of our own degradation, having either become the dupes of tyrants or the admirers of fools. [Grandiloquent!] We may fairly conclude [from the manner in which the late delegate meetings, in many instances, were gotten up—carried through—the kind of delegates who were by a particular influence chosen, and the conduct of said particular delegates, when in Convention, and shortly before and after,] that the greater number of dependants upon the Sheriff's mercy, just in the same proportion, will the bold recklessness of the Tyrant and his favorites be exhibited. [Good for Jacob!]

In no country, under any government or circumstances, can the thoughts or mind of man be controlled or subdued. But in an especial manner, is freedom of speech and freedom of action, the privilege and the boast of American citizens.

In view, then, of the conduct of the majority of the Convention, held on the 14th inst., in this house by the party with which we [not] all have acted—for which many of us, have [not] done much to keep it pure and in the ascendant. We submit the following Resolutions:

- 1. Resolved, That as free citizens of Huntingdon county, having common sense, [how we applaud swim!] opposed to the packing of Conventions by the noxious influence of stock-jobbers and capitalists—[no Bankrupts]—that we deprecate the precedent of the office of high Sheriff, being prostituted to subserve the interests of the rich, and the ruthless speculator, while at the same time, it is used to suborn the unfortunate honest debtor, into the support of an unworthy, undeserving candidate; who would fain usurp, and continue to exercise the prerogative of that high office, which he now so unjustly and so impartially yields. [How disinterested!]
2. Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians we have a right to assemble ourselves together in a peaceable manner, to express our approbation to, or disapprobation of, the conduct or principles of any public functionary, County Convention, or other deliberative body, despite the hooting of fools and the hissing of knaves. [Sublime!]
3. Resolved, That we cannot support John Armitage, the nominee of the late Convention for Sheriff. [That's candid!]
4. Resolved, Because of his having held office from his early boyhood up to this time. [Untrue.]
5. Resolved, Because of his green age and therefore our unwillingness, to compromise the claims of old and respectable citizens, [like John Whittaker and his Deputy Jacob Cresswell,] for the elevation of an undeserving youth.
6. Resolved, That the independent electors of the several townships, boroughs and districts, are hereby recommended to hold meetings at their several proper places of holding similar elections, on Saturday the 7th of September next, to choose delegates to represent them in county Convention, to meet at this house, on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, at two o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate for the office of Sheriff, who may be worthy our support and suffrages, and to take into consideration such measures, and transact such business as said Convention, when assembled, may think proper. [That's exactly what the Locofocos & "Workmen" did three years ago.]
7. Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three persons in this borough to correspond with our friends in the several townships and boroughs throughout the county. [The plot thickens.]
8. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of this meeting, and published in all the papers in this county friendly toward the promotion of justice, as well as of the interests of the farmer, mechanic and laboring man.
9. The Chair appointed the following Corresponding committee: Dr. Hoffman, A. Willoughby and Jacob Cresswell.
Signed by the Officers.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the movement of Mr. Cresswell and a few aspirants is here looked upon as the merest farce. They have not as yet been able to get a footing in their work of disorganization. They find fault with the nomination of Sheriff only; yet the same Convention nominated the whole ticket; and these disinterested(?) "mongrels" accuse the Convention of being packed by the noxious influence of stock jobbers and capitalists." It will not do, ye veritable "mongrels!" The Convention was composed of good and honest men—men elected honestly by the people. Mr. Cresswell and his associates could not, with all their eloquence and threats, sever from their duty. The votes stood thus—for Armitage 44, for Whittaker 13, and for Renner 11—so that Mr. Armitage received the nomination by a large majority—nearly two to one over all opponents.

Some of the designing and plotting Locofocos watched this movement with much anxiety. The Locofoco Convention did not take up candidates; but they empowered the county committee to convene the Convention again, if deemed advisable. If the "mongrels" could make any considerable "headway" the Locofoco Convention would immediately be re-assembled, and a Sheriff and other candidates would be nominated. The plan is too evident.

It is stated that the Temperance cause is advancing prosperously at Louisville. The movements in behalf of that cause are at present somewhat checked in most places by the predominance of political interest.

Nearly five inches of rain fell in Charleston lately, in less than an hour and a half—an unusually large quantity.

The receipts on the Long Island Railroad are estimated to be over \$900 per day—near \$300,000 per annum.

TWENTY GOOD REASONS.

Why Texas should not be annexed to the United States.

The Savannah Republican furnishes the following concise but cogent arguments against the Tyler scheme of annexation.

- 1. Because there is nothing in the Constitution to authorize the acquisition of new territory, particularly in an involving a declaration of war.
2. Because, to annex Texas, whilst at war with Mexico, a power with which we are at peace, and to which we are bound to be neutral, violates our treaty obligations.
3. Because such a violation is wrong, and dishonors us in the sight of all civilized nations.
4. Because we shall, by such a step, be involved in an unjust war, and in an unholy cause.
5. Because such a war, with such motives and for such an object, cannot be prosecuted with union, zeal, spirit or complete success.
6. Because the design, in opening the subject at this time, is evidently to promote the ambition of John Tyler, without regard to the interests of the country.
7. Because the matter has not been deliberately considered by the people of this country, nor their views expressed.
8. Because the whole course of the negotiation is dishonorable and degrading to our country, whose dignity has been sacrificed and overlooked to gratify private and personal ends.
9. Because, this country has just emerged from great disorders of currency and commerce and needs rest from trouble and agitation, and is not in a fit state to involve herself in new difficulties and embarrassments.
10. Because it would weaken any remonstrance or opposition on our part against the acquisition of Cuba by Great Britain.
11. Because it would be an act of cowardice and oppression towards Mexico, as a weak nation, which we should hesitate to perpetrate towards a stronger one.
12. Because we have land enough without our present boundaries—more than can be well cultivated or properly occupied.
13. Because, to fill up Texas a draft will be made upon the Southern States, and the new country will be filled up by the expense of the old.
14. Because in thus depopulating the Southern States, their political and moral influence would be diffused and weakened, and the loss would outweigh the gain.
15. Because, in a thinly settled country, the difficulties of education, of social, moral, and intellectual improvement, are increased, while in a floating population the love of country must always be weak.
16. Because where population is sparse, agriculture must be backward and in effect partial.
17. Because the United States would have to assume a debt of ten millions of dollars, and what are we unwilling to do for our own States we ought not to do for foreigners.
18. Because the increase in the quantity of public lands would decrease the value of those we already possess.
19. Because our Government is already sufficiently unwieldy, and sectional jealousies already render it sufficiently difficult to preserve our Union, while the precedent would be a bad one, lead to dissention, and perhaps sow the seeds of civil war.
20. Because the present boundary of the Sabine was fixed by Wm. H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, Wm. Wirt, James Monroe, in preference to the Rio Grande, for reasons which were then satisfactory.

More Fire Riots in Baltimore.

The Baltimore papers inform us that several more fire riots occurred in that city on Saturday night. Bricks were thrown, guns and pistols were fired, and it is reported that one man was shot.—The Sun says that "during the affray, the reel belonging to the Columbian was taken possession of by another party and literally broken and cut to pieces. The vigilant reel was also taken possession of by a party near the corner of Baltimore and Holiday streets, run away with and thrown into the Falls, somewhere in the neighborhood of White's distillery. It was recovered by the watchmen and taken to the watch-house. Although the police were in attendance, with the night watchmen, we do not learn that a single person was arrested. If the officers seized a man, he was immediately rescued by a rush from the riotous parties. Officer Laughlin had his coat completely torn from his back. The fight we are told was continued almost the entire length of the city, Baltimore and some other streets being a perfect scene of riot." The same paper states that on Sunday afternoon, "about half past four o'clock, an alarm of fire was created, by whom it is hard to tell. In a few moments, the streets were alive with a most unruly set. The prompt action of the police, however, prevented any fighting, and the apparatus of the several companies out, went home without engaging in a fight, as far as we could learn. Some arrests of half grown men, those common disturbers, were made, but who they were or what will be done with them, we do not yet know. Baltimore street during the afternoon was crowded."

The Baltimore Sun says that as a young man was quietly wending his way to his home on Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, when near Harford Run, on Baltimore street, he was assailed by some unknown ruffian, and so severely beaten, that for a time his life was almost despaired of. He received a blow from a heavy club across the face, knocking him senseless, breaking the bone of his nose, as well as seriously endangering the sight of his eyes.

The Baltimore Sun says:

One of the greatest acts of villainy that has lately come to our knowledge, took place at an early hour yesterday morning. It seems that some six or eight members of the Vigilant Fire Co., were joint owners of a large and handsome sail boat called the "Henry Clay," and that some scoundrels, having a hatred to the company of which they are members, actuated by that malice which would detract from the basest fiends, proceeded to the railway of Mr. Muler, at Goodwin's ship yard, situate between Block and Philpot sts., F. P. where the boat lay, and launched it into the water, filled it with shavings to which fire was applied, and the boat set adrift. She was found yesterday on the shore near Fort McHenry, with one side entirely consumed.

Keep it before the People.

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

Keep it before the People.

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

Keep it before the People.

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

Keep it before the People.

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

Keep it before the People.

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

Keep it before the People.

That James K. Polk was a great advocate of the Pet Bank system—than which a more shallow and disastrous scheme is not to be found in the annals of our country's Legislation.

Keep it before the People.

That the Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg, in Congress, in the year 1832, wrote to the "Reading Eagle" as follows: "In my opinion the United States can never prosper in the absence of a UNITED STATES BANK or an institution similar to that one."

POLK'S TORISISM.—All who are awake to the interests of the country and the welfare of the people, can see what "the Whig editors have to do with James K. Polk's ancestry;" and all who have read "the Whig papers" during the last two or three months are well aware that "little Jimmy" has shown his hostility to the Patriots of the Revolution, by his refusal to vote in favor of their pension; that he is in favor of the Southern confederacy, and a consequent dissolution of the Union, by the immediately annexing Texas, in violation of our National faith and honor. To add to the black catalogue of his crimes, it can be proved that he opposed the bill granting relief to the Patriot JAMES MONROE, for the debt incurred by him in carrying on the war with Great Britain. Was there ever a more heartless Representative in the Halls of Congress, than this same James K. Polk? Let every voter read the following from the Saugamo Journal:

It is well known that James Monroe's personal sacrifices of property to carry on the war, was one of the great causes which induced the Nation by a feeling of gratitude, to place him in the Presidential chair. After a life spent in the public service, he left that chair and returned home a poor man. He left the Nation indebted to him for Patriotic services, both in a debt of gratitude and a debt of dollars. James K. Polk voted against paying the debt due to that venerable Patriot, James Monroe! May 12, 1826, the bill for the relief of James Monroe, being under consideration, Mr. Polk voted against it.—Cong. Deb. vol. 2, part 2, page 2631. January 31, 1831, Mr Polk opposed the claim, (vol. 7, page 516,) and voted against it. Pages 575, 614.

THE METHODISTS.

From the minutes of the annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1843, 44, just published, (says the N. Y. Post) it appears that the nett increase of members during the year, was 102,831. This, added to the increase of the previous year, namely, 154,624, makes the unprecedented increase of 257,455 in the short period of two years, and the whole number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1,171,356.

The number of the travelling preachers, or regular clergy, is 4,282, of the superannuated, or worn out travelling preachers, 539, and that of the local or lay preachers, 8,087. Total number of preachers 12,708. In other words, the number of Methodist Preachers in the United States and Texas, exceeds that of the standing army of the United States. It is a fact worthy of notice, that out of the whole number of travelling preachers it was found necessary during the last year to expel only two from the connexion. The number of withdrawals was thirty one.—Within the bounds of four conferences, namely, the Baltimore, the Philadelphia, the New Jersey and the New York, the aggregate decrease was 7,514. In the city of Baltimore, the white membership was reduced from 9239 to 8782, and the colored membership from 4530 to 3452, showing an aggregate decrease of 1534.—The twenty-four churches of the city and liberties of Philadelphia have had their white membership reduced from 11,093 to 10,345, and the colored from 291 to 177, aggregate decrease 799. The white membership of the twenty-two churches of New York city and county has decreased from 9746 to 9424—but the colored has increased from 34 to 54; nett decrease, 302. In the five churches of Brooklyn, the white membership has been reduced from 2020 to 1820, and the colored from 11 to 6; total decrease 203.

CHANGES.

While the Loco Focos are pointing to a few changes of individuals here and there, the Whigs are steadily revolutionizing whole States. Since the year came in we have redeemed.

- The State of Connecticut,
The State of Virginia,
The State of Maryland,
The State of Louisiana,
The State of Indiana,
The State of North Carolina.

The three last have been carried despite the troops of changes, renunciations of whiggery, &c., which the Loco Foco papers announced before the elections.—They brag as loudly now as in 1840, and with the same reason.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,

Table with columns for State of the Thermometer (in this Borough) and data for August 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Table with columns for Philadelphia, Aug. 22, and prices for Wheat Flour, Rye Meal, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Whiskey.

Baltimore, Aug. 22.

Table with columns for Baltimore, Aug. 22, and prices for Wheat Flour, Rye Meal, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Whiskey.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25.

Table with columns for Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, and prices for Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Whiskey.

FORTRAITS

CLAY & FRELINGHUYSEN, For sale at this Office.

Cooper don't call come at once.

(Estate of William Fahn, dec'd.)

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Fahn, 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, Adm'r. August 14, 1844.—td.

J. Kearsley Henderson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Huntingdon, Pa.

Office on Main street, one door West of William Dorris' Store. Huntingdon, June 12, 1844.

A. K. CORNYN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main Street, two doors East Mrs. McConnell's Temperance House

J. SEWELL STEWART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

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

ISAAC FISHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Removed to Huntingdon, with the intention of making it the place of his future residence, and will attend to such legal business as may be entrusted to him. Dec. 20, 1843.

T. H. GREENBER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

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. Jno Shaver dec'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-Whit, 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 POSLETHWAIT, THOMAS POSLETHWAIT, 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 McConnellsburg, 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 by ISRAEL CRIDER.

Aug. 21, 1844.—ts.

Lancaster Union will please insert the above for three weeks, forward bill and charge this office.

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, (entrance 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 McLain and William McLain, Jr., Administrators of Eli McLain, 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 McLain, 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.

Estate of Chas. M Murtrie,

[Late of Franklin township, deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

JOHN McCULLOCH, Adm'r.

Aug. 14, 1844.—6c. Petersburg Bor.

BANK BONDS—Judgment and com-

mons—for sale at this office.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court

Stating Administration accounts, Scrivening,

&c.—Office in Hill street, 3 doors East of

1. Read's Drug Store.

Feb. 28, 1844.