



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,
Wednesday morning, Dec. 25, '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.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

As it is now decidedly cool weather, and we are in want of heat in our office, we would like to know which of our near country subscribers will bring us a load—don't all come at once! Come soon though, or perhaps we may Retreat.

Notice.

Our carrier wishes us to notify our town subscribers of the important fact that next Wednesday will be the commencement of a new year, when he intends to visit them with his annual Address. He hopes they will have a little change ready for him.

The Lady's Book.

Godley has exerted himself to some purpose, in getting up a number of his Book for January, to surpass all his former productions. The literary contents possess unusual interest, and the embellishments are of the highest order.

We call special attention to the address of the National Jay Club, which will be found on the first page of to-day's Journal. The address sets forth, with the certainty of figures, that fraud—systematic, extensive and premeditated—has been practiced upon the people of Pennsylvania, by which James K. Polk and Francis R. Shunk have carried the State.

We remind the young ladies that only one week more of leap year remains.

On the 11th instant, in the Ohio Legislature, a preamble and resolutions were adopted requesting the Representatives and Senators of the State in Congress, to use their efforts against any alteration of the naturalization laws.

There was a snow storm in Suffolk county, L. I., so heavy that the drifts were piled as high as from ten to fifteen feet, for a distance of forty miles.

The President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, has issued proposals for the re-construction of the bridge over the Susquehanna River, at Harrisburg.

A course of eight Lectures, on popular subjects, is to be delivered this winter at Washington, and among the Lecturers, will be the Hon. John Quincy Adams, Hon. Levi Woodbury, and other distinguished gentlemen.

An application is to be made to the Legislature of New York, this session, for a law, securing to females, whether married or single, the exclusive right of their own inventions.

"The Native Flag," is the name of a penny paper just started in Philadelphia, by Mr. A. R. Peale. It advocates the principles of the Native American Party.

There was a balance in the Treasury of Pennsylvania, on the 30th of last month, of \$563,851. There is a probability of the interest on our debt due in February being paid.

Hon. Wm. Aiken was elected Governor of South Carolina on the 7th inst. by the Legislature; and J. E. Inves, Esq. Lieutenant Governor.

James K. Polk was born on the 2d of November, 1795, and is now in his fiftieth year—the youngest President the country ever had.

A noble granite column is to be erected at Frankfort, Kentucky, in honor of Henry Clay.

Sunday travelling has been discontinued on the New Jersey Rail Road. Right.

Beware!—Counterfeit 5's, 10's, and 20's, on the Lebanon Bank, have had their appearance.

The editor of the Insane Asylum Journal, published in Vermont, is about to leave the Institution a sane man. Cured by editing.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Treasurer of this state reports, that on the 30th ult., there was a balance of \$664,851 remaining in the treasury. The receipts of the year have been \$2,331,765.63, and the expenditures \$1,837,335.15—excess of receipts \$484,430.33.

THE MORNING VOTE.—The full returns of Nauvoo gives Polk 2000; Clay 5!

Appointment by the Governor of Ohio.—John Brotherton, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Hollidaysburg, to be Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania to take acknowledgement of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for the State of Ohio.

The Beacon says the Democrats are able and willing to work for \$2 a day, "as they always have done." Now, Democrats, if you have always got \$2 a day for work, mark how much you get under Mr. Polk's administration. Call for the "Pork and Dollars" as often as any Democrat asks you to work for less than "you always have done."—Hollidaysburg Register.

As the time is near at hand when our Legislature will assemble, and strangers visit Harrisburg, it is a matter of some importance to know where to find good and convenient entertainment. Among the many excellent hotels there, none is more highly spoken of by those who speak knowingly, than that of Capt. WELLS COVERLY, (formerly Mr. Nagle's.) The house is large and commodious, and pleasantly situated, in a central and healthy part of the town; and has lately been thoroughly repaired, painted, papered, and supplied with entirely new furniture. The gentlemanly proprietor is assisted in the management of the establishment by his father, John C. Coverly, from Centre county, whose qualifications and ability as a landlord have long been favorably known. His table is inferior to none in the place, being constantly supplied with the best market affords; and his charges are moderate. In view of these facts it is unnecessary to add that Capt. Coverly's will be found a pleasant and agreeable residence for sojourners in Harrisburg.

Congress.

On the 16th an interesting debate grew up in the Senate out of a resolution offered, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of altering the Naturalization Laws.—An account of this discussion will be found in another column.

On Thursday the 19th a message was received from the President, on the subject of Mexico, accompanied by despatches from Mr. Shannon, our minister to that Republic. The President complains of the insolence of Mexico, and enumerates many causes of war against her, but contents himself with renewing his recommendation of the annexation of Texas. The message was referred by the Senate and House to their respective Committees on Foreign Relations. The course of Mr. Tyler is condemned by many of the friends of annexation.

Nothing else, worthy of vote, has transpired since our last publication.

A LOCOFOCO BENEVOLENCE TO HIS PARTY.—At the late Congressional election in Ohio, C. J. McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, was one of the defeated Locofoco candidates. The Louisville Journal says that as soon as he learned his defeat he wrote the following laconic letter to a friend. It is remarkably short, but not so particularly sweet as some we have seen:

DEAR SIR:—I am defeated and the PARTY may go to—H. C. J. McNULTY.

No tidings have reached us as to whether the party has left or not for the place specified by Mr. McNulty in his letter, but we presume that it is on the way.

Over twelve hundred foreigners were naturalized in one week in Cincinnati, Ohio, a short time previous to the recent election.

A SAD CASE OF MILLERISM.—The deplorable results of Millerism are beginning to be felt in this city. We learn from a clergyman who is constantly visiting the poor, that among the cases that have recently passed under his observation, is one of a truly painful nature. A mechanic, who until that time had borne a very respectable character and was an honest and hard working man, became deluded under the Millerite doctrines abandoned work, exhausted all his surplus funds, then sold the furniture of his house. He had a wife and three children, the youngest eighteen months old. When the bubble exploded, he became little better than an infidel, took up with a woman of bad character, abandoned his wife and little ones, and went off to Baltimore. The deserted woman and her children are now the tenants of a miserable garret, and have absolutely been suffering with cold and hunger.—Penn. Inquirer.

Our enterprising fellow citizen, Z. G. Brown Esq., we understand has in contemplation a tour to the east, with a view of effecting such arrangements with some of the Eastern capitalists, as will enable him to put in operation extensive Iron and other works, on his "Bennington" tract near this place. We wish him success.—Hol. Register.

Views of Mr. Adams.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the following sketch of the opinion of John Quincy Adams, as to what is likely to be the course of the coming administration, as developed in conversation. It is interesting and curious, if not absolutely important:

I have heard several gentlemen speak of conversations held with John Quincy Adams, on the subject of the results of the late election. His opinions are of interest at this time, and he is by no means reserved in making them known. He says that Texas will be brought in the Union, and that the British Government will simply protest against the act, and avail herself of the example to carry into execution some of her own designs.

"She will, he says, take possession of Cuba and we cannot complain of it after taking Spain. Great Britain, he says, will guarantee to Spain the same amount of revenue that she now receives from Cuba. As to France, he says that government cannot complain of the act, for she has taken possession of Algiers, and Great Britain will allow her to extend her African possessions as far as she pleases. Mexico, he says, will not make war upon us, on account of the annexation.

"As to the tariff, he says, it will not be essentially modified during Mr. Polk's administration. The Government will need the whole of the present revenue, especially after the annexation of Texas. There must be an increase, he thinks, of the navy and army on that account.

"The next Presidential contest would be between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Wright. Mr. Calhoun would necessarily, in his opinion, have at least the option of remaining in the State Department."

In December, 1843, a large sale of lands took place in Hamilton county, Ohio, on account of the non-payment of taxes, and the sale was prolonged during two weeks, two hours on each day being appropriated to the purpose. The opinion was advanced that all the sales made after the first day were not valid, and that titles made under such sales could not confer ownership on the purchasers. This question came up before the Supreme Court of the state a short time since, and after a full argument, the decision of the court was rendered, stating that the sales of the first day only were legal.

For the "Huntingdon Journal."

Fire! Fire!!

Shirleysburg, Dec. 16, 1844.

MR. EDITOR:—

Last night our village was visited with an alarming fire, which originated in the old building, formerly the old Methodist Church, lately purchased by Mr. David Fraker, and occupied by him as a barn. It contained a considerable quantity of wheat, oats, hay, and other combustibles, to which the fire was first communicated, and when first discovered, the whole mass was enveloped in flames; an exciting crisis now presented itself; the flames bursting forth to an alarming degree, accompanied with a strong breeze, varying its direction alternately—sometimes towards the south east, then veering to the north east, carrying in its course the burning flakes across the town, threatening an entire devastation of all within its range.

The fire was simultaneously communicated to an adjoining stable and the house of Mr. Fraker, the stable and the house of Dr. J. J. Applebaugh, the house of John Smelker, and that of M. S. Harrison, the Presbyterian Church, and the barn of Elijah Aults. The fire having caught in the barnyard of the latter, as also in the roof of the barn, in perhaps fifty different places; notwithstanding this most heartrending emergency, none shrunk from their duty; through the calm, energetic and indefatigable efforts of the citizens, all was saved, save the building in which the fire originated, without much damage.

Much praise is due to the citizens generally, especially the ladies, who, God bless them, without exception, were mingled with the noble hearted and dexterous crowd, stimulating onward, others by their energy, with buckets, pans in hand, furnishing water, by which means the fire was so unexpectedly extinguished.

The noble-hearted young men, of which there were not a few, who, with commendable zeal, ascended to the house tops, extinguishing the fire wherever communicated, rendering the most efficient service, at great peril of life, deserve much credit.

The small Girls and Boys also, all were laboring to their utmost, with zeal and precision, as if stimulated by the wisdom and experience of maturer age, with their little hands and agile limbs did render the most efficient aid, by furnishing water wherever needed.

The citizens too, of the neighborhood, came timely to our rescue; none could do more than they did to arrest the consuming element; indeed in all, the hands of an Almighty providence was abundantly manifested; no human effort, of itself, could have been adequate to the emergency.

The loss to Mr. Fraker is from two to three hundred dollars. The fire originated about six o'clock in the evening, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. No serious accident occurred to any one, except a few slight burns, bruises and bodily fatigue.

The Naturalization Laws.

We extract the following from the Washington correspondence of the U. S. Gazette, under date of the 16th inst.

Quite an interesting debate arose in the Senate this morning, which soon filled the gallery. Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, had offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of altering the Naturalization laws, extending the term of residence in this country previous to being admitted to citizenship, and to prohibit the immigration of foreign convicts to this country.

Upon this resolution being taken up, Mr. Johnson took occasion to state briefly why he had offered it. It was notorious, or at any rate it was every where asserted, that enormous frauds had been committed at the late election, or just previous to it, in the admission of foreigners to the right of citizenship. It was stated that over three thousand had been naturalized in a very few days in the city of New York, and great numbers in Philadelphia and other places. He had no wish to interfere with those who were already naturalized, or who had declared their intentions to become citizens, but he wished to restrain the enormous influx of ignorant and debased persons into this country.—In the early days of our republic, when this country was a comparative wilderness, there was good reason and sound policy for encouraging emigration from abroad, but there were not the same reasons now for affording the same facilities to become citizens. The great mass of those who came to this country were ignorant and unaccustomed to republican institutions; some there were who were well informed, but these were exceptions; we must look at the great mass. He was opposed to extending to these swarms of ignorant men the civil rights of citizens, until they had been in this country long enough to comprehend and understand our institutions, and acquire an attachment to them and to the country. It was enough, he thought, that they had other rights save that of voting. He was also in favor of the passage of a law which should prevent foreign governments from transporting their convicts to our shores, and spewing them out upon us. He did not look upon this as a party question, but one rising above all party considerations.

Mr. Allen said that as the country generally did not know that it was customary to allow all resolutions of inquiry to pass *sub silentio*, he merely wished to say that in making no opposition to the passage of the resolution, he did not wish to be understood as giving his assent to it, as he was opposed to extending the time required of foreigners to reside here in order to become citizens. He hoped the Committee would embody their views in the form of a definite proposition.

Mr. Archer said he was extremely glad this subject had been brought to the notice of the country in this grave form. Had no other senator brought it before this body, he should have felt his duty to do so. It is a question which, said Mr. A., in my conscience, I believe has become the most important of any question before the American people: it is an issue that comprehends every other issue, and he agreed with the Senator from Ohio, in the hope that the Judiciary Committee would bring forward some definite proposition for amending the

naturalization laws, removing the evils, and preventing the abuses which have grown up out of them, and which have become serious and alarming.

Mr. Rives said that it had become evident that we must have some further safeguards against the evils and abuses of our naturalization laws, and he believed it the bounden duty of Congress to afford the freest scope to inquiry upon this subject. That frauds and abuses of the most enormous kind have been committed, he had not a particle of doubt.

Mr. R. thought that his friend from Louisiana, would find an ample remedy for the evils and abuses he had spoken of, in the re-enactment of the laws enacted under Jefferson and Madison, and which were repealed under Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams. Those laws required the registration of the immigrant when he arrived in this country, together with a minute description of his person, his age, birth place, &c. and the production of a copy of this at the time of his application for naturalization, so that there could be no mistake as to the person, nor fraud as to the time he had been in the country. He was not for departing lightly from the path pursued by our fathers. During fifty years, with the exception of one Presidential lustrum, when the period was increased to fourteen years, (under the elder Adams,) the period of probation required had been five years. There had been no complaint of the abuses now existing until the facilities for naturalization had been increased by the laws he had referred to, and he still thought that the re-enactment of these laws would put a stop to the enormous frauds of which the whole country complained.

The mode of naturalizing foreigners had degenerated into a piece of legerdemain, a piece of pantomime: he heard of pleistons of foreigners being marched into a court room, and there, at the desk of a side clerk, being transformed in an incredible short time into American citizens, the clerk mumbling rapidly something in a language which the foreigner did not understand, and the latter swearing to it! This was a mere mockery, a farce, and what he law never contemplated. It was intended that the applicant should be examined in open court, and by the Judge, and that the act of his admission to the rights of citizenship should be a solemn judicial act. What was now wanted was a re-invigoration of the law, in order to put a stop to the alarming and increasing abuses.

Mr. R. spoke with much animation, and his remarks evidently told with effect. The discussion had attracted a considerable number of spectators into the gallery, who listened to him with great attention. The new Senators from New York evidently felt very uncomfortable, hearing the charge of fraud, wholesale fraud, made against their State, and a pretty strong hint that the election of President had been tainted by it, and Mr. Dickerson therefore rose and parried these thrusts as well as he could, though he convinced nobody of their injustice.

Mr. Merrick said that he thought foreigners had been unjustly charged with fraud; the charge lay at the door of our own people—it was they, and not the foreigners, who were to be blamed. He was opposed to extending the probationary term, but would go for preventing frauds, and for a strict enforcement of the term of five years.

Mr. Foster, the other New York Senator, now rose, and complained of the unjust imputation cast upon the Courts of New York, which he undertook to say, were conducted with as much propriety and correctness as any Courts in the United States.—It may be so, but those which naturalize by wholesale in New York city have got a terrible bad reputation. Mr. F. denied, of course, that there had been frauds committed, and went on to laud foreigners, who, he said gave stronger evidence of their attachment to this country than natives did, because they came here, whereas the presence of natives was the result of accident—they were born here, and were here therefore without any volition of their own!! For this reason, I inferred, he thought the door of admission should be thrown as wide open to them as possible. Perhaps he thinks the naturalization laws too stringent already, and therefore a little fraud, a very little, by which a few thousand shall be admitted just at a moment when they are indispensable to secure their Presidential candidate, may be justified. Thus closed the debate, and the resolution was adopted.

SNOW, NORTH AND SOUTH.

It will be seen by the subjoined extracts, that snow has fallen heavily North and South of us, while we have only been visited with little flurries, so light as hardly to be perceivable.—U. S. Gaz.

THE MAILS.—The southern mails due here on Friday and Saturday evenings, arrived about 9 o'clock, Saturday night. They left New York at the appointed hours, via Long Island, but owing to the depth of snow were obliged to return to New York, whence they were dispatched by New Haven and Hartford. The snow at Greenport, and thirty miles to the westward of it, was from ten to twelve feet deep. Seven locomotives, at last accounts, were at work clearing the railroad track. The snow was so deep on the railroad track between Hartford and New Haven on Wednesday night, that the cars were stopped and the locomotive employed in breaking a path. It reached Meriden, and in the morning returned and took the cars and passengers on to Willingford. From there an express was sent to New Haven for assistance; and two locomotives being sent out with snow shovels, they came in contact with the train at Wallingford, by which one of the laborers had his leg broken, and the engines were somewhat damaged.—Bos. Pat.

SNOW STORM SOUTH.—The mail agent, who arrived with that there was of the southern mail this evening—there was nothing from beyond Richmond, Virginia—informing us that there were eight inches of snow in Richmond this morning, which came from the south; and that the snow storm reached within one mile of Fredericksburg, Va. Here the wind has been fresh from the north-west for several days past, and we have no snow.—How will Professor Espy account for this! [Washington Globe.]

A New Question.

It is suggested in the National Intelligencer that the legality of the electoral votes of Michigan and Illinois will be disputed, on the grounds that the laws of those States have nullified the naturalization laws of the United States, in permitting foreigners, not citizens of the United States, to vote after a residence of six months in the State.

HEART IN THE "RIGHT" PLACE.

The Physician, "Malgre Lui," acquired immortality, by replying to the remark, "the heart is on the left side of the human body" that "we have changed all that." But who knows that the same learned practitioner was better informed than those who laughed at (what they considered,) his happy evasion. We find in a French paper before us, the following statement:

"In the College of San Carlos, in Madrid, is a dissecting room, to which students resort to study anatomy. The body of one who had just died in the hospital was brought. The pupils arrived with their scalpels, and commenced the work of dissection. What was their astonishment to find that the deceased had no heart! On a closer examination, they found that the subject had the heart placed on the right side of the breast; and all the organs which are usually found on the right, were found in the left side. He seemed to have been the opposite of all his fellow men—a living and walking antithesis.

"The professors, in their turn, examined the subject, and to all appearances justified the observations of the students. This is the fourth or fifth instance of the kind recorded in the anatomical annals of the human species."

"To say now of a man, that 'his heart is in the right place,' may have a signification different from what it formerly conveyed.—U. S. Gazette.

HABEAS CORPUS.—The U. S. Gazette of the 17th inst., says:—"In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the judgment of the Court was given in the matter of the habeas corpus to the keeper of the Eastern Penitentiary. Joseph and Phines Wright, prisoners, having been convicted of arson, in being accessory before the fact, to the burning of the Reading Railroad bridge over the Schuylkill at Manayunk, had been sentenced to imprisonment, and to pay a fine to said company. Subsequently, prisoners were pardoned by the Governor. The pardon was resisted on the ground that the Governor had no right to remit a fine. The court remanded the prisoners, sustaining the objection to the pardon.

W. M. Meredith for company; B. Rush for prisoners."

Illinois.—Official.

Polk, 57,920
Clay, 45,528

Polk's majority, 12,392

Missouri.—Official.

Polk, 41,369
Clay, 31,251

Polk's majority, 10,118

New State.

On Thursday before last, a memorial was presented to Congress from citizens of Iowa, asking that the Territory be admitted as a State.

Commodore Elliott took command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Saturday before last. The appropriate salutes were fired on the occasion, and the usual courtesies were interchanged between the officers of the station.

A monument has been erected in Cork, Ireland, to the memory of Capt. Roberts of the steamship President.

The Millerites still hold their meeting in New York.

The Harrisburg "Intelligencer."

The editor and proprietor purposes, on and after the 1st of January 1845, to publish the Intelligencer on the CASH SYSTEM, on the following reduced terms:

For one year—twice-a-week during the session.
A single copy, \$2 50
Five copies, 10 00
At the same rate of two dollars per copy for any larger number.

For one year—once-a-week.
A single copy, \$2 00
Five copies, 8 00
Ten copies, 10 00
At the same rate of one dollar per copy for any larger number.

For the session alone—twice-a-week.
A single copy, \$1 50
Five copies, 5 00
And at the same rate of one dollar per copy for any larger number.

Payment, in all cases, to be made in Advance.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., by the Rev. William Gibson, Mr. JOHN WALKER, of Newry, to Miss MARTHA ANN KINKEAD, of Canoe Valley, Huntingdon county.

WASHINGTONIANS!

The Society will meet at the usual place, the Old Court House, on Saturday evening next. An address will be delivered by J. Sewell Stewart, Esq.
Dec. 25, 1844. H. MILLER, Sec'y.

Library Association.

A meeting of the Female Library Association, will be held in the Library Room, on Saturday the 28th inst., for the purpose of electing Officers.—Members and persons desirous of becoming such, are requested on that day to pay their subscription, 50 cents each for the ensuing year.
Huntingdon, Dec. 25, 1844.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying, levying on, or meddling in any way with the following property, which I purchased at Constable Sale, on Wednesday the 11th December, inst., as the property of J. F. Livingston, to wit: one Sorrel Mare, Saddle and Bridle, which property is left in the possession of said Livingston until I see fit to remove the same.
JAMES ENTREKIN, Jr.
Coffee Run, Dec. 24, 1844.

Bridge Proposals.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners' Office in Huntingdon, till January Court next for the building of a Bridge across Stone Creek, at Couch's Mill, in Barre township. The plan and specifications can be seen at any time in the Commissioners' Office.
ALEX. KNOX, Jr.
MORD. CHILCOTE,
JOHN F. MILLER,
Dec. 18, 1844. Commissioners.

CIRCULAR.

The Temperance Associations of Pennsylvania, of every description, are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of the following Resolution, adopted at the State Convention, held at Harrisburg, in January last, a State Temperance Convention will again be held at Harrisburg, on the

FOURTH WEDNESDAY,

being the twenty-second day of January next, 1845: "Resolved, That we recommend to all the Temperance Associations of this Commonwealth, to appoint Delegates, to meet in Convention, in the borough of Harrisburg, on the second Wednesday of January, 1845, and that the said Societies furnish the Chairman of their respective Delegations with a Report, embracing the names of their officers, and the number of members belonging to the Association, together with any other information they may think proper to lay before the Convention."

It is also earnestly requested that all Associations which do not send delegates to the proposed Convention, address a letter "To the President of the State Temperance Convention, at Harrisburg," containing the information desired by the Resolution above stated: so that satisfactory Temperance Statistics, of the whole Commonwealth, may thus be had.

NOTE.—Owing to the meeting of the Legislature, on the day preceding the second Wednesday of January, (the day fixed by the last Convention for the next Annual Meeting,) the Central Committee have deemed it advisable to change the time to the fourth Wednesday, being the 22d of said month.

JOHN C. BUCHER,
OLIVER BELLMAN,
JESSE C. DICKEY,
WILLIAM BOSTICK,
WALTER CRAIG,
and others,
State Central Committee.

Harrisburg, Dec. 1844.

TO THOSE WHO THINK.

What is disease? What is unhealthy virus?—How is it that the small quantity of matter upon the point of a lance should be capable of causing the most fearful complaints? How is it that the teeth of a dog, of an adder, or of a rattlesnake, should be capable of importing maladies before which the most powerful or the most feeble fall victims? Is it not that the virus has the same power over the fluids of the human body that yeast has upon fermenting liquors? Now some persons have their blood in so pure a state that they cannot receive infection of any kind. Many cases have occurred where a rabid dog has the same day bitten several persons, some of whom have escaped entirely, while others have died. This is only to be accounted for on the principle that there was no impure blood upon which to act in those persons who escaped. All can be in this condition who wish, and who are willing to persevere with the Brandreth Pills until their blood is entirely regenerated and freed from all impurity. How important it is they should be appreciated.

Purchase the genuine medicine of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon, Pa., and other agents published in another part of this paper.

As an Indian formerly roamed over the mountains of Peru, unconscious of the vast wealth that lay hidden beneath its surface; so, till lately, have we stroled to our native forests, ignorant of the fact that they contain ingredients which, in hands skilled by study and experience, form by far the most efficacious remedy for all kinds of Pulmonary and Liver affections known to the world; yet this true Wild Cherry bark and Tar have, indeed, been used before, but their virtues could not be fully appreciated, because they were not fully extracted.—Dr. Wistar's has done this—and his Balsam of Wild Cherry (which contains also an extract of Tar) is astonishing every body, especially the M. D.'s, by its wonderful efficacy in Asthma, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, first stages of Consumption, &c. This Balsam is made from materials which nature has placed in all northern latitudes as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates. Always be sure to get the genuine article, as spurious Balsoms, &c. are aloaf.

The genuine, for sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon, and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustees 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, situated in the said township and county, adjoining lands of Hugh Ferguson on the west, John & William Walters and a small lot sold to the School Directors, 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 SHAFFER,
Dec. 4, 1844. Trustees.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that the account of Henry Snyder, Committee of the person and estate of Conrad Snyder, an Idiot, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court on the second Monday of January next (1845) for confirmation and allowance, and will be then confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JAMES STEEL,
Nov. 26, 1844.—St. Prot'y.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Sinking Valley, Tyrone township, sometime last June, a dark brindled heifer, some white on its belly, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.
FREDERICK REAMY,
Dec. 4, 1844.