

more than were ever given before at an election; a vote larger, I believe, than its whole population at the last census, including women and children.—This case is so extraordinary as to require explanation. If this excess of votes above the usual amount were illegal, as I have no doubt they were, then their exclusion, to say nothing of frauds committed elsewhere, would have given Mr. Clay the vote of that State. Even in Georgia we have strong reason to believe we were defeated by fraud. In that State, I understand that voters under sixty years of age pay by law a poll-tax; all over that age who possess property, are likewise obliged to pay a tax, so that the tax books kept and returned would give all the voters except the paupers above sixty. Taking these books as a guide, there were 15,944 more votes than there appear to be voters. But the census shows that the number of males, above sixty is a little more than three per cent. of the population. Deducting four per cent. for these, there would still remain 5,502 votes that cannot be accounted for. Most of this occurs in the Democratic counties. As an example, I will read an extract from a highly respectable journal published in that State—The Milledgeville Journal.

"MORE FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE.—The counties of Forsyth, Lumpkin, Habersham, and Franklin, are all nearly in a line connected with each other. Habersham joins Franklin, Lumpkin joins Habersham, and Forsyth joins Lumpkin. These four counties return to the Comptroller General's Office 3,080 votes. Add to this four per cent. (which is a large estimate) for men over sixty years of age, and not liable to be returned, but authorized to vote, and there would be 3,203 voters. At the late election these same counties gave Mr. Polk 4,011, and Mr. Clay 1,821—in all 5,835 votes and a majority for Polk of 2,193.—Deduct from the aggregate vote of 5,835, 3,203, the number of votes returned on the tax-book and men over age, and it will be seen that there are 2,632 voters of which no account is or can be given, and who are NOT LEGALLY ENTITLED TO VOTE!

"But let us pursue this line a little further.—Madison and Elbert join Franklin, Lincoln joins Elbert, and Columbia joins Lincoln. These four counties return to the Comptroller General's Office 2,986 voters. Add to this, as above, four per cent. for men over age, and there would be 3,105 voters. At the late election these same counties gave Mr. Clay 2,124 and Mr. Polk 999—in all 3,123 voters, and a majority for Mr. Clay of 1,125. Take the voters returned by the Tax Receiver with the per cent. for men over 60 and the votes given, and it will be seen that while the first four counties have given two thousand six hundred and thirty-two votes more than can be accounted for, by the same information and estimate the four have only given eighteen more than they are entitled to. Elbert county, which gave 813 out of 1,125 majority for Clay, and which gave the largest majority in the State, voted only thirty seven more than is returned on the tax-book; add the four per cent. for men over age, and it will be seen that she voted five less than she was entitled to.

"The last mentioned counties are Whig counties; the first are Democratic, which makes the fairest showing? No one can hesitate in his answer. Neither shall we hesitate to say that, in our opinion, HENRY CLAY has received a majority of the legal votes of the State of Georgia."

If this result was produced by the voting of men under age or other frauds in the Democratic counties, it is sufficient without looking any further to account for our defeat in that State, for the majority against us was only two thousand.

The four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Georgia, give eighty electoral votes. Added to Mr. Clay's vote of one hundred and five, and he would have one hundred and ninety-three votes, while James K. Polk would be left with only eighty-two. It is not strange, therefore, that our opponents should appear so moderate after the victory. It is not strange that they should not rejoice. No wonder some of them seem astounded at the result. Too many of them know by what means this result was achieved. Did Macbeth rejoice when he looked at the crown and sceptre of the murdered Duncan? They look to the past with pain, to the future with dread.

This examination, Mr. Speaker, brings us irresistibly to the conclusion, not merely that the Whig measures of policy are approved by a vast majority of the people of the Union, but that as a party, the Whigs are greatly the strongest in the country. So strong are they that nothing but a combination of all these adverse influences could have defeated us. Yes, sir, if any one of several of them had been wanting, we should still have triumphed, and had the election been conducted as our form of Government presupposes, that is fairly and honorably, Mr. Clay's majority would have been overwhelming.

Why, then, is it, sir, since the past cannot be recalled, do I recur to these things? It is because I am satisfied, after a survey of the battle-field, that in future a different result may be produced. Yes, sir, if we do our duty to the country, these evils may be averted sufficiently at least for all practicable purposes. A century may pass away before the country is afflicted with such another accident as the present Executive.

The course of the abolition party has stripped them of much of their balance, by bringing them into general contempt even at the North. Besides, their late movements will array a strong influence against them in other quarters, more than enough to counterbalance their strength. And if the foreign Catholics, or foreigners generally, continue banded together with a view of controlling the elections of this country, there will be aroused antagonist feelings in the hearts of all true Americans, which will sweep away the party to which they have attached themselves. But, sir, I wish it distinctly understood that I am for no Native American party; I care not whether a man be born under the icy zone that girds the pole or in the torrid clime where the morning sun is first seen, or at the place of its going down, if he comes to this land, and, after the residence prescribed by law and in the manner provided, takes the oath to support the Constitution, and adopts with an American heart, American feelings, determining them to uphold and

defend the rights and interests of this country against all others, that man will I take by the hand and welcome and welcome as an American citizen should be by his fellows. I wish however, to meet no British Whig, no French Whig, no man, in short, who places the interests or honor of another nation in the scale against those of this, or who resides among us with feelings alien to our Government or its institutions. I desire to see the destinies of our country controlled in future as they have in the main been, heretofore, by the great American Whig party. By that party and its genuine republican principles I am willing to stand or fall.

It is our duty, as far as it may be in our power, by wise legislation to prevent fraudulent naturalization and illegal voting. But this alone will not be sufficient to ensure its success. Even though we should be able to see that the combination of circumstances, to which our defeat was owing in the present instance, will not occur again, yet it must be remembered that there will be other factions to be moved and new humbugs invented. It is absolutely necessary that the Whigs should be completely organized as a party, not to deceive the confiding, the credulous, or the ignorant, but to protect them from imposition; not to practice frauds, but to prevent them in our adversaries. Had we adopted a proper system of organization, we should have triumphed in spite of all the adverse influences referred to. To accomplish this will, I know, require more labor than many are willing to undergo. It was a frequent complaint of Cicero that in his day the republic was always attacked with more zeal than it was defended; and with us, it is a frequent boast of our adversaries that while the Whigs are talking they are working. But unless we make up our minds to undergo the necessary exertions, our political system will soon become the most corrupt, and, by consequence, the most despotic on earth.—Such a Government will, by its heavy taxation, wars, &c., impose on us burdens, much more intolerable than would be the effort necessary to preserve our liberties. By a proper system of organization we shall always triumph, because our principles are those upon which this great Republic has heretofore been successfully and prosperously governed; and the great mass of our population, being honest and patriotic, will with proper lights, sustain them.

What, then, Mr. Speaker, is the prospect before us? Your party having come into power, your situation is altogether different from what it was in the late contest. You must show your hand by your acts, not by mere words. Why, sir, we never could have beaten Mr. Van Buren in 1840, if we had had only his declarations of principle to contend against. Your situation is doubly embarrassing, from the duplicity which, as a party you practiced to obtain power. As far as measures alone are concerned, you might, I grant, easily unite. But there is to be a struggle for pre-eminence of place, and measures will be the pivots on which party evolutions will turn. Ostensibly the contest may be about the annexation of Texas and the tariff, because certain prominent men are connected in public estimation with particular sides of these questions.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the action of the majority on these questions will be regarded as the index of the rising or sinking of the fortunes of particular cliques, great importance may be attached to the decision of these questions of a party whose members are known generally to have decided partially for the strongest side. The Northern portion of the party is the more numerous, the stronger in the country, and by far the more skillful in party tactics. But then it was solely owing to the exertions of the southern selection that Mr. Van Buren was set aside and Mr. Polk nominated; and can he be so ungrateful as to turn his back on those to whom he owes his elevation? If the Northern wing can get the offices, their consciences will be quieted as to the extension of slavery, and they will go for the annexation of Texas. But, in that event the tariff will become intolerable to the South, and Mr. Calhoun's going out of office will be the signal for another nullification agitation, for which Mr. Polk has very little appetite; not being considered remarkable for nerve in trying times.

As I have had occasion to allude to John C. Calhoun, I take it upon myself to say, that, looking at his course for more than twelve years with the exception of a few years after 1837, when he hoped from his new connexion with the Democratic party that he might become President of all the United States—I say, sir, that his course, whether considered with reference to the tariff and nullification, to agitation on the subject of abolition and slavery, or to his mode of managing the Texas question, is precisely that which a man of ordinary sagacity would take who designed to effect a dissolution of the Union. And that such is his object can only be denied by those who hold him insane. As it was said that Julius Caesar went forward soberly and steadily to the ruin of the Republic, so has John C. Calhoun gone on coolly and deliberately to break up the Union and substitute a Southern Confederacy. If his being kept in office by Mr. Polk should have the effect of inducing him to abandon those views, instead of using his official station and influence to promote them, then for the sake of the repose of the country, I should be pleased to see him retained. It is my opinion that he will be distinguished from his present colleagues in the Cabinet, and retained for a time, ostensibly to finish pending negotiations. He will then, by intrigue, or it may be by public opinion, be forced out, and will go into honorable exile at a foreign Court, or retire, like Cincinnatus, to his plough, or possibly come back to the Senate to agitate. While he is in office, too, as many of his peculiar followers will be served by offices as may be needed to secure the support of the "chivalry" to the Administration.

I am here reminded, sir, that some of these gentlemen have expressed strong hopes that they will be able to overrun and carry off with them the old North State; and I learn that a great effort is to be made by the combined energies of the party for that purpose. But I can tell those gentlemen that J. C. Calhoun and his clique have never had the ear of North Carolina. In 1832, with great unanimity, she took ground against them and for the Union, and she is still for it. She is also a genuine Whig

State. She was Whig in 1775, when she made the first declaration of independence, and her sons still in their hearts cherish and will maintain the principles of their fathers. Tennessee, too, is Whig. I saw something of the canvass there during the summer. There were directed against her the combined influences of Texas, the Tariff, Jackson, and Polk, backed by the powerful organization which I have described, and under it she has borne up all nobly. There is a tide to be depended on in times of trial. On her a timid man might risk his life, or a brave one trust his honor. Louisiana is Whig to-day, fairly tried. So, too, is Georgia; or, if bent a moment by the blast, unbroken her banner will resume its place in the Whig line. The Whigs are firm every where. The means used to defeat us strengthen us. The fall, like that of Anteus, will give redoubled vigor and energy. The terrible calamity sustained will rouse the nation to avert its consequences. But we must endeavor so to triumph that the fruits of victory will not be lost.—Our adversaries have set a most lamentable example. Instead of selecting a man high in the confidence of the country, and rewarding him for his services, they have clothed a mere man of straw, one so unknown that he might be run on opposite principles in different sections. In thus demonstrating the availability of such a man, they have done all in their power to discourage statesman-like eminence and patriotism. Our candidate was defeated because he was too honest, too open, and too manly to conceal his opinions. Gentlemen on the other side of the House may exult in the event, but they know that he was overthrown in no fair or manly contest. It was the Hector of Shakspeare, surrounded and impaled by myriads—

"The earth that bears him dead bears not alive so stout." Many bright eyes and many hearts mourn over him, but he needs it not: "Wo! unto us, not him, for he rests well!" Instead of the dark cypress there will wave over him the bright green laurels of glory, and they will become greener and brighter as centuries roll on. But we shall often want his sagacious head, his eloquent tongue, and heart of fire. Since he came on the stage of action, in every crisis, "One blast upon his bugle horn Was worth a thousand men."

Sir, it is not talent alone that makes the great statesman. There must be added a high intellect, a paramount devotion of country, a determination to sacrifice every thing of self to promote its advancement. Sir, no statesman, no man ever felt this principle in a greater degree than Henry Clay.—And, till life shall fade, he will stand erect, with a spirit unbroken, in the front rank of those who rally around the Constitution and the Union.

If he bears himself well, so does his party. I declare, sir, I have seen nothing, I have heard of nothing, I have read of nothing like it. Whether it be a voice from the mountains of my own district, or from the densely populated cities of the North, it breathes the same spirit. I have seen no one Whig who regretted his course; no one who would not with rather be in exile with Brutus than triumphing Antony; no one who will not go into the battle again with more ardor than he went into the former action. Considering its numbers, so help me God, I believe there has existed not upon earth a party so noble. If it cannot preserve this great country, then, sir, you may burn the Constitution, for it is worthless.

The New York Evening Post denounces the annexation resolution in strong language. "In the first place," says the Post, "the 36th parallel of latitude is taken as the line above which free states are to exist. But Texas does not reach that line by at least a hundred and fifty miles! not one square foot of territory, north of the 36th parallel—not one square foot of free territory—will be acquired by the annexation of Texas, on the basis of this bill. In regard to the vast territory lying south of the line—in other words, the whole of Texas proper—a similar fraud is practiced. The five states as large as New York, which may be carved out of this territory, are to be annexed on a free or slave basis, according as they see fit themselves! Texas is, and must be peopled almost exclusively by slaveholders—by emigrants from the southern and south western states; and thus, according to this very fair plan, after being, by this bill, peopled by slaveholders, and well stocked with slaves, the new states are to have the option left of coming into the Union as free or as slave states. In a word, by this bill five slave states are added to this confederacy. So gross an outrage has not been perpetrated since the formation of the government."

NOVEL MOVEMENT.—In the Senate, on the 24th ult., a message was received from Governor Shunk, withdrawing the name of D. M. BULL, as Associate Judge of Bradford county, nominated to that office by Governor Porter. This is the first instance of such usage since the adoption of our present constitution.

The new steamer Cambria, at Boston from Liverpool, brought 35,000 letters, and 125 bushels of newspapers, the largest English mail ever received in this country, excepting that by the Acadia in 1840.

THOMAS W. DORN, has refused to accept the terms of release from prison offered him by the R. Island Legislature, which is to take the oath to support the Constitution of Rhode Island, preferring to be the lion of a prison, for his locofoco friends to use as capital.

The nomination of the Hon. Thos. Burnside to a seat on the Supreme Bench, was confirmed by the Senate on Saturday the 25th ult., as will be seen by the proceedings of that body.

The famous race horse, Blue Dick, died at New Orleans on the 9th ultimo.

SNOW fell in this region yesterday to the depth of about six inches; and when the paper went to press last night it was still snowing.



Anti-Division Meeting.

A large and respectable meeting of the people of this borough and adjacent townships was held in the old Court House, in this borough, on last Saturday night, for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion against the proposed division of this county. The proceedings will be found in another part of to-day's paper; and we invite the attention of our readers to them; and specially commend the report of the committee to the members of the Legislature. We wish the proceedings could have been accompanied by the forcible and eloquent remarks of ISAAC FISHER, Esq., who addressed the meeting. He gave a striking exposition of the ruinous policy of cutting up the State into small counties for the gratification of speculators.

Gov. Shunk and the State Finances.

On the 29th ult., while the Senate had the bill providing for the payment of the February interest under consideration, the Governor sent in a message, giving a statement of the finances of the Commonwealth, greatly differing from those furnished by the late Governor and the late Treasurer. Gov. Shunk said: "If I am correct in the views which I have taken, it is apparent that WE ARE NOT YET PREPARED TO RESUME THE PAYMENT OF OUR INTEREST IN FULL, and continue the payment thereof punctually hereafter." We are pleased to say that this message found no favor with either branch of the Legislature. The Senate passed the interest bill promptly and unanimously. What! is Shunk worse than Porter? Has not the Legislature virtually said so? But is any one surprised at this message? Does not an Administration composed of such veterans as "Old Shunk," Jesse Miller, Henry Petrekin, James R. Snowden & Co., who have been in office all their lives, know that there is farther picking in a full than in an empty treasury, or more and better sucking at a fat fox than at a lean one, as the fable has it.

Good News.—February Interest.

The Telegraph of the 1st inst. says:—It gives us pleasure to state that the bill providing for the payment of the February interest, on the State loans, passed the Senate yesterday unanimously, and the amendments of that body were promptly and unanimously concurred in by the House. The bill having then been presented to the Governor, who finding not a vote against it, gave it his signature, and it became a law.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The resolution of the Hon. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, providing for the Annexation of Texas and the United States passed the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 25th ult., by a vote of 120 to 98. We give the resolution below, by which it will be seen that Texas may be admitted as a State; that this Government shall adjust all questions of boundary, &c.; that Texas shall surrender to the United States all her public edifices, harbors, fortifications, navy yards, &c. &c.; that Texas is to retain her funds, lands, and dues of every kind; and shall discharge her own debts and liabilities; that new States may be formed out of the territory of Texas hereafter, and admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State may desire; and that in such State or States as may be formed out of said territory north of the Missouri Compromise line, slavery shall be prohibited.

This was perhaps the least objectionable plan of annexation submitted to Congress. The Senate will probably act upon it this week. All is doubt and uncertainty as to the fate of the resolution in the Senate. Various and contradictory opinions are expressed by Washington letter writers. For our own part, we cannot believe that the Senate of the United States, which has heretofore proved the bulwark of our safety, will now trample upon the Constitution, surrender the Treaty-making power lodged with them, and open the door to future Congresses to play fast and loose in matters of so much moment.

As for Texas herself, it is supposed she will never consent to Annexation on such terms, nor indeed upon any other terms which will leave her to pay her own enormous debts.

Vote on the Texas Resolution.

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage, in the House of Representatives, of the resolution to annex the United States to Texas:

YEAS—Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Baily, Belsler, Bidlack, E. J. Black, Ga., J. Black, Penn'a., J. A. Black, S. C., Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, A. V. Brown, Tenn., M. Brown, Tenn., W. J. Brown, Ia., Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, S. C., Cary, Maine, R. Chapman, Alabama, A. A. Chapman, Va., Chappell, Clinch, Clinton, Cobb, Coles Cross, Cullom, Daniel, J. W. Davis, Ind'a., Dawson, Dean, Deller, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duran, Ellis, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Haralson, Hays, Henly, Holde, Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, C. J. Ingersoll, Penn., James, C. Johnson, Tenn., A. Johnson, Tenn., Jones, A. Kennedy, Ind'a., Kirkpatrick, Labrache, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, M'Cauley, M'Clernand, M. Connell, M'Dowell, M'Kay, Mathews, J. Morris, O. I. E. Morse, La., Murphy, Newton, Norris, J. Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Peyton, E. D. Potter, O. Pratt, Reid, Relie, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, T. H. Seymour, Conn., Simons, Simpson, Slidell, J. T. Smith, Pa., T. Smith, I. R. Smith, Ill., Steenrod, Stephens, J. Stewart, Conn., Stiles, J. W. Stone, Ky., A. P. Stone, O., Strong, Sykes, Thompson, Taylor, Tib-

batts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, J. A. Wright, Ia., Yancey, Yost.

Yeas 120—Whigs marked thus (*)

NAYS.—Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Benton, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, J. Brown, Pa., Buffington, Carpenter, J. E. Cary, N. York, Carroll, Catlin, Cousin, Chilton, C. D. C. G. King, N. York, C. D. King, N. York, Darragh, C. D. King, N. York, D. Davis, N. York, Deberry, Dickey, Dillingham, Jr., Dunlap, Elmer, Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Goggin, Willis Green, Ky., Bryant Green, N. York, Grinnell, Hader, Hale, J. Hannibal Hamlin, Me., E. S. Hamlin, O. Hardin, Harper, Herrick, Hudson, W. Hunt, N. Y., James B. Hunt, Mich., J. R. Ingersoll, Penn., Irvin, Jones, P. B. Johnson, O., J. P. Kennedy, Md., P. King, N. Y., D. P. King, Mass., M'Clernand, M'Ilwaine, Marsh, E. J. Morris, Pa., F. H. Morse, Me., Morseley, Nes, Paterson, Phoenix, Pollock, E. R. Potter, R. I. Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Rayner, Reding, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Severance, Schenck, David L. Seymour, N. York, A. Smith, N. York, C. B. Smith, Ia., Stretton, A. Stewart, Pa., Summers, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, Wheaton, J. White, Kentucky, B. White, Me., Williams, J. Winthrop, W. Wright, New Jersey.

Nays 98—Locofocos marked with a (†)

From the following classification of the vote with reference to States, it will be seen that 53 Locofocos from the Free States, and 59 from Slave States voted in favor of the resolution. The Whig votes in favor of the measure, were exclusively from Slave States; 28 Locofocos voted against it, all from Free States, while the Whig opposition was divided into 52 from Free and 18 from Slave States

	AYES.	NAYS.
	L. F. Whig.	L. F. Whig.
Maine	1 0 4	1 0 4
New Hampshire	2 0 2	0 0 2
Vermont	0 0 1 3	0 0 1 3
Massachusetts	1 0 1 8	0 0 1 8
Rhode Island	0 0 0 2	0 0 0 2
Connecticut	3 0 1 0	0 0 1 0
New York	9 0 14 10	0 0 14 10
New Jersey	3 0 1 1	0 0 1 1
Pennsylvania	10 0 0 13	0 0 0 13
Delaware	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1
Maryland	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5
Virginia	10 1 0 3	0 0 0 3
North Carolina	5 0 0 4	0 0 0 4
South Carolina	7 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Georgia	6 2 0 0	0 0 0 0
Alabama	6 1 0 0	0 0 0 0
Mississippi	4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Louisiana	4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Ohio	9 0 0 2 10	0 0 0 2 10
Indiana	8 0 0 2	0 0 0 2
Illinois	6 0 0 5	0 0 0 5
Kentucky	6 4 0 0	0 0 0 0
Tennessee	5 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Missouri	1 0 2 0	0 0 2 0
Michigan	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Arkansas	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Total	112 9 28 70	0 0 28 70

JOINT RESOLUTION, declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State:

Resolved, &c., That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SECTION 2. And be it further remembered, that the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit: First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, 1846.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, salt lakes and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct, but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking for admission may desire. And in such State or States, as shall be formed out of said territory, north of said Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of February 1845, that valuable

TAVERN STAND, now occupied by him, situated on the southerly side of Tyrone street, in the town of BIRMINGHAM, in the county of Huntingdon, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

THE HOUSE was built expressly for a Tavern, and has always been occupied as such. It is a well-constructed three story brick building, 31 by 43 feet, and nearly new. There is a good STABLE on the premises, also nearly new, and large enough to accommodate 25 horses. TERMS OF SALE.—Easy terms will be given—payments to suit the purchaser. Any person wishing further information concerning the property can obtain it by calling on the undersigned.

JOHN NEVLING.

Feb. 5, 1845.—ts. P. S. If not sold on said day the above described property will immediately be offered for rent. J. N.

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

Account of William Dorris, Treasurer of Huntingdon Academy.

RECEIPTS.

1844. Jan. 3, To balance due on settlement before County Auditors, \$863 09

Aug. 8, To cash from Dr. B. E. & Wm. M'Murtrie in part of their bond, 200 00

Oct. 10, do do do, 300 00

Nov. 15, To cash from County Treasury, in full of an order of County Commissioners, for \$500 and Interest, 567 50

1845. Jan. 3, To balance due on settlement, \$1930 59

1844. EXPENDITURES.

Jan. 9, By 1 corn broom, \$ 25

20, By order of trustees in favor of Thomas C. Massey, 23 80

ditto, ditto, 35 00

Feb. 12, By order of ditto, in favor of Cunningham & Burchinell, 300 00

14, By ditto T. C. Massey, 12 00

22, do P. Swoope & others rent, 100 00

March 12, do John Anderson, 10 00

May 20, By 1 hand dusting brush and broom, 50

31, By order of trustees in favor of Thomas C. Massey, 20 00

ditto, ditto, 14 16

July 13, ditto, John Anderson, 10 00

20, do Cun'ham & Burchinell, 500 00

Aug. 14, do Thomas C. Massey; (2) 29 50

Oct. 11, do Cun'ham & Burchinell, 500 00

17, do John Anderson, 10 00

Nov. 20, do Thomas C. Massey, 20 00

27, do Ephraim Kyler, 10 00

30, do Thomas C. Massey, 10 07

Dec. 24, do W. C. F. High, 1 00

26, do Thomas C. Massey, 8 00

30, By 1 coal stove from George R. M'Farlane, & co, 20 00

Balance in hands of Treasurer, 295 98

Total \$1930 59

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

An order of the County Commissioners on the Treasurer for five hundred dollars, bearing interest from 14th June, A. D. 1842.

A bond of Henry Gilmer and Dr. B. E. M'Murtrie for seven hundred and sixty dollars, on which five hundred dollars has been paid as stated in last year's account.

The sums collected for tuition, have always been paid to the teacher and settled and accounted for by him with the secretary of the board of trustees.

We, the auditors of Huntingdon county, having examined the account of William Dorris, Treasurer of the Huntingdon Academy from the 3d day of January, 1844, up to the 9th day of January 1845, find the same to be as stated above and do approve of the same. Given under our hands this 9th day of January, A. D. 1845.

THOMAS E. ORBISON, }
JACOB S. MATTER, }
WILLIAM CALDWELL, }
Huntingdon, Feb. 5, 1845.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to appertain and distribute the assets in the hands of Isaac Neff, administrator of Wm. Wilson, late of West township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the office of S. S. Wharton, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 1st day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims against the same are required to make them known, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said assets—of which all persons interested will take notice.

JACOB MILLER, Auditor.
Feb. 5th 1845—4t.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, in Harrisburg, French Burrs of all sizes, and of the very best quality, much cheaper than ever, and on very favorable terms.

Letters addressed to him will receive the same prompt attention as if personal application were made.

W. H. KEPNER.
Feb. 5, 1845.—9c mo.

TO LET.

And possession