

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 further restrictions on the exercise of the veto.
4. A faithful administration of the PUBLIC DOMAIN, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the states.
5. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

These objects attained. I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—Henry Clay.

OPINIONS OF JAMES K. POLK ON THE TARIFF

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

[Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn. April 3d, '43. "THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS WHILST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

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

"What may a convention 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 DRAGO; IT MIGHT WITHDRAW THE CHARTERS OF OUR CITIES; IT MIGHT SUPERCEDE A STANDING JUDICIARY BY A SCHEME OF OCCASIONAL UMPIRAGE; IT MIGHT PROHIBIT CERTAIN PROFESSIONS OR TRADES; IT MIGHT PERMANENTLY SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, AND TAKE FROM US THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY"

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

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. tf.

With divine permission, Elder WILLIAM M. JONES, who will sail for Burma the 1st of next October, will preach in the Old Court House, in this borough, on Sunday, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the Shaver's Creek Baptist Church at half past 6 o'clock P. M. on the same day.

We commend the following article to the attention of all candid Locofocos in Huntingdon county and elsewhere. The Locofoco papers in Pennsylvania, with but a solitary exception, are exerting all their powers to deceive their readers on the subject of the Tariff—the leading question involved in the ensuing Presidential election. The "Carlisle Statesman" alone is a true and faithful exponent of the principles of Polk and the National Locofoco party. The Statesman is one of the most spirited Locofoco prints in the Commonwealth. It displays in its mast-head the names of Polk, Dallas, Shunk, and the whole Locofoco ticket, and battles manfully for the true principles of the party, determined to "sink or swim, survive or perish" by them.

In the following article the Statesman applies the lash to the York "Democratic Press," and when lacerated to the bone, to cause it to writhe and smart still more, it pours into it the fiery caustic. Although the "Press," one of the most unprincipled and hypocritical Locofoco papers in the State, deserves this withering castigation, we cannot but sympathize with it, and pour into its wounds the balm of gladness, and hope that it will profit by this scorpion lashing, and learn and show by its future course that 'honesty is the best policy,' as well in politics as in all things else.

From the Carlisle Statesman. THE YORK "DEMOCRATIC PRESS."

THE TARIFF, THE STATESMAN, DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The York Press is one of the most mendacious and contemptible papers in Pennsylvania. Its lies are bold, premeditated, and nefarious. There is no drapery thrown around them to conceal their hideousness—but they are sent forth naked into the world, as though there was beauty in their features and a virtue in begueting them. If the devil be the father of lies, these ill-shapen imps of the Press are worthy of their great progenitor. There can be no reliance on any of its statements.—It perverts, garbles, and misrepresents; and seems to shape its course, by calcula-

tion, so as most effectually to deceive those who have not the means of discovering its falsities. We have had occasion, once before, to notice this paper—we do so the second time with reluctance, but with the hope that, if we fail in reforming its morals, we may at least teach it the propriety of transgressing with more circumspection.

In the Press of August 23, the Statesman is charged with "endeavoring to create the impression that Mr. Polk is a free trade man, when, at the same time, the South Carolina papers, (the Charleston Mercury among them,) declare that he is out for protection." This charge, so far as it embraces the Statesman, is false.—We have not "endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Polk is a free trade man;" but we here distinctly assert now, and we challenge the Press to controvert the fact, that James K. Polk and the National Democracy are opposed to the Tariff of 1842—opposed to a Protective Tariff—and in favor of a Revenue Tariff only high enough to meet the actual necessities of the Government, after exhausting the income from the public lands and "other incidental sources." Whether the establishment of a Tariff of this character would, substantially, amount to the adoption of Free Trade or not, we shall not pretend to decide. We have stated fairly and advocate openly the creed of the Party and the Party's Candidate as they have proclaimed it, and if blame attaches any where, it is not to us, who have stated the facts, but to the party and their candidate, who have adopted and avowed the principle. Every assertion we have made in regard to Mr. Polk's views we have substantiated by his own declarations. His letter to Mr. Kane, if we had nothing else to rely upon, would justify every representation made by the Statesman and condemn the opposite course of the Press. With respect to the sentiments of the National Democracy, the declarations of the national organ of the party and the votes in Congress prove them to be coincident with those of Mr. Polk. The Press pretends to advocate the whig tariff of 1842: it maintains, we believe, in an indirect way that the Democratic Party, is in favor of that tariff, and there is no danger of its repeal through the election of James K. Polk and a Democratic Congress. We, on the contrary, aver that the Party and Mr. Polk are virtually pledged, if successful, to repeal the Tariff of 1842—that they will do it, we have not a doubt—and if they did not they would be false to their principles, and, like the Press, democrats in nothing but the name. But how stand the facts? Is Col. Polk good authority for his own opinions? If he be, then, so far as he is concerned, the question is easily settled.—I have at all times been opposed to the Protective Policy." "I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue and opposed to the Tariff for Protection." "I am opposed to the Act of 1842, not regarding it to be a Revenue Tariff, but in many of its provisions highly protective and oppressive in its character." "I am in favor of the restoration of the Compromise Act of 1833." These are the opinions of Col. Polk, published by himself in 1843, but one year ago, when he was a candidate for Governor in Tennessee. Does he retract these declarations in his letter to John K. Kane? On the contrary, he most explicitly affirms them. He says to Mr. K.: I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinion on the subject of the Tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated." Here Gov. Polk expressly endorses and refers to his previous expressions of opinion on the subject of the Tariff.—What those opinions are the extracts which we have given above will show. But he refers to the public discussions in which he has been engaged, for his tariff opinions. In April 1843 he had a public discussion with his competitor Gov. Jones, in Madison county Tennessee, and in his speech there delivered, he said: "The difference between the course of the whig party and myself is, that whilst they are the advocates of Distribution and a Protective Tariff—measures which I consider ruinous to the country, and especially to the interests of the planting states—I have steadily and at all times opposed both." Here, then, are Col. Polk's opinions, set forth by himself, never retracted, and never denied on his authority. It is plain from the opening remarks in his letter to Mr. Kane, that he intended to convey the same opinions in that letter, and only chose different phraseology to avoid the dullness of repetition. What sentiments, then, we ask the Press, has the statesman attributed to Mr. Polk, which he has not repeatedly and publicly avowed? If we have, in any respect, misrepresented him, we stand ready to make reparation; but we defy the Press to point out a single instance in which we have mis-stated the creed of Gov. Polk or the Democratic Party. In reference to the sentiments of the National Democracy, we would respectfully ask the Press whether the Globe is good authority? We know that in the late National Convention, representing the Democracy of the whole Union, it was declared to be the Organ of the Party, and measures were taken to increase its circulation.—"Well, the Globe advocates the repeal of the present Tariff, which it calls "the dishonest, fraudulent, and exorbitant Tariff of Mr. Clay's Congress," and declares its duties on many of the necessities of life are 100 per cent. above the Revenue standard. From this we may gather some idea of the rates of a Revenue Tariff, and

the Press may decide how nearly it would approximate to the free trade standard. The New York Plebeian is one of the principal organs of the Democracy of that state, and we think the Press sometimes quotes from it such articles as suit the meridian of York county. We ask therefore, is the Plebeian good authority? If it be, we commend the following extract to the particular attention of the Press. The Plebeian says: "The Democratic party throughout the Union are opposed to the Tariff. There is as much unanimity in the party in opposition to the principles and details of the present Tariff, as there is upon any other of the great principles that divide parties; and full as much as there is in the whig party in its favor. This is the position in which this great question is now placed as regards the two great parties.—But let us look a little further.—The Democratic party have nominated a candidate for the Presidency who is the MOST DEADLY ENEMY OF THE PRESENT TARIFF; while our opponents have nominated a man WHO IS PLEDGED TO SUSTAIN IT."

Now we ask the Press, and we ask every candid and intelligent man who has been in the habit of reading the Statesman, whether we have ever stated the principles of the Party and its Presidential Candidate more plainly, boldly, and perspicuously than is done by the leading organ of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Polk, and the New York Democracy? We assert with perfect confidence that we have not gone one step further than the Globe, the Plebeian, or James K. Polk himself, and yet the Press singles us out from the mass of the democracy, from the scores of democratic papers that pursue the same course, and asserts that we are "doing the federalists service." If this be true, it must be because the principles of the party are bad, and not because we do not state the truth. If the principles of the party are bad, the Press is dishonest for not opposing them—if they be good the Press is acting the part of a hypocrite in pretending to be a democrat and yet denying democratic principles. We believe the principles of the party, as expounded by James K. Polk, the National Convention, the Globe and the Plebeian, to be safe and sound principles, and we support them, for their own sake, without calculating whether they will make or lose votes.—The Press, if we understand it, believes the principles of the party to be unsafe and unsound, and yet, though it repudiates the principles it sticks to the party—and, therefore supports a party without principles; or, to give it the most favorable turn, it supports a democratic party and whig principles.

One word in reference to the South Carolina papers and we are done. Will the editor of the Press favor us with the articles which he attributes to them? We know that the Charleston Mercury supports Mr. Polk in preference to Mr. Clay because, as it declares, "up to the period of his nomination by the Democratic Convention, he was committed in favor" of the anti-Tariff doctrines of South Carolina. But what is more to the point, there is now in this neighborhood a gentleman and democrat directly from Tennessee, a man of intelligence and veracity who has heard Mr. Polk on the stump, and who is thoroughly acquainted with his principles, from whom we have the assurance that Mr. Polk is opposed to the Tariff of 1842, and the advocate of southern views on the subject. Of the truth of all these things we are well convinced, or we would not publish them, for above all things we hate and despise deception. Our motto is "measures not men." We shall endeavor, as we have heretofore done, to support the measures of the party on their own intrinsic merits—but we would not stoop to the meanness of a lie to carry any measure, however good, or any man, however illustrious.

Franklin Township Whig Meeting. Agreeably to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Whigs of Franklin township, met at Coleraine Forges on Saturday the 7th of September. After rearing a splendid ash pole, one hundred and ten feet in length, with a flag bearing the names of candidates and measures of the Whig party, the meeting was organized by electing the following officers: WM. HUTCHISON, President. ELIJAH SHARP, NATHANIEL LYTLE, V. Pres'dts. James S. Barr, Secretary. After the organization, the meeting was addressed in a brief and able manner by Benjamin C. Lytle, of Ironville, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, the 21st of September, at the same place. NAUVOO. The inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo have issued a manifesto declaring that they will take no part in the presidential contest, as neither the candidates are fit men to receive their votes.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, (in this Borough.) Table with columns for 7 A.M., 2 P.M., 9 P.M. and rows for Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

ISAAC FISHER ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAS 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.

PROCLAMATION.



Notice of General Election.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN SHAVER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a

General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the second Tuesday (and 8th day) of October, 1844, at which time State and county officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Member of Congress of the United States, to represent in the House of Representatives of the United States, the seventeenth Congressional district in Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata.

One person to fill the office of Senator, to represent in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the 19th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford.

Two persons to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor of the county of Huntingdon.

And by the 30th section of an act of Assembly, passed and approved on the 29th day of April last, the qualified voters of this Commonwealth, or as many of them as shall choose to do so, shall deposit in the ballot boxes, at the times and places provided by law, separate ballots, endorsed "Main Line," with the words "For the sale of the Main Line" upon them, or "Against the sale of the Main Line," as their opinions may be.

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st District, composed of part of HENDERSON township, west of the line beginning at the Millin county line on the summit of Jack's mountain, thence west as far as to include the farms owned by Michael Speck and the heirs of James Kelly to Mill Creek, thence up the said creek to the West township line, thence along said line to the line of Mifflin county and also a part of PORTER township, and all that part of WALKER township not in the 20th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2nd District, composed of DUBLIN township, at the house of Matthew Taylor, Jr. in said township.

3rd District, composed of so much of WARRIORSMARK township as is not included in the 28th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th District, composed of the township of ALLEGHENY, at the house of Jacob Black.

5th District, composed of the township of WOODBERRY and a part of MORRIS at the house of Christian Hewit, in Williamsburg.

6th District, composed of the township of HUSTON, at the public school house number 6, near the farm of John Longenecker, in said township.

7th District, composed of the township of HOPEWELL, at the house of David Simonton, in said township.

8th District, composed of the township of BARREE, at the house of James Livingston, (formerly John Harper.) in the town of Salisbury, in said township.

9th District, composed of the township of SHIRLEY, at the house of David Fraker, in Shirleyburg.

10th District, composed of the township of ANTES, at the public school house on the land of John Bell, in said township.

11th District, composed of PORTER and part of WALKER townships, and so much of WEST township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cauffman's farm on the bank of Little Juniata river, at the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northeasterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40° west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house in the borough of Alexandria.

12th District composed of the township of FRANKLIN, at the house of Jacob Mattern, now occupied by George W. Mattern, in said township.

13th District, composed of TELL township, at the house now occupied by the heirs of James McNeal, in said township.

14th District, composed of SPRINGFIELD township at the school house near Hugh Madden's in said township.

15th District, composed of UNION township, at the school house at or near Nathan Greenland's, in said township.

16th District, composed of that part of HENDERSON township not included in the 1st district, at the public school house in the village of Roxberry.

17th District, composed of TYRONE township, including that part of said township which was formerly attached to the 3rd election district, at the house of James Crawford, in Tyrone township.

18th District, composed of MORRIS township, at the house of Frederick Kuhn, in said township.

19th District composed of that part of WEST township not included in the 11th district at the public school house on the farm formerly owned by James Ennis, in said township.

20th District, composed of those parts of the townships of HOPEWELL and WALKER within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at Hartsock's Gap, in Tussey's mountain, thence down Gardner's run, so as to include the house of Matthew Garner, Isaac Bowers and Geo. Brumbaugh; thence in a straight line through Forshey's Gap to the Union township line, thence down the same to a point opposite David Corbin's, thence down on a straight line, including the house of David Corbin, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock Valley road, thence along the said summit to the place of beginning, at the house occupied by Jacob Magahy, in the village of McConnellsburg.

21st District, composed of that part of the township of Union, now composing the township of TOD, beginning on the line of Bedford county where the line of Springfield and Union townships meet, thence by the line between the townships to a point on said line, nearly opposite John Cauffman's, so as to include his farm, thence by a straight line to Hopewell township line at Forshey's Gap on Terrace mountain, thence by the line of Hopewell and Union townships to Bedford county line, thence to said place of beginning, at the house now occupied by J. Henderson in said district.

22nd district, composed of that part of WEST township on the south-east side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson township, at foot of said ridge to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to the place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murry's Run.

23rd District, composed of CROMWELL township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

24th District, composed of the township of FRAKSTOWN, at the public school house in the borough of Frankstown.

25th District, composed of the township of BLAIR, at the school house, number three, in the town of Newry, in said township.

26th District, composed of the borough of HOLIDAYSBURG, at the brick school house in said borough.

27th District, composed of the town of GAYSPORT, at the school house in said town where the borough elections are held.

28th District, composed of the borough of BIRMINGHAM, with the several tracts of land near and attached to the same, now owned or occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Guiseimer, and William Guiseimer, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

29th District, composed of the township of SNYDER, at the Bald Eagle school house in said township.

30th District, composed of the township of CASS, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed "that every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or agent who is or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the state Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk, at any general or special election in this commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 7th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the du-

ties required by law of said Judges.—Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 4th day of September, 1844, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-eighth

JOHN SHAVER, Sheriff. [God save the Commonwealth.]

WAKE UP OLD BARREE—Come one, come all!—The Democratic Whigs, and all who feel an interest in the welfare of the country, will meet at the house of David Miller, at M'Alvey's Fort, on Tuesday, the 17th September, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Gen. James Irvin, J. Sewell Stewart, A. K. Cornyn, and David Blair are expected to address the meeting. Every body come. The CLAY MINSTRELS Lewistown are expected. Barree township, Sept. 11, 1844.

Wake Coons—DAY'S BREAKING!

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!! COME ONE, COME ALL! A meeting of the friends of CLAY, FREELINGHUYSEN and MARBLE, will be held at the Shades, in Huntingdon county, on Friday the 13th of September. The meeting will be held on the premises of Bruce Blair, Esq., and the company will assemble at the house of Jacob Nelson on said premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A. K. Cornyn, David Blair, and A. W. Benedict will address the meeting; and they hereby publicly invite and challenge any three gentlemen of the Locofoco party to meet them at the time and place above named to discuss freely and fairly the principles and measures in issue in the present contest between the two parties.

The CLAY MINSTRELS of Huntingdon, will be present to "give them a touch of that same old tune," September 4, 1844.

Grand Rally!

TURN OUT COONS, ALL! ALL!! The Cass township Clay Club respectfully invite the friends of CLAY, FREELINGHUYSEN and MARBLE in Union, Tod, Springfield and other townships in the county, to a "Big Whig Gathering" to be held at Cassville, on Saturday, the 14th day of September, at 12 o'clock, M.

A. K. Cornyn, David Blair, T. H. Cremer, A. W. Benedict & several other gentlemen will address the meeting; and they hereby publicly invite and challenge any gentlemen of the Loco Foco party to meet them at the time and place above named to discuss freely and honestly the principles and measures in issue in the present contest between the two great parties of the day.

The Huntingdon CLAY MINSTRELS will be in attendance, to "give them a touch of that same old tune," September 4, 1844.

COURT MARTIAL.—A general Court Martial will be held at the house of Wm. Brothers, in Cassville, on Saturday the 28th day of September, for the trial of Captain Samuel Kriger, of the 8th company, 2nd Battalion, 149th Regiment, P. M., and such others as may be brought before it. The Court will consist of Maj. Thomas Reese, 151st Reg't.; Lieut. Col. Nicholas Corbin, Maj. Simon P. Meloy, Maj. Joshua Greenland, 149th Regiment; L. Col. Jno. G. Stewart, 62d Reg't.; Col. Adam Keith, L. C. Frederick C. Burkett, 29th Regiment, Col. R. A. McMurtry, 151st Regiment, Judge Advocate.

By order of S. Miles Green, Brig. Gen. 2nd Brigade, 10th D. P. M. DAVID BLAIR, August 4, 1844. Aid-de-Camp.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Sinking Valley, about the 10th inst., a red and white steer, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away—otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. ARMSTRONG CRAWFORD. September 4, 1844.

ESTATE OF ELISHA GREEN, Late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

CHARLES GREEN, HENRY M'CRACKEN, } Exrs. September 4, 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.

PORTRAITS OF CLAY & FREELINGHUYSEN, For sale at this Office.

Coons don't all come at once.