

Also, the amount in Canal Treasury, on same day,	39,497 00	
		\$703,348 88
Making a total of	\$3,708,348 88	
It also estimates the expenditures of the Commonwealth, for the same period, including interest on public debt, at	3,061,013 56	
Leaving a balance in Treasury on 30th November, 1845, of	\$647,335 32	

There is, therefore no manner of doubt that, henceforth, the State will be able to meet, not only the interest on her public debt, but all her other engagements of every description; the taxes now imposed by law, (if their collection and payment into the Treasury be strictly enforced,) and the proceeds of the public improvements, with other sources of revenue, constituting a fund amply sufficient for that purpose.

Returning to the history of the past six years, what a satisfactory answer does it furnish to the objections of the enemies of Republican Government, against its stability and its honor. Oppressed by personal embarrassments—weighed down by public liabilities—reproached for not doing what the most manful struggles were unable to accomplish, the people of Pennsylvania have still borne themselves steadily in the darkest hour, have submitted to taxation, grievous at all times, and particularly so in convulsions of business, and have at last reached the solid footing which public integrity and public fidelity in the end never fail to attain. The difficulties and embarrassments attending this struggle, will hardly be credited by those who have not shared them; and, I confess, it will ever be to me a source of proud satisfaction to compare the condition of the State, when the helm of Government was put into my hands, with its condition when I surrender it into the hands of my successor. I say not this to reproach those who preceded, nor to diminish the just credit of those who succeeded me; but as an act of sheer justice to all who embarked with me in the gloomy and perilous voyage we have run since the 15th of January, 1839. It can hardly be possible for such a season of trial ever to occur again; but if unhappily it should, I trust those who are called upon to encounter it, will find something in our example to cheer and animate them to persevere in the discharge of their duty.

Having thus disposed of the financial concerns of the State, for the last few years, a subject of the deepest solicitude, I shall proceed to submit to you but a few special recommendations; for, at the present time, I deem it no more than an act of respectful courtesy to my successor, to leave entirely in his hands those recommendations of a general nature, which are usually expected to emanate from the Executive Department. There are a few topics, however, upon which I feel it to be my duty to offer some suggestions for your consideration.

The unexampled commotion and disturbance that recently prevailed in the business concerns of the country, have, in a great degree, subsided, and left us in a state to survey the field of disaster with a calm and experienced eye. The throes and convulsions of the banking system, for a time, menaced all those institutions, with speedy downfall, but most of them have now outtrode the storm. No man could witness the existing state of things, without feeling conscious that this system was essentially vicious, and needed effectual reform.

To make banks useful without being dangerous—to correct the evils without depriving them of all power to do good—to restrain them within their proper sphere, by rigid regulations, is an object at which, I think all intelligent and honest legislation should aim. In this opinion, I presume, there will be no discordance whatever, among well informed men.

Early in the month of May last, a series of the most alarming and sanguinary riots broke out in the District of Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia. On the origin of these riotous proceedings, I do not feel called upon to make any particular animadversions. It is enough to say, that a large amount of private property, dwelling houses and churches, were burnt and destroyed; and that a large number of valuable lives were sacrificed. To such an extent was the public safety endangered, that I was called upon, by the proper authorities of the city and county of Philadelphia, for an adequate force to arrest and quell these disturbances. I immediately ordered a very considerable number of troops, from adjoining districts, to repair to Philadelphia, and, by assuming a firm and determined position, peace and order were temporarily restored.

In the month of July, similar outrages again were committed in the District of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, and with similar painful and bloody results. I was again called upon to interfere, and, a second time, repaired to the city of Philadelphia, having made similar requisitions upon the volunteers of neighboring districts, and, by the adoption of similar proceedings, lawless outrage was again suppressed, and public tranquility, as I trust, thoroughly restored. On these occasions, the mob had procured fire-arms of nearly all descriptions, and used them both against private citizens and against the military, with deadly effect. I had the gratification to witness that the citizen soldiery, thus called, at an hour's warning, from their homes to the scene of bloody conflict, acted, in all emergencies, with a coolness, steadiness and courage worthy of veterans, and I with a degree of forbearance, without shrinking from their duty, infinitely more to their honor. Officers

and men all behaved in a manner entitled to the highest commendation. I refer you to the report of Major General Patterson, herewith transmitted, for the detailed operations of the military, on the occasions to which I have referred. It is due to these citizen soldiers, to make speedy and adequate remuneration for their services. I submit it to the Legislature to ascertain the time to be allowed them, and fix the amount they ought to receive; but I must urge upon its consideration, in the most earnest terms, the justice and propriety of their claims. Men who abandon their daily pursuits of life, leave their wives and children without protection or support, and peril their lives in the public service, either against foreign or domestic foes, are justly entitled to a liberal compensation from that public whose laws they have defended. The salutary lesson taught by the rigid, though considerate enforcement of the laws, by means of the military, and the firm and enlightened course pursued by the judicial tribunals and the officers in Philadelphia, entrusted with the duty of bringing offenders before them, will doubtless prevent a recurrence of these evils, and guarantee, hereafter the peace and good order of that community.

Although the system of imprisonment adopted by Pennsylvania, some years ago, at the establishment of her Penitentiaries, has been justly regarded as the most admirable to be found among all nations, yet there is one department which remains to be provided for, that of establishing, in connexion with each of our State Penitentiaries, a department for the charge of the insane inmates. There have been, almost every year, since I have been governor of the Commonwealth, some unfortunate persons confined in the Penitentiary, of this description, who, either were partially insane when committed, or became so afterwards. As the law now stands, there is no remedy for these cases, but to pardon them, or confine them in the same manner as other criminals are confined. Both of these modes are often times wrong, and I respectfully urge it upon your consideration to make some provision for redressing the evils in future.

The State debt now consists of thirty-seven distinct loans, for each of which, a separate set of books must be kept in the loan office of the Commonwealth. Constant divisions, sub-divisions and transfers of stock, are taking place, and the whole system is becoming daily more laborious and complicated. I recommend an inquiry into the subject, and, if practicable, the consolidation of these loans into some uniform system.

The careless manner in which bills are transcribed, is a subject which calls for some remedy. It is not unfrequently happens that the Executive is compelled to return bills to the comparing committees, for correction, before he can give them his approval. Bills presented during the last hours of the session, and, as is usually the case, on the day after the adjournment, cannot undergo this correcting process, and are necessarily placed upon the statute book, with such errors as they may contain. It has likewise been discovered, after the publication of the laws, that whole sections which had passed both houses, had been omitted in the transcribed bill, and sections inserted which had never received the sanction of the Legislature. I deem it only necessary to call your attention to this evil, without making any recommendation as to the proper remedy.

During the time I have been in office, no appropriations have been made to furnish the Executive Chamber, in a manner which seems to me to be suitable to the character of the State. I have avoided calling the attention of the Legislature to this subject for obvious reasons; but a sense of delicacy no longer restrains me from pressing upon your attention, the necessity of supplying the Executive Chamber with furniture and conveniences, a little less unbecoming than those that are found there at present.

The public grounds surrounding the Capital, notwithstanding that considerable sums have been appropriated to improve and embellish them, are still in a condition not at all creditable to the capital of the State; and especially that portion, not enclosed, upon the south-east side of the Capitol, stands in need of improvement and care. This ground was a donation to the State by the respected founder of Harrisburg, and it is scarcely just to his memory to treat his munificence with such negligence.

The taste and self respect of a people are strikingly exemplified in the structure of their public buildings, and in the embellishments surrounding them. If strangers were to adopt this as a criterion by which to estimate the character of the citizens of Pennsylvania, we should have little cause to be proud of the judgment they would form of us. I beg leave to recommend that a suitable appropriation be made to render our public grounds somewhat more worthy the character of the people of the State.

The unfortunate destruction of the bridge of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, over the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, by fire, has, in a great measure, cut off the trade and business which that valuable tributary to our public improvements supplied. The State holds in that company, stock to the amount of \$70,000. The original cost of the bridge was \$124,000—and it will probably cost \$30,000 to rebuild it on the most approved plan. The condition of the company is such as to forbid the hope of its being able to raise the whole of the funds necessary to reconstruct it. Many of the numerous bridges erected over that river, have been, from time to time, destroyed by floods and otherwise,

and I believe that the Legislature, in every instance, has thought it right and proper to assist in their re-construction. I would, therefore, recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and urge the propriety of making a reasonable appropriation to aid the company in this undertaking.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will acquaint you with the progress and condition of these institutions, during the year, together with his views respecting the improvement of the school system, and the means to be adopted for that purpose. It is highly essential to the success of our system of education, that the appropriation from the State should be fixed and permanent. Uncertainty in this respect, is attended with deleterious consequences, and productive of derangement in the practical operations of the system. Whatever is calculated to promote the cause of popular education, is worthy of your most serious and earnest attention. On it depends, in an eminent degree, the honor of our Commonwealth, the distinction and happiness of her citizens, and the perfection and perpetuity of our political institutions.

The report of the Adjutant General will be submitted to you, and will exhibit particulars in relation to the militia system. During the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed to reduce the expenses of the militia system, and provide a more rigid mode for the collection of militia fines. The provisions of this act are found to be highly beneficial in their operation, and it is believed, will enable the system to sustain itself without having recourse, as heretofore, to the Treasury of the State for aid. The amount of fines assessed the last year, for non-performance of militia duty, is more than sufficient to defray the expenses for the same time. The brief period from the enactment of the law, until the collectors were required to accomplish their duties under it, was not sufficient for them to complete their collections. The outstanding fines of the past year, however, may be collected with those of the present, and thus a sum obtained sufficient to meet the expenses of both.

I cannot too strongly recommend to your care and encouragement, the volunteer troops of our Commonwealth. They will lose nothing when compared with the troops of this or any other country.—Their courage and efficiency as soldiers have been tested and established, and they have deservedly become favorites with the people. In cases of exigency, we must chiefly depend upon them to protect from injury and destruction our individual property, our national honor, and our political liberties.

Under the provisions of the act of 29th April, 1844, entitled "An act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," the question of a sale of the main line of improvements, submitted to a vote of the people at the election in October last, was decided in the affirmative. The requisite notice was given by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the commissioners named in the act, and they have proceeded so far in the performance of their duties as to advertise that the sale of the stock of the proposed company will commence, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th of January inst. The time has, therefore, not yet arrived when the practicability of disposing of these improvements, on the terms specified in the law, will be tested. I am not aware that any legislative proceedings on this subject are called for at the present time.

The proceedings of the commissioners named in the act of the 13th April, 1844, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company," will appear from a report accompanying this message, setting forth their inability to dispose of the stock. It will be for the Legislature to determine what further action, if any, on this subject, is necessary.

In my last annual message I informed the Legislature that in pursuance of the act of 7th March, 1843, a charter had been issued to the Erie Canal Company, and possession given to it of that portion of the public improvements from the town of New Castle to the harbor of Erie. On the 18th December last, the necessary work having been laid before me, that the work had been completed, and was in actual use for the transportation of merchandise throughout its whole length, I directed, in conformity to the terms of the act, notice to be given to the superintendent of the line, to deliver the company possession of the Beaver Division, from the mouth of the Beaver river to New Castle.

The District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, exercising a jurisdiction in all civil demands above the sum of one hundred dollars, will expire during the present session of the Legislature, by a limitation contained in the act creating it. This court, on which, from the nature of its jurisdiction, it necessarily devolves to determine the majority of the more important cases arising in that judicial district, has been laboriously engaged in the discharge of its duties, for a space of nearly ten years. The manner in which these duties have been performed, besides securing the confidence of the bar and the community, would seem to have produced the very general impression that this tribunal is indispensable to a due administration of the law in that city and county.—I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of an act continuing the court in its present form, and securing to it, in every proper manner, the services of faithful and able judges.

Fortunately for the Legislature and the

people, the subject of the public printing, for a long time a topic of just complaint, on account of the unreasonable amount expended for that purpose, was put to rest during the last session, by allotting it to the lowest bidders, after the just precaution of exacting security for its faithful execution. The parties to whom it was given, fixed their own rates of compensation, and have no doubt made ample provision against all hazard of loss; and we may, therefore, hope that this item of the public expenditure will not be swelled to its usual alarming amount, by demands for extra compensation.

Before I conclude this communication, I will call your attention to a subject in which I believe the State of Pennsylvania has a deeper stake than any other now pending, or likely to be brought, either before her own Legislature or the Legislature of the Union. I refer to the maintenance, in all substantial points, of the existing revenue laws of the Union, more generally known as the tariff laws. The great variety and complexity of interests in the different quarters of the Union, render the adjustment of any tariff system, an extremely difficult and delicate undertaking. Could the people of every section of the Union, survey the entire circle of national interests, with a perfectly cool and unprejudiced eye, this difficulty and delicacy would almost entirely vanish. But while certain sections of the Union are wedded to certain notions, without regard to their foundation in reason and truth, it will be almost impossible to expect from any body of men, assembled in Congress, a perfectly free and unprejudiced examination of this exciting question. We must deal with men and things, as we find them, and not as we would desire to have them. In a conflict where prejudice and self-interest bias the judgment, it behooves the representatives of every section, while they yield a due regard to the claims of others, to stand firmly by their own. I have, from year to year, in addressing communications to the Legislature, referred to this subject, not so much for the purpose of inducing action in the National Legislature, as to keep it before the citizens of this Commonwealth to familiarize it in their minds, and to prepare them to unite in maintaining their own interests, whenever those interests might be endangered. I was assailed when I first took this high ground in defence of the welfare of Pennsylvania, from various quarters; and denounced for advocating doctrines to which the majority of the people of this State were asserted to be opposed; but, regardless of these idle and futile assaults, I have reiterated the same sentiments, and have the satisfaction of knowing that, in the recent Presidential election, in which the tariff was believed to be involved, both political parties, nearly to a man, assumed the same positions I had taken, and advocated the same doctrines which I had endeavored to enforce upon the consideration of the Legislature. I advert to this matter now, not so much to justify myself, as to prove, whatever has been alleged to the contrary, that there is but one party on this question, in Pennsylvania, and that party is nearly the entire mass of her citizens. I hazard nothing in asserting that neither of the Presidential candidates could have hoped, for a moment, to get a majority of the votes in this State, had not his claims been based upon the assurance that he was friendly to the continuance of the present tariff laws, substantially as they stand.

The iron and coal interests in this State, great as they have been considered to be, are yet in their infancy. Deposits of these minerals, scattered throughout almost every hill and valley in the Commonwealth, are exhaustless, and are so peculiarly distributed, in all quarters, as to create a direct interest on the part of nearly every citizen, in the development and encouragement of every system of policy which can render them available. The owners of the lands in which they are embedded, the agriculturist who furnishes the workmen with their supplies, the merchants, mechanics and artisans of all descriptions, look to these resources ultimately, as the great fountain from which State and individual prosperity must be derived. Here, it is believed, must be founded and sustained the great counterpoise to foreign importations of all species of iron, raw and manufactured, with which the whole American people are to be supplied. Here, too, is to be found a deposit of fuel for the family use of the poor, as well as for the more extensive use in the manufacturing purposes of the rich. Possessing such advantages, how can any rational man consent to relinquish and forego them, to gratify the caprices of those who certainly mistake their own, and are incapable of appreciating the interests of others? We seek no unreasonable prohibitions: We ask not the protection of the government at the expense of the rights of our sister States, but we do ask, and we think we have a right to ask, that the system of encouraging and protecting the domestic interests of this country, the corner stone of which was laid in the act of Congress of 1st June, 1789, should not be abandoned without some more substantial reason than the empty notions of visionary theorists. We believe that the tariff law of 1842, now in force, making reasonable allowance for inaccuracy and inconsistency in its minute details, is founded in a spirit of compromise and fair dealing, equally just to the great national interests of the different sections of the Union. To disturb it now, except to correct its minor details, is to unsettle the whole system, to weaken its stability, and to destroy the confidence, at home and abroad, in the wisdom and consistency of the National

Government; and to break down, now and forever, all hope of competing with foreign rivalry in the interests to which this law extends some cherishing protection. The great interests of Pennsylvania do not ask for additional protection, or for new safe-guards; but, small as the discriminations are in their behalf, to let them remain as they are, with a certainty that they shall not be changed without substantial reasons, and the concurrence of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

There seems to be a disposition among some members of the National Legislature to interfere with this subject, and I think the present a proper occasion for the Legislature of Pennsylvania to speak out in decided terms, and announce to those who represent the people of this great Commonwealth in the councils of the nation, what course it is expected by their constituents they will pursue. If the issue is to be distinctly made between the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, and those of foreign nations, the sooner it is known the better; and I trust whenever such an issue is to be determined, every citizen of Pennsylvania, whether in office or out of office, will be found on the side of his country. For my own part, in such an emergency I shall not hesitate in resolving to take my stand on the same side where I have always been found, whenever this subject has been agitated.

It will afford me pleasure during the few remaining days of my administration, to co-operate with you in the adoption of any measures, which we mutually believe to be conducive to the public good. I do not doubt that we shall fully harmonize in opinion on this subject.

I have had frequent occasion to employ the veto power entrusted to the Executive, by the constitution, to arrest the success of measures which appeared to me fraught with evil; but, I have, on no occasion, resorted to this great power of preservation, until all other hope of rescue had failed. In such emergencies, I have appealed to it without scruple or reservation, and I have yet to learn that the acts defeated by its operation have been regretted by the people. Confederacies to thwart Executive recommendations, combinations to promote particular personal or political interests, have, it is true, clamored loudly against Executive tyranny, and imputed motives to me, which existed only in the imaginations of those whose objects were frustrated; but the vast body of the enlightened community has looked on, not only without murmuring, but with unqualified commendation. I find abundant reason to be satisfied in this manifestation of popular opinion.

I retire from the cares and solicitude of office, with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, and with a heart grateful to the honest and intelligent yeomanry of my native State, for the cordial and undeviating support which they have given me, in the midst of the worst difficulties it has been my fortune to encounter. On this support, I have steadfastly relied, as the guarantee that, come what might Pennsylvania would speedily regain the confidence she had lost—prove to the world, the falsity of the reproach heaped on her integrity, and rise with renewed vigor, to run her race, from the temporary depression that had borne her down. My confidence has been realized; and the day of her redemption is at hand, and every true-hearted Pennsylvanian must rejoice, to see her proud escutcheon purified from the only stain that had ever defaced it, since the landing of her founder upon the shores of the Delaware.

DAVID R. PORTER.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 8, 1845.

WASHINGTONIANS!

The Society will meet at the usual place, the Old Court House, on Saturday evening next. The fourth Lecture of the course, will be delivered by A. K. Comyn, Esq.

Subject.—The tendency of the times. The citizens generally, and the Ladies especially are invited to attend. There will be singing, and music by the Band.
Jan. 15, 1845. H. W. MILLER, Sec'y.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, on the 1st Jan., 1845, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Baker John | Murrels Andrew |
| Breneman Isaac | Mayville Henry |
| Dickey Susan | Moyer Henry |
| David John C. | Pine Isaac |
| Fisher Samuel | Plymouth Elijah |
| Fisher Mrs. | Porter John 2 |
| Fockler H. & J. | Parmenter S. S. |
| Gun Benjamin | Spyker Samuel |
| Green James Esq. | Sauter Mr.—German |
| Houtz Daniel | Stewart Alexander |
| Houston M. L. | Shively James |
| Herren John B. | Stout Mr. |
| Hall Weston | Shively Mary |
| Johnson William | Thomas David P. |
| Ireland Judith | Young George B. |
| Iching John | Yocum Samuel |
| Kennedy J. H. | Wilson James |
| Kaufman George | Walker H. C. |
| Martin Isaac | Walker George |
| McClure Andrew | |

Alexandria, Jan. 8, 1845.

LIST OF LETTERS, which remain in the Huntington Post Office, January 1st 1845. If not called for previous to the 1st of April next, they shall be sent to the Post Office Department at Washington.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Bottomot John 2 | M'Vey Michael |
| Bottomot James | M'Grath Miss Emil |
| Coder T. B. | M'Williams Thomas |
| Crull Augustus | Murchison John |
| Diffenbacher A. L. 2 | Nugan Russel |
| Dysar Joseph | Nummer John |
| Grabb Abraham, jr. | Patterson John |
| Grav Miss Harriet | Peppard Oliver |
| Heiser E. & C. B. | Rosenheim Abraham |
| Heubler D. S. | Toman James |
| Hight Charles | Wood Samuel R. |
| Lay George | Weight Henry |
| M'Gwire Catharine | Wetherow John |
| M'Connell James | |

Alexandria, Jan. 8, 1845.



Diseases of the Lungs and Breast; TESTIMONIALS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions or "false statements" of its efficacy; nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. The proofs are here given—and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured they will find it a medicine well deserving their patronage and confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES. Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the below mentioned, and they plainly show the curability of this consumption, even in some of its worst forms:

Let every man, woman and child read the following, and we are sure that it must satisfy all of the great virtues of the medicine.

Read the following from Dr. Jacob Hoffman, a physician of extensive practice in Huntingdon county:

Dear Sirs—I procured one bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from Thomas Read, Esq. of this place, and tried it in a case of obstinate Asthma on a child of Paul Schwebel, in which many other remedies had been tried without any relief. The Balsam gave sudden relief, and in my opinion the child is effectually cured by its use.

Yours, &c.
JACOB HOFFMAN, M. D.
Dec. 23, 1841.

The case of Thomas Cozens is related by himself as follows, and acknowledged by all who knew him to be one of the most astonishing and extraordinary cures ever performed:

HADDONFIELD, N. J.
April 20, 1843.

On or about the 13th of October, 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the Liver, which continued about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or something inwardly, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this I applied to a physician, who said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some mercury pills which I refused to take feeling satisfied that they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends but none did me any good and the discharge of blood and putrid corruption still continued every few days, and at the last it became so offensive that I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent cough, which at times caused me to raise much more blood than I had formerly done, and my disease continued in this way until February, when all hopes of my recovery were given up, and my friends all thought that I would die of a galloping consumption. At this moment when my life apparently was drawing near to its close, I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and got a bottle which relieved me immediately, and by the use of only three bottles of this medicine, all my pains were removed, and my cough and spitting of blood removed, and in a few days my health was so far restored as to enable me to work at my trade (which is that of a carpenter) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health.

THOMAS COZENS. WITNESS.—I am acquainted with Thos. Cozens and having seen him during his illness, I think his statement is entitled to full credit.

SAM. H. BURROUGHS.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, SS.
Appeared before me personally, and affirmed according to law, on the 20th of April, 1843.

J. CLEMEN C.
It is unnecessary to remind all who would get the true article, to inquire particularly for "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," and take nothing else.

Unprincipled dealers will tell you that the Stryke of Wild Cherry, or some other cough medicine is equally as good. Beware! Beware! they are only want to money! Remember, it is "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" that not only relieves but cures!

Price one dollar per bottle, or six for \$5.
For sale only in Cincinnati, by
SANFORD & PARK,
corner of Fourth and Walnut.

Also, for sale by Thomas Read & Son, (wholesale and retail,) Huntingdon, and Mrs. Mary Orr, Hollidaysburg.
January 15, 1845.—6m.

FARM FOR SALE.—An old and well improved farm containing
125 acres,

with allowance, a large quantity of which is cleared and under good crops. The improvements are a large and convenient dwelling house, two story spring house, and other out buildings, with a never failing spring of water convenient, and an orchard of choice fruit. There is also a good lime kiln with abundance of lime stone and fuel. This property is handsomely located on the bank of Aughwick creek, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, and possesses many advantages in point of locality. Being distant from the borough of Shirleyburg only two miles from the canal three miles and a half, and immediately on the road from Shirleyburg to Drake's ferry. There is also a first-rate merchant mill on the property adjoining it.

Also, 53 acres of woodland handsomely located on Chesnut ridge, Shirley township, Huntingdon county.
Apply soon to the subscriber on the premises.
LEWIS BERKSTRESSER.
January 15, 1845.

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, living in the borough of Alexandria, more than a month ago, a red and white spotted cow, with a white face, and a mark on one of her horns, nearly the shape of an O. Said cow is near calving, or probably has calved by this time. Any information that could be given, respecting said stray, would be thankfully received by the subscriber.
THOMAS MITCHELL.
January 15, 1845.

BLANK BONDS to Constables for Stay of Execution, under the new law, just printed, and for sale, at this office.