

passports—all of which are considered as a violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister of Foreign Relations and our Representative of Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the Custom House at Bryarty's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted; so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury affords a subject for general congratulation. The Paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes to a large amount, has passed away; and after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than \$5,000,000 of public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia,—an estimated surplus of upwards of \$7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with G. Britain were to a great extent extinguished, should not with proper modifications (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent those fluctuations in the price of its securities; which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home or abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact, worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incidental to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody, is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists, and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun with an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of

industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of the Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government through its revenue, has, at all times, an important part to perform in connection with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or aided by the action of the Treasury shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by two large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may, and most probably would be found to conflict with the constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority, and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labour and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance, Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of wild and ill-regulated speculation involves one and all in its untoward results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government, and that whatever exists beyond should be reduced or modified.

This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to public wealth would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such a course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus insure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years, but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.

The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well-established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—they fondly hope that the remains of the formidable tribes which were once the masters of this country will, in their transit on from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The subjects as now arranged, are incongruous, and require to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those engaged in the slave-trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced toward the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston, and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp-growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service. In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued

cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact that the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury.—The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy.—The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system.

There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first few years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury, has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head, have, however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships, regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation. The belief is strongly entertained that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy, in case of emergency, by the ships so employed.

Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purpose of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent, without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes, and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed, and would of themselves constitute a formidable line of defence to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steamships to their naval armaments, and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying out of place for me to bear this public testimony.—The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidity, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws as that justice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any exist, wherein our fellow citizens, who, from time to time, have been drawn to the Seat of Government, for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied.

Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time, the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed that the revenues of the Government, amounting in the last four years to upwards of \$120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agencies, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents, and are destined, it is hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to ensure to the benefit of individuals—with out reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which by the constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental mantle of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only exist as an aid from Congress, as its local legislative power is withheld. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration.—I shall not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important conjuncture of the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years! During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season were empty, have been replenished. A cur-

rency nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rests upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short-lived, and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honour, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress.

Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened, in no small degree, by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified veto, it has never been followed by disapproval on the part of the people, nor weakened, in any degree, their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.  
WASHINGTON, December, 1844.

## THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon,  
Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, '44.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Washington, Dec. 11, '44.

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

We are indebted to Gen. IAVIN for a copy of the President's message.

The "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Huntingdon Public Schools" &c., omitted this week for want of room. They shall appear in our next.

The same mail that brought us the President's message, on Thursday night, direct from Washington, also brought the same document in the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The meeting of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania, met in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last; and, of course, cast their twenty-six votes for Polk and Dallas.

John Dougherty, in his fruitless attempts to show that the Polks possess all the "intelligence," carefully avoids the Berkeses, the Pikes, the Monroes, and other regions in Pennsylvania, vying with the Tulpehockians!

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge across the Susquehanna river, at Harrisburg, was consumed by fire, on Wednesday last; and several persons were killed, and several others wounded, by the unexpected falling of a span, upon which fifty or sixty persons were standing, with the horse. It is supposed the fire originated from a spark from the locomotive. Further particulars next week.

The political goliathine, we perceive, is in active operation since the Presidential election, and many an honest Clay man is made feel its keen edge; and even some who shouted themselves hoarse for "Polk and Dallas," are suspected of having been Clay Whigs at heart, and share the same fate, as numerous Postmasters can testify.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esq., formerly of this borough, appointed Recorder of the Land Office by President Harrison, has received notice that his services are no longer wanted. Reuben M. Whitney has been appointed in his place.

Congress.

Both Houses of Congress met at 12 o'clock on Monday last week—there being 27 Senators present and 175 Representatives. This being the second session, the old organization continues. In the Senate, Hon. W. P. Mangum of N. C., President pro tem., and Asbury Dickins, Esq., Secretary. In the House, Hon. J. W. Jones, of Virginia, Speaker, and C. J. McNulty, Esq., Clerk.

On Tuesday, the 3rd, J. Q. Adams, in pursuance of notice given by him the previous day, submitted a resolution to rescind the 25th (old 21st) rule, on the subject of Abolition petitions. Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay the resolution on the table, upon which motion the yeas stood 81, nays 104. The yeas and nays were then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and stood as follows—yeas 108, nays 80. So the rule is at last abolished. But what has become of the opposition of the "Chivalrous South" and the "dough faced" Locos of the North? What change has come over the spirit of their dream? Was this vote given in payment of a debt of gratitude they owed to the "Liberty Party" for aiding in the election of a Slavery candidate to the Presidency? Thus we once see the Locofocos grateful in favoring the Abolitionists for the efficient aid they received from them at the last election.

On the same day the President's message was sent in and read. Ten thousand extra copies, with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed. The message we give in to-day's paper.

The Senate, on Wednesday, appointed the Rev. Mr. Tustin, (Presbyterian,) Chaplain; and the House, on the same day, appointed the Rev. Mr. Daley, (Methodist,) Chaplain for the House.

WASHINGTONIANS!

The Washingtonians will meet at the Old Court House on Saturday evening next. The ladies particularly are invited to attend, the committee will have the new pledge book ready for them to sign. Addresses, and music by the Independent Band may be expected.  
Dec. 11, 1844. G. A. MILLER, Sec'y.

But, masters, remember, that I am an ass; though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass. O, that I had been written down—an ass!"

This was the lamentation of that very respectable Judge, Dogberry, when his prisoner hinted at his consanguinity with the long-eared animal.— Luckily, our up-street, neighbor has no ground for such lamentation; for his numerous irresponsible scribblers have time and again "writ us down an ass" and he has as often printed himself an ass!— A little more respectful towards our humble self, the Globe's *hiring* last week wrote us down "as rabid as a March Hen"—against which we had no objections, but then the ass, who fathers the editorial, printed us "as rabid as a March Hen"—against which we do object, for we always like to see slang served up according to Garter. When he gets his bosom friend, *Sharetail*, who possesses "every MASCLAR accomplishment," to abuse us, he ought to let the vile thing also read the proof.

For the Journal.

Lines

For the benefit of the author of the communication in the Huntingdon Globe of 27th Nov., 1844, signed, "A Deserter."

O Heavenly muse! inspire my hate,  
To sing of this vile reprobate;  
Upon whose tongue can nothing dwell,  
But what comes up from shades of hell:  
Whose heart's as black, as Pluto's walls,  
Whose portrait's pictur'd in the halls  
Of "deep damnation's dark domain,  
Complaisant, smiling on the pain,  
Which thousands feel, who left their Lord,  
Inheriting their just reward.

The hypocrite will always find,  
That justice does not lag behind;  
But will most surely overtake,  
With vengeance, written in its track,  
The wicked man, the would be friend,  
Who "smiles and smiles," and still would send,  
Without the least compunctious start,  
The bloody dagger to the heart.

He need not think to play the welp,  
And no one know it but himself;  
For neighbors know their neighbors well,  
And always can make out to tell,  
When any dirty trick is done,  
The very man, to stick it on.  
He must not think, to travel down,  
To certain doggy's in the town;  
There, get as drunk as any fool;  
Then lay his carcass out to cool,  
Beneath the roof of one, whose smile  
Is always sure to lead to guile:  
He must not lie, like any thief;  
And still expect, to be the chief,  
Of that regretful host on earth,  
Who's trying, by superior worth,  
To mount the stary realms of God,  
To rest their souls beneath His nod.  
He must not do all kinds of wrong;  
(Which could extend our little song);  
And think he sticks on Heaven's gate  
As light, as any son of fate.

The gospel ministers of love,  
Who hold commissions from above,  
To preach salvation's splendid plan,  
To wicket, vile, degenerate man;  
Should never feel the vengeful spite,  
Of this ungodly blather-skite.  
Some faithful minister of Christ,  
Has, doubtless, pour'd upon this fete,  
The flood, baptismal, from the fount;  
And shown him to that holy mount,  
Beyond the sphere of mortal sight,  
Where seraphs dwell in heavenly light;  
And sing, adore, and even shine,  
Around the great eternal shrine.

The mighty Anglo Saxon race,  
Has not made words, for me to trace;  
How far beneath contempt I hold  
The man, who can be bought and sold.

Lord! pass his little follies round;  
Don't knock the big fat baby down!  
Perhaps, he may in after years,  
While, in this sorrowful vale of tears;  
Retrace his steps with tearful eyes,  
And gain admission to the skies:  
For, if he goes to hell, I'm sure,  
The "devil" of him, will make manure;  
To scatter o'er damnation's field,  
That it may bring a greater yield.

If persecution is the game,  
Which Locofocos use, to tame,  
The freeman, who dares break the string,  
That ties him in a party ring;  
Then raise your arm and slash away;  
Cut right and left, but show fair play;  
And if you want to catch the devil  
Come on and fire your little swivel.

Huntingdon, December 7, 1844.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 5th inst., by the Rev. William Gwynn, Mr. GILBERT HORNING, to Miss ELIZABETH PEIGHTEL, all of Barree township, Huntingdon county.

STRAY HEIFERS.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Warriormark township, on the 22d day of November, 1844, two stray Heifers, rising three years old, the one is black, the other red, with some white spots, and has a short tail. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
HENRY FUNK.  
Dec. 11, 1844.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Friday, the 20th day of December next,

as the property of Elizabeth Etnire, deceased, the following described

TWO PEECES OF LAND, situate in Shirley township, to wit, One thereof adjoining lands of James M. and Samuel H. Bell, Smalley's heirs, James M. Bell, and the heirs of Martin Etnire, dec'd., containing 35 acres and allowance.

And the other thereof adjoining lands of James M. Bell, Peter Long, and the heirs of Martin Etnire, deceased, containing 30 ACRES and 135 perches and allowance, on which land an iron ore bank is situate and opened.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the confirmation; to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court  
JOHN REED, Clerk.  
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., and attendance will be given by the undersigned.  
JOHN MORRISON,  
GEORGE EBY, Executors.  
Nov. 27, 1844.—ls.

Watches, Silver Ware & Jewelry

James Peters & Co.,  
No. 105 N. 2d St., corner of Elveth's Alley, Philadelphia.

J. P. & Co. continue to manufacture at their old stand, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Trimbles &c. on as low terms as any other manufactory in the city. They have a new hand and keep constantly for sale, beside their own manufactures, Watches of all kinds and prices; Silver Ware, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, in their variety, which will be sold low. Spectacle Glasses fitted to all ages and sights, in Gold, Silver, German Silver and Steel Frames, with convex, concave, periscope, blue, grey and green glasses.

Watch-makers supplied with all necessary articles in their line, such as Tools, Materials, Glasses &c.  
Watches repaired at short notice and warranted to perform.  
Cash or exchange given for old Gold and Silver.  
Phil'a., Dec. 11, 1844.—2m.

In the Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, writ de partitione facta, Defendants, Fyffe, and Plaintiff, William Yeager and Patience Yeager.

will be held on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining a lot of the heirs of David McMurtrie, dec'd., on the east, and a lot of H. P. Dorsey's heirs' on the west, numbered 7 in the plan of said town, to part and divide the same.  
JOHN ARMITAGE, Sh'ff.  
Dec. 1, 1844.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of Jacob Keller, late of Morris township, in said county dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue, on

Friday the 27th day of December, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the plantation and tract of land on which said deceased in his lifetime resided, situate in the said township and county, adjoining lands of Hugh Fergus on the west, John & William Walters on the south, of George, Henry & David Keller on the east, and of Henry S. Spang on the north, containing

236 Acres, or thereabouts, of which about 150 are cleared upland and 10 of meadow, having a two story LOG HOUSE, FRAME BANK BARN, a SMALL FRAME HOUSE and an apple orchard thereon. The said tract is of the best quality of land, pleasantly situated, being but a short distance from Waterstreet, on the Turnpike road.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the residue at and immediately after the death of Catharine Keller, widow of said deceased, the interest of this third to be paid to the said widow annually during her life;—the whole to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN KELLER, (of Jacob.)  
PETER SHAFER, Trustees.  
Dec. 4, 1844.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 21st day of December next, one and a half lots of ground in the village of Smithfield, Walker township, bounded on the west by lots of Catharine Eckelberger, on the south by the turnpike road, on the east by vacant lot, being lot No. 3, and half of lot No. 2 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a large two story

FRAME HOUSE, formerly kept as a tavern, a FRAME STABLE, a WAGON MAKER SHOP, and other improvements—late the estate of Christian Port, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third part of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; one third in one year thereafter, with interest; and the residue at and immediately after the death of Eliza Fleener, (late Eliza Port) widow of the said deceased, the interest of the said third payment to be paid to the said widow annually and regularly during her natural life; the whole to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court,  
JOHN REED, Clerk.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and attendance will be given by  
ELIZA FLEENER.  
Nov. 27, 1844.—ls.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, by public vendue or outcry, on

Tuesday, the 24th of December next, (1844,) all the following real estate, late of James Taylor, of Antos township, in said county, dec'd., viz: a tract or parcel of land containing

120 Acres, be the same more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, a cabin house, a cabin barn, a saw mill, and an apple orchard thereon; said tract being patented, and being late the residence of said deceased.

Also, One other tract of patented land, unimproved, adjoining the above, and containing 50 acres, be the same more or less. And

Also, One other tract or parcel of land, containing 135 acres, be the same more or less, bounded on the South by lands of James Mulhollen, on the North by the first above described tract, and on the East by lands of Israel Cyder and others; being part of a certain tract or parcel of land lately divided between the said James Mulhollen, and the said James Taylor, 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 bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court,  
JOHN REED, Clerk.  
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when due attendance will be given by  
ROBERT CAMPBELL,  
Nov. 27, 1844. Adm'r.