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TERMS.

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Address

To the men of the LIBERTY PARTY in the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

We have fallen upon evil times, and it behooves us to consider well the position which we occupy; to pause reflect and cast about us, to ascertain the circumstances into the midst of which we have been precipitated; and before we act, to obtain a distinct view of the effect of our action, not only upon the present; but upon the remote and far distant future. Professing, as we do, to labor alone for the attainment of justice, and the supremacy of truth and the rights of man; it is believed with confidence that you will not disdain to listen with calmness to the admonitions of one who has at least endeavored to render some service to the cause which we all advocate.

Argument and reason cannot be lost upon an association composed of the wisest men of the best women of the United States.—I shall, therefore, addressing myself solely to your reason, and your love of country, submit to you, frankly, the course which in my opinion, wisdom, policy, love of country, self-respect, regard for our principles, and justice to our friends, all require us to pursue in the approaching election of a President of the United States.

Assuming as a postulate, that our purposes are honest, that our principles are pure, and that the true interest and lasting happiness of the country are only to be permanently secured by our triumph as a political party, as well as by our success as an association of moral reformers, let us inquire by what means, in the present posture of affairs, we shall be most likely to attain, in the end, to the good end, which we have long sought, the equal liberty of all men, without distinction of race or colour, leaving to each one to pursue his own happiness, according to the dictates of his own judgment, under the restraint of wise laws, and the control of an equal constitution.

To enable us to draw correct conclusions, we must first take a distinct and close view of the premises, whence our conclusions are to be deduced;—and what, in the present instance, are these premises? Are they not these that follow? 1st: The country is divided into four great political parties. 2nd: Each of these parties professes to hold some doctrine, which are not accepted by either of the other three as a party. 3rd: These four parties are—1st: The Locofoco party; which holds a political faith different in all its features from the faith of all the others. 2nd: The Whig party. 3rd: The Antimasonic party. 4th: The Liberty party. I presume that the old gospel maxim—"the tree is known by its fruit," will be admitted as a safe standard by which we are to try and judge each of the three first of these parties; saying nothing for the present of the tenets of the fourth.

And now, ye lovers of liberty, of the freedom of thought, and of speech, of the Constitution and of the Bill of Rights, let us commune together and see what the Locofoco party is, and who the men are who compose it.

It is the fatal tree which bears the fruits of this party, whose boughs, more deadly than those of the fallen Upas, cast their malignant shadows over the land, watered at its roots by the blood and the tears of men in chains in Virginia, in South Carolina; and in all the regions where the noon-day sun looks down upon a land of slaves. What are the principles professed by this party? and what are the doctrines which its members teach? Do they not hold that the condition of master and slave is the natural condition of human society; and that whosoever attempts to disturb this order of things, is an enemy of his country and of mankind? Has not this party condemned to the cells of the penitentiary, the ministers of the gospel of peace, for no other crime, than for preaching, in the language of their great master, that the oppression of the creature, was sin against the creator? Have not the members of this party, every where, and in all the States where they hold dominion and power, sensible of their inability to confront us in argument, threatened with the whipping post and the galleys any and every freeman who should presume to enter their country and speak of their enormities? Was it not this party that established the 21st Rule of the House of Representatives of the United States, and insolently declared in the face of the world, that the petitions of freemen of the United States, to their own representatives, should not be read in the hall of the nation, before the Representatives of the nation? Was it not this same party that expelled a member of Congress from his seat for uttering the sentiments and opinions, which you had instructed him to utter in his place? Did not this same party threaten and endeavor to drive from the hall of the House of Representatives one of the Representatives of the people, venerable for his

age, beloved for his virtues, honored for his unequalled learning, covered with the renown of having filled the first office of the Republic with ability surpassed only by Washington, and with integrity never surpassed; and only because he dared to use the language of a freeman, in the presence of those who were accustomed alone to the accents of slaves? And was not this representative of the people saved from the ostracism of the self-styled modern Athenians, who like the persecutors of old, could not bear to hear him called just, only by an argument which has never been surpassed for eloquence in any legislative body; nor transcended for learning before any judicial tribunal; sustained by courage which would have added dignity to the defence of Socrates or of Raleigh?

This party regards you as the Canaanites regarded the children of Israel, when they saw them encamped upon the plains beyond Jordan; knowing that they were commissioned by Heaven, to purge the land of "those who burnt incense to Moloch, and sacrificed young children upon the altars of their idols."

From them you have nothing to hope, and the master whom they propose we shall be compelled to serve, is like unto themselves; and carries a greater burden of sins against the country, perpetrated and intended to be perpetrated, if he shall be elected President, than ever hung upon the back of John Bunyan's Pilgrim.

Let us examine and see what is to come to pass in case Mr. Polk shall be elected President of the United States; and shall continue there for eight years, as he probably will, if once elected. His election, which may heaven forbid, and against it we forefend us, would be but the beginning of the end—the end of the Union of these States; and the end of the Republic with its present boundaries; and the end of the peace of this continent. Will not all this come to pass if Mr. Polk shall be elected; and shall be able to procure a majority of the Congress of the United States to act with him? Most certainly they will; as surely as effect follows the cause which produces it. Mr. Polk is before the nation as the Texas annexation candidate; and if he shall be elected, Texas will certainly become a part of the United States; and we shall in the end be obliged to pay a sum of money, variously estimated at from fifteen to fifty millions of dollars, to satisfy the demands of certain persons who say that Texas is indebted to them. For this sum of money which the nation must pay, the nation will receive nothing; for it is admitted, I believe, by all, that all the land of Texas, that is worth possessing has already been granted away.

A Senator of the United States, of great name, and lately high in the confidence of the Locofoco party has told us, "the President's house at Washington has become," to use his own strong and significant language, "a Buzzard Roost;" that is, as we must understand him, it has become a rendezvous of base and corrupt men, of the filthiest possible moral and political condition; and he tells us further that these "Buzzards" are assembled in the President's house, to prey upon the people of the United States; and to satiate their appetites with the money that shall be drawn from the national treasury under pretence of paying the national debt of Texas. In order of rank, John Tyler is at present the king of the vultures.

It may perhaps be hoped that Mr. Polk might not be able to get a majority of Congress to act with him; but let it be remembered that human nature is weak; and the foreign missions, the custom houses, the judicial dignities of the country, the army, the navy, the public contracts, the post office, a share of the Texian plunder, said not to be less than fifty millions of all sorts of claims; and finally the treasury itself may be slaughtered and dragged into the roost, to swell the host of the feast of the unclean birds, may not hungry members of Congress, scenting the prey from the east end of Pennsylvania avenue, as it floats on the west wind, come and join the carnival of the "Buzzards."

Texas, attached to the United States, would become the terrestrial paradise of slave-holders; and towards it they would bend their course, as the Arabs poured into Egypt under the Caliph Omar, as the Saracens of the middle ages rushed from the sands of Africa to dwell under the walls of Granada; or as the faithful marched, sword in hand, to possess themselves of the plains of Samarcand.

We have been told that one half of Texas only is fit for the culture of cotton; and that the other half must of necessity be inhabited by farmers and graziers, who it is supposed will not permit slavery to exist amongst them. Ignorant persons may believe this; but the whole of Texas, with the exception of a mere corner lies south of the latitude 33, and the finest cotton and sugar regions of the United States lie between 30 and 33.

Annex Texas to the United States, and it will become exclusively the abode of slave-holders. Her present constitution forbids the abolition of Slavery within her limits, and are we to suppose that if the friends of the "peculiar institution" shall become strong enough in Congress, to introduce their baneful into the Union, that they will compel her to part with her first and indeed her only love.

Only give to Texas and slavery the protective power of the constitution and laws of the United States; and the world will look in vain for the termination of American bondage. Texas forming a part of the United States, will become a region of slaves; and under the three-fifth provision of the second section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, we and our posterity will, in all time to come, so long as we live under the con-

stitution of the United States, be and remain the bond-men and bond-women of the slave-holding States. Under this article of the constitution there have been ever since its formation, about thirty members of Congress, who hold their seats not as the representatives of freemen, but of slavery; and it is to these thirty slave representatives, who have been a greater curse to the country, than the thirty tyrants were to ancient Athens, that we owe most if not all of the bad legislation of Congress. By the votes of these thirty, slavery was permitted to pass the Mississippi river, and to occupy Missouri and Arkansas. The same thirty votes have always opposed the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the middle and northern States, and have uniformly sustained the Free Trade doctrines of Virginia and South Carolina.

Mr. Polk is the candidate of these thirty slave representatives. He is the candidate of the Texas annexationists. He is the candidate of the authors of the 21st rule. He is a slave-holder himself, and the candidate of the advocates of perpetual slavery. He is the candidate of those who avow their determination to extend the system of American slavery to a vast region of country, so far removed from the free population of the middle States, as to be effectually shut out from that controlling moral power which liberty always did, and always must, and always will exercise and maintain over slavery wherever the two forms of government come into juxtaposition. How will the oppressor be reached in the far off regions of Texas?

Is it sufficient for us to refuse to give our votes to such a man as this, when it is proposed to make him President of the United States?—would not his election be the greatest evil that could befall not only this Country, but the cause of Freedom throughout the world?—we have undertaken to put in practice a system of government, unique in its form; unlike all others, that have ever been known among men; and the eyes of all civilized nations are constantly upon us, watching our progress, in our new and untrodden path.

Conscious that we have truth and justice on our side; and that much of the loftiest talent, and profoundest learning of the country are with us; let us not become vainglorious; nor persuade ourselves that those who differ from us, may not also believe that they are in the right way—above all things, let us not refuse to learn wisdom from the experience of the times in which we live. Our object is, not to destroy our adversaries, but to convert and reform them. When the first apostles of Christianity went forth to reclaim the world, they appeared amongst sinners, not as their enemies, but as their friends; and wherever they found those who were willing to listen to their doctrines, they abode with, and taught them; but shook off the dust of their feet, against the inhabitants of that city, who refused and cast stones at them. Will it not be well for us to go and imitate the Apostles? Let us see how we are to do this.

It is not many years since Anti-Masonry took its rise as a political party; and yet the Anti-Masons have elected one President, several Governors, numerous members of Congress and State Legislators; and have found their creeds and opinions of government, finally adopted by the whole of the great party, which under the name of Whigs, are seeking to maintain the cause of free government and national independence at this day, against the tyranny of Southern slavery. How have the Anti-Masons accomplished all this? Simply by seeking and accepting alliances, wherever and wherever they were to be found—by opposing those who opposed their own doctrines and by acting in concert with those who held like principles with themselves.

With regret and humility, that the world is so blinded by ignorance and selfishness, we must concede, that as a political party we are, when compared with the nation at large, a feeble minority, in numbers. It behooves us, maintaining the purity of our tenets, to seek the aid of numbers; to add weight to the justice of our cause. To whom shall we look for this aid? Shall we seek it amongst those who hate and revile us; or will we not rather expect it amongst those who have treated us with the kindness of friends? How has it happened that the Whigs and Antimasons, have become united as one party? Most certainly, because it was found that their principles were the same.

Let us examine who have been our warmest friends, and who have been our constant enemies.

And first as to the great constitutional question of the right of petition. In support of this vital principle, both the Whigs and Antimasons, have marched at our head with our petitions in their hands; up to the very ramparts of the Constitution, and beyond those ramparts, neither we nor they should wish or attempt to pass. Whilst that party, of which Mr. Polk is the temporary head has assailed us at every step of our progress with all the weapons of savage warfare, mixed profusely with the poisoned arrows of slander. Shall we turn away from those friends and allies, who have fought side by side with us—nay, who have led us in many a well contested field, and virtually give our votes to those who have long sought and who yet seek our destruction. In the coming Presidential election to withhold our votes from the Whigs, is in effect to give them to the Loco Focos. This is proved by the issue of the late Governor's election in Pennsylvania—where it is almost certain that the Liberty men defeated the Whig candidate by supporting a candidate of their own.

No traveller who sets out to visit the summit of a lofty mountain ever takes the steepest way, be-

cause it is the shortest and most direct—he winds his footsteps along the sides of the eminence, gaining continually upon his object, although at times he may seem to be moving quite away in a different direction.

It now becomes necessary to ascertain what position we shall occupy in the event of the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the U. States.

With regard to the man himself we cannot be under any misapprehension—he is a stern uncompromising Whig; bold, daring, resolute and frank in his character; but a relentless slaveholder; and apparently not less strongly wedded to the system of human bondage than Mr. Polk himself. But in every particular, except the principle and practice of slavery, there seems to be a wide difference between the characters of the men. Henry Clay has led the Legislative councils of his country for nearly forty years; and during all that period, he has been the eloquent advocate of the rights of his country. In all the great party divisions, for twenty-five years past, with the single exception of the Missouri case, wherever Congress has been divided between the supposed interests of the north and the south, he has taken part with the former. Indeed so long has he been distinguished in Congress for his defence of the interest and claims of the Free States; that we have looked upon him almost as the property of the non-slaveholding States; and since the unhappy vote on the Missouri question; has he ever deserted us in a single instance or turned his back upon us, even in the worst of times; or failed to exert his all commanding eloquence in defence of the Northern people, whenever their rights have been in jeopardy—and shall we now, after he has served the people of the Free States, for forty years, faithfully, with a single exception, adhering to us and to our interests, through good and through evil report, abandon him in the evening of his days—and for whom, for a better or a greater man? Desert Henry Clay of Kentucky, for James K. Polk of Tennessee! Mr. Polk is like Milton's forbidden tree; the eating of whose fruit will bring death into the world with all our woe; will we by our votes at the coming election, bring into this Union a country whose inhabitants have declared by their fundamental constitution that slavery shall be perpetual; and so scatter the apples of this tree of moral, political and national death far and wide, from east to west over the land. If by the misdirection of our votes Mr. Polk should be elected, we shall bring all these evils upon our country, upon ourselves, and upon posterity; and shall give an immediate wound to the cause of human liberty.

If Henry Clay shall be elected President, the country will certainly be safe for the next four years. He stands pledged not to give his assent to the admission of Texas unless the measure shall be called for by the people of the Free States; and he is too proud to follow the low example of Mr. Tyler.—We can at least feel assured that Henry Clay will not desert his friends; the tenor of the man's whole life, places him infinitely above all suspicion of meanness; and as he must know that his election will depend on our votes, we may feel confident that he will never throw our petitions under his table.

For twenty-five years Henry Clay has been considered by the great mass of the slave-holders themselves, rather as a northern than a southern man.—His votes and his speeches prove that they understood his character. He will be elected by the people of the Free States, (unless we defeat his election by refusing to vote for him) and when he comes to the Chief Magistracy of the country, he must of necessity bring with him a large share of northern feeling. In addition to all this he will be surrounded by northern men, and must listen to northern advice and counsel; for he will be obliged to rely upon the Representatives of the Free States to sustain the measures of his administration, and bear him through in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the country and to advance the happiness of the people. Under the administration of Henry Clay, if our cause makes no progress, it will receive no check; but under that of his antagonist it must inevitably be retarded for centuries, if it is not ruined forever; and between the two we must choose,—there is no other alternative—and can we hesitate or halt between the two opinions for a moment?

Behold and lo, my friends upon what a proud eminence we stand this day. But yesterday we were hated, (despised we could not be) and persecuted even among our fellow citizens of the Free States, and to day we are invoked by our country, as a great power, holding in our hands the election of her Chief Magistrate, and controlling and guiding her destiny in all time to come—and shall posterity say that the first act of our political power was to rivet endless slavery upon our fellow man in the land of our fathers, the land of our birth, and the land of our posterity.

We profess to be actuated by principles of the broadest and most universal charity; and shall we permit the world to say that we possess less of this first element of a great moral reformation, than others do. The Antimasons are a powerful political party as their achievements have shown—at least as numerous as we are; and certainly Henry Clay has offended as much against them, as he ever offended against us; and we see that they, sacrificing all personal and minor considerations upon the Altar of their country; and in view of his lofty attainments, his long services, his tried fidelity, and his patriotism, which like pure gold, has but shone the brighter by passing through the fire in which his enemies had hoped to consume him, stand forth

as one man every where in support of the great Statesman—the friend of Protection to the free labor of the country.

It was necessary for us to make a demonstration of our power, that the country and the world should know the extent of it; but it is not necessary, nor is it expedient that in the exhibition of that power, we should inflict an irreparable injury upon our country, ourselves, and upon the cause of freedom and justice throughout the world.

It is now shown, that if we are not a majority of the nation, we are at least so powerful, that no political party dare to disregard, or treat us with injustice in future. Let us in the approaching mighty contest, a contest which may justly be likened to the war between the good and evil principles of the Hindoo Mythology, take that side which our consciences tell us has the right; and as no man ever repented of having done a good action, we shall be sure of our reward, for we shall carry it in our own bosoms.

Having immolated our predilections at the shrine of the public safety, and done our duty at the present, we shall be able to say in the year 1848, to those who will then find our votes as necessary as they find them now:

"Gentlemen and fellow-freemen, we were not consulted by you, in the arrangements of the campaign of 1844, but we came to your rescue and fought as volunteers, in the great battle between freedom and slavery, which terminated that contest. We now demand to be heard and advised with in the choice of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of these United States."

Your fellow citizen,

ISAAC FISHER.

Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 21, 1844.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to appropriate the moneys arising from the Sheriff's Sale of the real estate of Jno. Spangley, Jr., hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday the 25th October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to appropriate the moneys arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Robert Lowry, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday the 25th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to appropriate the moneys arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Samuel S. Barton, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday the 25th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to appropriate the moneys arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Kenedler, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday the 25th of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the assets in the hands of Randall Alexander, Esq., and Nathan Ricketts, assigns of David W. Ricketts, hereby gives notice to creditors and all interested in said distribution, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday the 25th October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to audit and adjust the administration account of John Anrauld and William Bileman, administrators with the will annexed of the estate of John Hileman, late of Morris township, dec'd., to which exceptions have been filed, will attend for the purpose of hearing said exceptions and adjusting said account at the office of David Blair, Esq., in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 9th day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend. JACOB MILLER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Take notice, that the undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to audit and adjust the administration account of John Anrauld and William Bileman, administrators with the will annexed of the estate of John Hileman, late of Morris township, dec'd., to which exceptions have been filed, will attend for the purpose of hearing said exceptions and adjusting said account at the office of David Blair, Esq., in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 8th day of November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. JACOB MILLER, Auditor.

SURVY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Snaking 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.

PICTURE OF HEALTH.—Health is characterized in an individual by the absence of all pain, suffering or affection in any part of his body; by the free and regular exercise of all his functions without any exception. They consist in having a good appetite at meal times, an easy digestion, free evacuations, without looseness or constiveness at least once in every twenty-four hours, and without heat, dryness, or burning at the passage; the free issue of water without acrimony or burning, and without a reddish sediment which is always a sign of a present or an approaching pain; quiet sleep without agitation or troublesome dreams; no taste of bile or other bad taste in the mouth upon rising in the morning; no sourness or disagreeable rising of the stomach; a clean tongue; a sweet breath; no itching, pimples or spots on the skin; no piles; no burning heat upon any part of the body; no excessive thirst when unexpended to labor or other known cause; no interruption to any natural evacuation, nor pain at their periodical return.

Where the state of the system does not harmonize with the above picture of health, it is of the greatest importance that no time be lost in sending for a doctor, or in the use of foolish remedies; for often the result of speculation; instead of this course let a dose of Brandreth's Pills be taken, which will not deceive, but will at once restore health to the organ or part that requires it.

All who wish to preserve their health, all who are determined to defend their life against the encroachments of disease which might send them prematurely to the grave, will, without hesitation, have recourse to the Brandreth Pills, when the state of the system does not harmonize with the above picture of health.

Those who live in a country where contagions or other diseases prevail, should often think of this true picture of health, and observe himself with particular attention, in order to act accordingly. The wise and rightly directed will follow this advice—the unwise are left to their own destruction.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are for sale by the following Agents in this county. Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon. M'Farlane, Garber, & Co., Hollidaysburg. A. & N. Cresswell, Petersburg. Moore & Swoope, Alexandria. Hartman & Smith, Manor Hill. Thomas M. Owens, Birmingham. A. Patterson, Williamsburg. The above are the only authorized agents in Huntingdon county. Sept. 11, 1844.—5m.

SUDDEN DEATH, APOPLEXY, BURSTING OF VESSELS, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent the above dreadful consequences, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which, when floating in the general circulation, are the cause of a determination or rush of blood to the head, a pressure upon the brain, and other dreadful results.—From two to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night, on going to bed, will in a short time so completely cleanse the body from every thing that is opposed to health that sudden death, apoplexy, bursting of blood vessels, or indeed any malady, will be in a manner impossible.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive are made in outward appearance, closely to resemble the above wonderful Pills.

OBSERVE.—Purchase only of the advertised agents, or at the office of the General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philadelphia, and be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. The genuine medicines can be obtained at the store of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, on the 1st Oct. 1844, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Department as dead letters. Diety Conrad Fleming Sample Edmiston David Grier Samuel N. Hutchison Martha Holt Samuel Herron Jacob Sart John Isenberg Enoch Leeb Mary Kerr Alexander S. Moore & Maguire Neff John A. Nowlan Samuel Porter John Piper Daniel Justice of the Peace Ross Jane Stewart John Shell Sarah Snyder H. W. 2 Shell Margaret Spiker Samuel Vanrandt George Young Geo. B. Wilson Ellen. JOHN GEMMELL, P. M. Alexandria, Oct. 9, 1844.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Oct. 1st, 1844, which if not called for previous to January next will be sent to the General P. Office as dead letters. Alter Miles Ays David Crane Aaron Calderwood John Casey Wm. Der John Dillon Thomas E. Deitort Peter Entminger Samuel Fields John A. Houston James Johnston John, Esq. Kimbrell George Kaufman John Lee John S. Miles Nathan Murphy Thos. McCoy Wm. Nixon George T. Phillips John Pitman John Sitt Oliver Stiehn John of Geo. Stiehn George G. R. Sharow Dr. Wilson James of C. Watts Frederick, Esq. DAVID SNARE, P. M. Huntingdon, Oct. 9, 1844.

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

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.