

The Huntingdon Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in Huntingdon county. State this fact for the benefit of advertisers.

Wheat and Oats will be taken, at the old price, in payment of accounts due at this date, July 31, 1844.—tr.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Wednesday, 6 o'clock, P. M. CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD BRIDGE DESTROYED BY FIRE—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

At about a quarter past two o'clock afternoon, when our paper was nearly ready for the press, the cry of "Fire" went up through our streets, and we learned that the Cumberland Valley road bridge across the Susquehanna on fire. The fire started about half past two between the opposite shore and the middle of the bridge, and when we arrived on the bank this side, two spans of the bridge were already in flames. There was a pre-breeze wind from the North east, and about fifteen minutes the part of the bridge to the opposite shore was entirely consumed, together with a small house on shore. The large tavern house adjoining the bridge, and the extensive yard of Messrs. Hummel, Lebler and Kerr, at the other end, were so greatly endangered; but were saved by the activity and vigilance of the "Friendship" and "Citizens' Hose," and "Hope" Fire Companies, who repaired promptly to the other side of the river. In the meanwhile, the flames were slowly, but steadily spreading to this side. We have never beheld a more magnificent sight than the gradual spread of the raging element, as span after span was enveloped in flames, and fell crashing into the water below. Thus the fire continued to spread until twenty of the twenty four spans were entirely consumed.

At the fifth span from the shore on this side the flames were finally arrested, but by means which unfortunately cost the lives of several of our citizens, and seriously injured many others. At this span the precaution had been used to cut away the roof and the upper part of the bridge entirely, about half way between the two piers; and when the fire reached this point, the hose companies were in readiness and were successful in arresting it; but when it burned through, contrary to expectation, the whole span went down, carrying with it about fifty or sixty persons, who were standing with the hose between the point cut and the pier, crushing several between the timbers and mangle their bodies most horribly, and seriously injuring many others. One man was killed instantly, and two others we saw carried senseless to the shore, whose lives are despaired of, but who we learn are still living as we write. It is feared that there may be still others beneath the timbers who have not yet been found, as several hats have been picked up for which there are no owners.

This Bridge was one of the most splendid pieces of architecture in the country.—The Railroad cars run over the top, and beneath was a carriage way and foot path. It was something over a mile long, and cost, if our recollection serves us correctly, about 180,000 dollars. Its destruction will be a serious loss to the company, and a great inconvenience to the community. The prospect of its being soon rebuilt, we fear is not very flattering.

The fire doubtless originated from a spark from a Locomotive. FURTHER PARTICULARS. We have received the subjoined from another source.

KILLED. Mr. Jousling. WOUNDED. A young man named shoemaker. A young man named Dumas. A young man from Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., name unknown. A son of Mr. Brown, tailor, of Harrisburg, very seriously injured. Owen McCabe, so dangerously wounded that he is not expected to survive. A man unknown, both hands dangerously crushed.

Several persons, residents of the Borough, are known to be drowned, but their bodies have not yet been recovered.—Others have had their backs broken and legs and arms crushed—about fifty are killed and wounded.

The arch was cut between the fourth and fifth piers, and on the end towards the fire. The fire itself is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

LATER. The Harrisburg Union received by last night's mails, adds the following names to the list of sufferers.

WOUNDED. Son of Thomas De Moss, a lad about 14 years of age, not expected to survive. John Brown, (boy) dangerously hurt. Mr. Rhoads—considerably hurt. Mr. Van Camp, badly hurt.

"SWEAR THROUGH."—This bit of advice it seems was given to the Foreigners by their allies, in New York City, at the late Presidential election. The Tribune states that a placard, signed by a number of leading Locofocos was posted up through the city on the election day, of this purport:—

"Adopted Citizens! don't show your papers! don't answer impertinent questions! Swear Through!"

Rules and Regulations

For the Government of the Huntingdon Public Schools, Winter Session, A. D. 1844 & 5.

In order to secure, as far as practicable, a uniform system of Government in the Public Schools, the Directors have thought proper to draw up a set of Rules by which both Teachers and Scholars shall be regulated; and which they respectfully submit to the attention of the parties concerned.

Duties of Teachers.

- 1. The Teachers shall be present in their respective departments within five minutes after the ringing of the bell.
2. They shall attend the fires in their respective rooms during the day, and keep its temperature as near 60 degrees as possible.
3. They shall carefully sweep their respective rooms, at least twice every week, or employ some person to do it for them, unless the scholars volunteer to clean the rooms during the interval of study.
4. They shall make such classification of the scholars as will most promote the improvement of the scholars; and in this they shall be regulated entirely by the age, capacity, and previous acquirements of the scholars, without any reference to the opinions of others.
5. They shall establish and maintain a uniform system of government, by strictly enforcing the "Rules and Regulations" prescribed by the Directors, a copy of which shall be kept in each room and frequently read by the Teacher or some of the scholars.
6. They shall carefully cultivate the social feelings of the scholars, and teach them to take pleasure in each others improvement and happiness.
7. They shall inculcate a love of order, becoming external deportment.
8. The shall influence, as far as possible, the out-door conduct of the scholars, by salutary precepts and good example.
9. They shall endeavor to instill into the minds of the youth placed under their charge, a high sense of honor and self-respect; a sacred regard for the truth; and an utter abhorrence of every form of falsehood and dissimulation.
10. They shall press upon the attention of scholars, the importance of acting from principle; and strive diligently to convince them that a sense of duty is the only praiseworthy motive to right conduct.
11. They shall register the names of the scholars in their respective departments; call the roll at the opening of school, both in the morning and in the afternoon; mark down all absentees and treat them as the rule on that head requires.

Duties of Scholars.

- 1. The regular exercises of each day will commence precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning, and 1 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time all scholars shall be in attendance.
2. Scholars shall, as soon as they enter the school-room, deposit their hats, caps, bonnets, books, &c., in their proper places and take their respective seats.
3. Scholars shall never without permission, indulge in loud talking, loud laughing, or any other unnecessary noise in the school room.
4. During school hours looking out of the windows, scraping with the feet, playing with the hands or dress, or any thing else, shall be strictly avoided.
5. Except when expressly allowed, scholars shall refrain entirely from whispering, and every other kind of communication.
6. Scholars shall not, during study hours, leave seats for any cause except sickness, or some unavoidable necessity; nor shall they at any time change seats, or leave school, without the Teacher's permission.
7. Scholars shall not have at school any books except those containing their proper lessons; they shall not tear or deface their books at school; nor shall they in any manner willfully injure the school house or adjoining property.
8. Scholars shall attend school regularly; they shall be furnished with the necessary books; their clothes shall be whole or well mended, and changed as frequently as health and comfort may require.
9. Scholars shall be diligent at their studies; kind and social in their manners towards each other; and respectful to their Teachers.
10. Scholars shall not start to school before the bell rings, but shall all assemble within fifteen minutes afterwards.
11. Scholars shall make as little delay as possible on their way to and from school, and shall be accountable to their Teacher for any misconduct of which they may be guilty on the road.
12. Throwing sticks, stones, clods, snow-balls, or any other missile, either at the play ground, or on the road, is prohibited under severe penalty.
13. Every violation of the foregoing Rules, shall receive such reproof or punishment as the Teacher may deem necessary. But quarreling, fighting and swearing, lying, and every kind of deception; wilful obstinacy, and playing truant, and all other decidedly sinful actions, shall invariably receive severe punishment.
14. Scholars that persist in a course of wrong conduct, after repeated reproofs and punishments, shall be liable to suspension and expulsion; and also those that are habitually irregular in their attendance, or whose parents do not furnish them with proper and necessary books.
15. Scholars that resist the authority of the Teacher, and refuse to submit to salutary discipline, shall for the first offence, if reported, be suspended one week; and for the second offence, one

two, or three months, as the circumstances of the case may require.

16. Scholars that come in after the regular exercises have commenced; and also those that absent themselves from school during a part of a day, a whole day, or a succession of days, shall be punished or reported for every offence, unless they bring satisfactory written reasons from parents, for their delinquency.

Suggestions to Parents & Guardians.

As Directors and Teachers can accomplish but little towards the good government, and successful operation of the Public Schools, without the aid of parental precept and example, it is highly important that the favorable influence of every parent should be exerted in behalf of this great work. By the enlightened co-operation of parents, the decline of school becomes popular with children, and of course, becomes easy. And when this all-powerful influence is exerted in favor of the established regulations of the school room, the comfort and happiness, as well as the mental and moral improvement of its inmates, are promoted in an incalculable degree.

To enable those parents who have the welfare of their children at heart, to act intelligently in the discharge of this important duty, the Directors have written out and published, for their information, a general outline of the "Rules," by which the schools are to be regulated; a copy of them is sent to the head of every family, and all are respectfully and earnestly requested to aid the Directors and Teachers, in carrying them into successful operation.

- 1. By approving and recommending them to their children, and by impressing upon their minds the necessity and importance of their strict observance.
2. By sending their children to school regularly and in due time every day;—nothing but unavoidable necessity should induce a parent to keep his child at home a single hour.
3. By promptly furnishing the necessary books, &c., for the children, and having a scrupulous regard to the cleanliness of their persons and apparel.
4. By visiting the schools. The frequent presence of parents in the school room, has a most happy influence on the children. The Directors will visit all the schools once a week, and it is hoped that parents generally, will give some attention to this duty.
5. While the practice of visiting is recommended to all, it is most earnestly requested, that if there be any who disapprove the mode of discipline or instructions pursued in our schools, they will not mature their unfavorable opinions until they have previously examined, in the school rooms, the points of objections.
6. When cases of dissatisfaction arise between parents and Teachers, they should be carefully concealed from the children. Even in cases of maltreatment, parents should not sympathize with the sufferers, unless it has been previously determined to take them from school.—For as soon as a Teacher's conduct is censured in the presence of his scholars, by any one in whom they have confidence, his authority over them is impaired, if not wholly destroyed; and of course they can profit but little by his instructions afterwards. Slight causes of dissatisfaction should therefore be passed over in silence; and every serious and important case should be immediately laid before the Directors, who have both the will and the power to investigate the conduct of their Teachers, and either correct the errors into which they fall, or prevent their repetition.

NOTE.—In presenting the foregoing "suggestions" to the consideration of parents, the Directors do not suppose that they are offering any thing new or unknown to those whom they address. We do not presume to instruct the parents of this district in their duties. Our object is merely to recommend the exercise of that knowledge which they already possess; and we trust that the good sense of community will prevent the utter loss of our labor.

Passed November 30th, 1844.

ALX. GWIN, Pres't.

D. BUOY, Sec'y.

N. B. In order to establish a more uniform system, the following class books have been adopted by the Directors, to be used in the Public Schools, which they have procured, and are ready to furnish to scholars at cost, viz:—Cobb's Speller, Reader Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Cobb's New Sequel or Fourth Reader, also Cobb's Rules and Tables.

From the New York True Sun. The Importation of Criminals.

Some facts of a very unpleasant and startling character have recently come to light, which require notice at the hands of the American journalists. When the United States opened their arms to the oppressed of other nations, it certainly was not intended that this country was to become the convenient retreat of foreign criminals. And now when the principle of extradition is becoming a settled policy on the part of the Christian powers of the old and new world, and is introduced into nearly all the late treaties which we have made with them, it can not be for a moment endured, that the practices which are prevailing in some parts of Europe, to send their criminals into this country, are to be continued with our consent.

A circular issued by our State Department to our Consuls abroad, has led to

these strange developments. Mr. List, an American Consul in Germany, in reply to this circular, writing home says, "I have learned things which will require energetic measures on the part of the United States, to be counteracted. Not only paupers but criminals are transported from the interior of this country, in order to embark for the United States. A Mr. De Stein, formerly an officer in the service of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, has lately made propositions to the smaller States of Germany, for transporting their criminals to the port of Bremen, and embarking them for the United States at seventy five dollars per head; which offer has been accepted by several of them. The first transport of criminals, who for the greater part have been transported for life (among them, two notorious robbers, Picifer and Albricht,) will soon leave Gotha, and it is intended by and by, to empty all the Workhouses and jails of that country in this manner. There is little doubt but that several other states will imitate this nefarious practice. In order to stop it, I have sent an article to the Augsburg Gazette, to show that this was contrary to the laws of nations, and that, it is shameful conduct towards the country which offers the best inducements to German manufactures."

Mr. List also states, that contributions are now regularly made in the principal towns and boroughs of Germany, to aid in the transportation of their paupers to the United States. If there could be any doubt of the facts here set forth by an officer of this government and officially communicated, it would be obviated by the additional testimony of the Mayor of Baltimore, who has written to the President on the subject, and asserts that fourteen convicts from Bremen had arrived in the former place, whose irons were only knocked off, when the vessel in which they were passengers, arrived at Fort McHenry.

From the Baltimore Clipper, Dec. 9. THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The correspondence between our Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State, has been of so excited a character, that the former has suspended all official relations with the Mexican Government.—This controversy was invited on our part, no doubt with the view of favoring the project of annexing Texas to the United States—and what will be the result it is difficult to foresee; but we shall not be surprised to find the independence of Texas finally recognized by Mexico, under the guarantee of England or France, or both, that Texas shall continue an independent power. We think it not at all improbable, that the annexation of Texas will cost us a war with Mexico, if not with some European power—for it is not likely that the independence of Texas will be recognized by Mexico unless upon the condition that she shall not be annexed to this country. We do not believe that decided steps will be taken on the subject during the present session of Congress—nor do we think that a resolution for immediate annexation can be passed if introduced. The matter will have to be managed with skill and judgment to preserve peace—and we confess that we would rather have it entrusted to the care of the president elect, than to the management of the present incumbent. It would be the safest and most judicious course, to let the whole subject lie over for future deliberation and action.

From the report of the Postmaster General, we learn that the income of the department for the year ending June 30, 1844, was as follows: Letter postage \$3,676 161 53 Newspaper postage 549,743 83 Fines 135 00 Miscellaneous 11,245 47 \$4,237,285 88

The expenditures during the year were \$4,296,867 70. There has been no material loss from defaulters. Mr. Wickliffe recommends a reduction of letter postage.

Wet Feet.

Some writer remarks, that "we often see people tramping about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people, when they return home, sit down by the fire-side and permit their feet to dry, without either changing their stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking, and rheumatism and inflammation, which enable the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs; and when such diseases have taken place 'the house is on fire,' danger is not far off; therefore let us entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet."

A DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—The Cincinnati Times of the 25th ult., says:—"We have conversed with a gentleman of this city, just from Greenville, Dark county, Ohio, who informs us that on Tuesday week, a Mrs. Stephens, the second wife of a farmer, in the vicinity of Greenville, murdered her husband, his son, and dreadfully mangled his daughter, after which she fled and hung herself. The domestic discord arose from the settlement of the estate of the woman's first husband, a dispute growing out of the disposition of the proceeds. The boy was twelve years of age, and the girl fourteen."

A. K. CORNYN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office in Main Street, two doors East Mrs. McConnell's Temperance House.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at the time and place, See fourth page.

A tract of land situate in the township of Walker, in Huntingdon county, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Anderson, Widow Heffner, James Dean and Jacob Heffner, about 75 acres of which are cleared, with a cabin house, a hewed log barn, and a small apple orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wray Maize.

Auditors' Notices.

The undersigned having been appointed first auditor by the court, to make distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of Robert Hazlett, of Allegheny township, in the hands of John Shaver, Esq., late Sheriff, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's office in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 4th day of January next, between the hours of two and four P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. WM. I. JACOBS, Auditor.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court, to make distribution of the proceeds of Milo H. Ferry's house and lot of ground in Hopewell township, in the hands of John Shaver, Esq., late Sheriff, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 4th day of January next, between the hour of two and four P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. Nov. 27, 1844. WM. I. JACOBS, Auditor.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court, to make distribution of the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of S. P. Henry's house and lot in Hollidaysburg, remaining in the Sheriff's hands, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 4th day of January next, between the hours of two and four P. M., of which all persons interested will take notice. JACOB MILLER, Auditor.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court, to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of John L. Moyer, of Frankstown borough, remaining in the Sheriff's hands, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 4th of January next, when and where all persons interested in such distribution may attend if they think proper. THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court, to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Ezra Hart, of Allegheny township, remaining in the hands of the Sheriff, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's office in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 4th January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. JOHN CRESSWELL, Auditor.

Saddlery.

A. H. BUMBAUGH, WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon, and the public in general, that he has commenced the saddle and harness making business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Alex. M'Allister, dec'd., one door east of the "Pioneer Stage Stable" and directly opposite Houck's blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. He will constantly keep on hand

Harness, Saddles, Brides, Collars, &c. Repairing done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of work. Huntingdon, May 8, 1844.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN SMITH, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Huntingdon and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business in Main street, in the borough of Huntingdon, one door west of the store of Thos. Read & Son, where he is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. He receives regularly the

LATEST FASHIONS; and is determined to employ none but the best and most experienced workmen. He will execute all orders in his line in the most workmanlike manner, and on the shortest notice. By strict attention to business and endeavoring to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Country produce will be taken in payment for work. March 20, 1844.—tr.

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c.

THOMAS P. JAMES, Wholesale Druggist, Chemist and Pharmaciaan, No. 212 Market Street, a few doors above the Red Lion Hotel, Philadelphia.

Thomas P. James would inform Druggists, Country Merchants and others, that he has taken the Chemical Ware House, formerly occupied by the late firm of Meredith, Henderson, & Co., and that he has laid in a carefully selected stock of fresh Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines; also, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, &c., which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. Physicians supplied with all the recent chemicals, vegetable alkalies, extracts and other materia medica. The fullest confidence may be placed in the purity of all the medicinal preparations from his establishment, as much care is taken in their preparation and selection. Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1844.—3m.

T. H. CREMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

CABINET and CHAIR WARE ROOMS,

Old stand, opposite Geo. Jackson's Hotel, THOMAS ADAMS,

HAS now on hand and still continues to manufacture the most splendid assortment of elegant Furniture and Chairs, &c. ever offered for sale in the borough of Huntingdon, embracing almost every article in the above line; which in point of durability, workmanship, fashionable style of pattern, and fine finish, will compare with similar articles manufactured in any portion of the county; all of which he is determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

Hotels, private dwellings, &c. furnished to order at the shortest possible notice. House, sign, and fancy painting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Coffins made for the citizens of the borough, at the shortest notice. Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1844.—tr.

Saddlery.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the Saddle & Harness making business in all its various branches, in Market street, Huntingdon, 3 doors west of Buoy's Jewelry Establishment, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep constantly on hand SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. All kinds of grain, pork, and hides taken in exchange for work. N. B. An apprentice wanted—application should be made soon. JOHN BUMBAUGH, Jr. Huntingdon, July 24, 1844.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Christian Garber, Esq., late of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same properly attested for settlement. Persons desiring to make payments at Hollidaysburg on any debts due by them to the estate, may deposit the money in the Exchange Bank, which shall be credited from the date of the deposit. Claims against the estate if not given to me, may be left with John Walker, Esq., in Hollidaysburg. WILLIAM DORRIS, Executor of the Will, &c., of C. Garber, Esq., dec'd Huntingdon, Oct 30, 1844.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Executor of the Will, &c., of C. Garber, Esq., dec'd Huntingdon, Oct 30, 1844.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their Watch and Jewelry Store from No. 92 Market street, to

No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET, above Third, opposite Sanderson's Franklin House, Philadelphia, where they have opened an assortment of rich goods, consisting of Fine Patent Lever, and other Watches, of their own importation, Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., of their own make, Fine Bracelets, Breast Pins, Rings, Guard and Fob Chains, Miniature Cases, Gold Pencils, Diamond pointed Pens, Fine Pen Knives, Silver Suspender Buckles and Chains, Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candle Sticks, Tea Sets, &c., &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired. J. & W. L. WARD, 106 Chestnut st. opposite Sanderson's Franklin House, Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1844.—2mo.

William P. Erhard's FANCY CLOTH AND FUR TRIMMED CAP MANUFACTORY, No. 42 North Second street, Philadelphia

The subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and dealers generally, that he has removed his Cap Manufactory, to the upper part of the building, No. 42 N. Second street, below Arch, (entrance through the store,) where he manufactures Caps of every description and pattern, of the best materials and workmanship. Having a large assortment of Caps always on hand, orders can be supplied at short notice. WILLIAM P. ERHARDT. August 21, 1844.—2mo.

Spanish Hides AND TANNER'S OILS.

2000 Dry Laplata Hides—first quality. 5500 Dry La Guira do. do. 3000 Dry Salted La Guira, do. 1000 Dry Salted Brazil Hides, do. 40 Bales Green Salted Patna Kips 30 Bales dry Patna Kips. 120 Barrells Tanner's Oil. Tanner's and Carrier's Tools. For sale to the country Tanners at the lowest prices and upon the best terms. N. B. All kinds of Leather wanted for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash or in exchange for Hides, Kips & Oil. D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 21 South 3d Street, Philadelphia. Oct. 9, 1844.—1y.

RED LION HOTEL.

No. 200 MARKET STREET, (Above 6th Street) Philadelphia. BOARDING \$1.00 PER DAY. THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal support of his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the old established house, where he will be pleased to accommodate all those who favor him with their patronage. CHRISTIAN BROWER. Dec. 14, 1842.—tr.

Temperance House.

THE subscriber occupying the large three story brick dwelling house at the south east corner of Allegheny and Smith streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, the third story of which during the last summer has been fitted for sleeping rooms; having a large stable on the premises, and having employed a careful person to attend to it and take care of horses, &c., informs the public that she is prepared to accommodate such of her friends and such strangers and travellers as may desire accommodation. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes the friends of Temperance will give her a call. ESTHER CLARKE. Huntingdon March 1, 1843.