

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.

GREAT MEETING

Agreeably to public notice, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Huntingdon and adjoining Townships, convened at the Court House, for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the proposed division of Huntingdon county, on Saturday evening, the first of February, instant. On motion, the following officers were appointed.

President, Dr. WILLIAM SWOOPE, Huntingdon.

- Vice Presidents: Hon. JOHN KER, Walker Township. WILLIAM DOWLING, Hopewell. WILLIAM M'DIVITT, West. THOMAS WHITTAKER, Porter. M. CROWNER, Henderson. WILLIAM WHITE, Walker. THOMAS BURNELL, Borough. JAMES HENSHILL, " PHILIP SHULTZ, " Secretaries, A. H. Harrison, Borough. James Ennis, Henderson. Alex. Port, " Geo. Raymond, Borough.

On motion, a committee of twenty was appointed to draft a report expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of the following persons, viz: Daniel Africa, Esq., David Black, Theo. J. Cramer, Esq., George Hartley, Wm. E. Murtree, Matthew M'Connell, John Snyder, Robert Stitt, L. G. Mytinger, James S. Read, Eleazer Cox, Matthew Crowner, Abner Isenhour, A. W. Benedict, Esq., James McCabe, George Glazier, Jacob Africa, Samuel Grafius, J. S. Stewart, Esq., Henry Cornprobt.

After retiring a short time, made the following report. In the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably and forcibly addressed by Isaac Fisher, Esq.

Whereas a bill has been reported and is now before the Legislature for the erection of a new county from parts of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, and whereas such dismemberment of the two counties should only be made when the public good requires it, and after a proper and careful examination by the citizens of those counties, into the merits of the proposed division of them; and whereas, it is believed that any and all divisions of counties, should only be sanctioned or permitted when the benefits resulting therefrom shall be of a Public, instead of a Private nature; and whereas, it is deemed to be the duty of every citizen of every county in our State, to lift up his voice against all the proposed divisions of all counties, when there can be no important advantages produced to the many, so it is much more the duty of citizens of any county, which may be the proposed victim to the system of private speculative Legislation to ask, and demand that they be heard, before a county of which they have just cause to be proud, shall be severed; and whereas, it is believed that there are other and far greater considerations which demand the attention of our Legislators, than the apparent pecuniary benefits derived by one party, or lost by the other. Therefore, this method has been adopted, to lay before your honorable bodies the arguments or inducements for the division of Huntingdon, and a brief examination of their merits. While all must freely and honestly admit, that naturally selfish as is the heart of man, the immediate interests of all, of the petitioners for, as well as the remonstrants against this proposed division, are too much the governing motive. For such is the natural tendency of the mind of man, that any measure which professes advantage to one, and a corresponding injury to another, excites in each the same desire, and neither can be supposed to be unprejudiced judges of the real merits of that measure. To other sources, and for other motives should the Legislature look before he acts upon questions more difficult, affecting the interests of every citizen of our State.

The remonstrants against division allege that individual speculation is the moving cause of the demand for this division.

The petitioners for it reply, that the property holders around the old seat of justice are opposed to the division, because their property and interests may suffer. Both positions in the main are true, and thus far arguments are balanced, with a slight exception—the former have acquired by their industry and economy, property at a permanent and unchanging price; and they asked to be allowed to keep, as much in value as they have earned, and that no legislative enactment shall reduce it. While the latter may have obtained theirs in the same way, they seek to have its value increased by the same power, to enrich them. Or in other words, they desire the alchemy of Legislation, not only to transmute their stony wealth into gold, but to give to their neighbors into stones, an exception which does not make the parties precisely alike in the result of their motives.

The petitioners for division, say again, that the great accumulation of business upon the Docket of our Courts renders it almost impossible that parties can have their suits tried or terminated, until worn out and impoverished by the travel and costs in attending "term after term without accomplishing their business." The remonstrants reply, if such is indeed the truth, can it be possible that the Legislative wisdom of our State will say that the remedy for such an evil, can only be found in the erection of new counties? It would first be necessary to clearly demonstrate that large counties always produce such a state of things. An evil result can only be removed or guarded against, by the removal of its cause; and if the size of the county be not the cause, how will the reduction of its size, remove an evil that had its origin in another and very different cause. With the large Representatives from the counties of Berks, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, and Montgomery and others, assume a position so untenable? and declare by their votes that the very respectable size of those counties is a reason why they should be divided. If then the size of a county cannot be shown to be the cause that the business of our courts is not kept up, your honorable bodies will seek elsewhere for the cause, and remove it by some other remedy.

Again they say "the larger portion of this court business is from the upper end now asking for a division." It is answered, this may be admitted to be true, in a division where more than one half of the old county, both in wealth and population, is included in the new, without producing any argument for division. Because in every such division, the same fact will be self-evident. Or will the Legislature declare that because circumstances for a time may produce a large amount of litigation in one end of any county, that therefore that county should be divided, and the quiet and peaceable citizen be made the victim of the litigious.

Again it is argued that the distance that the people of the upper end have to travel to attend their courts is a reason why a new county should be created. And we reply, Will the Legislature declare this a sufficient cause for the division of a county. Because the inhabitants of four or five

townships live at a distance of from 24 to 32 miles from the seat of Justice, shall this be considered a cause for dividing a county? If so, what large county in our State does not require division? But it may be asked, does this proposed division produce any greater equality among the people as to their distance from their seats of Justice? The person acquainted with the Geography of this county will see at once that the citizens of the townships of Snyder, Warriorsmark and Franklin, if included in the new county, and part of Tyrone, will have farther to travel to reach the seat of Justice of the proposed new county than they now have, and some of them must make a journey of miles through the old county to reach the new seat. While the lower end townships will be subject to a still greater seeming injustice. Some of them, now farther from the seat of justice than any of those at the upper end, will have to come within a few miles of the county line to attend their court. If such an argument deserve consideration, how will it affect the counties of Columbia, Northumberland, Montgomery, Erie, Monroe, and others, the county seats of which are nearly upon the county lines. The inequality being much greater in those counties than in this; independent of the fact that they have not the convenience of the Public Improvements for conveyance from their distant townships to their seats of justice.

But it is argued that the proposed limits of the new county includes a large amount of wealth, agricultural and manufacturing, and therefore a division should be made. It may be, the remonstrants admit, and undoubtedly is true, but this fact arises from the impoverishment of the two counties of Huntingdon and Bedford; and the same argument would apply to the erection of any new county from the wealthy portions of any two large and important counties; and the argument is unworthy consideration.

The above arguments so zealously urged in support of a division of this county, are addressed to the selfishness of the people, and are not of that general nature which commend themselves to the mind of the Legislature as producing any general good; and if none such can be found the division should be rejected at once. But there are not considerations of a nature, affecting every citizen which weigh with ten fold weight against not only this, but against all divisions of any counties.

Every new county, it might be said, nearly doubles the county rates and levies of the citizens of the old and new county. Taxation is already "a burden previous to be borne"—and this spirit, if encouraged, will finally reach most of our citizens of the State with its increased taxes. When and where will it end? The time will soon be here, if not already, when the sessions of your honorable bodies will be commuted, in stripes about new counties. The petitioners for each contending that theirs is the case, the peculiar circumstances or localities of which make it an exception; and it will finally result in the dismemberment of every county, which the citizens thereof now feel a commendable pride, when they point to its resources, its influence and importance. Counties claim for their sister counties a character for importance, as much as States from their sister States, or nations from the family of nations; nor is their influence always hemmed in by their State lines. "Old Berks" stands comparatively as proudly above little "Elk" and "Carbon" as our great Republic does above those of Paragua or Uruguay. And why is it so: small counties are of small importance in every point of view. They have a small voice in the halls of Legislation—a small territory, they make small Judges and small Lawyers—for theirs is a small business; and the only characteristic, by which they are remembered is their utter insignificance.

Nor are these the only disadvantages. So small in territory, each citizen is the other's neighbor—each knows his neighbor's business, and the juries are selected from among those who have heard, argued, and discussed the supposed merits or demerits of every cause of any importance, if it should be upon such a one should find its way into their courts; and though their integrity be undoubtedly, inclined once enlisted and biased cannot possibly go into the jury box unprejudiced; and that boasted security of our rights is but a by word.

While on the contrary the large counties maintain a high position, owing to their importance, in consideration of their wealth and the number of their inhabitants, and the minds of their juries is untarnished by the jaundice of already expressed opinions.

In conclusion, it is urged upon the consideration of the Legislature, the importance of applying to the evil most complained of—the accumulation of business upon the Dockets of our courts, the remedy which has proved so effectual in the large counties of the State, viz: a Judicial, or adequate to the amount of business. Circumstances not produced by the size of our county, have clogged the halls of our courts for several Terms during the past three or four years, and business has thus accumulated, which however, the labors of a District Court for one year or two at most, would effectually dispose of at a trifling expense, that would willingly be borne by the county of Huntingdon. And while a division may be earnestly sought by some, it is contended it should not be granted, unless the will of the counties proposed to be severed, require it; and that will cannot be ascertained by petition, for too often "the graves give up their dead," and the ingenious penman calls up "spirits from the vasty deep," who have neither "a habitation or a name"—to groan out imaginary wrongs and pray for Legislative remedy. Let the voice of the people be heard, and their decree will be submitted to without a murmur.

The Legislature is then earnestly entreated to arrest at once this spirit which is so rife in our State, of cutting up and destroying the large and important counties. They have a name and a reputation they desire to retain. If it be permitted to go on, their enquiry is not an unimportant one— "Whose turn shall be next?"

On motion, Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That John Morrison, our Senator, and Henry Brewster, our Representative, be requested to move the reading of the report in their respective Houses.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the "Journal" and "Globe," Huntingdon.

(Signed by the Officers.)

CLOCKS! SMITH'S WHOLESALE CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, No. 82, North Third Street, near Cherry, Philadelphia.

JAMES S. SMITH, No. 82, Third Street near Cherry, Philadelphia. January 29, 1845.—3m.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

A number of petitions were presented by the Speaker, and Messrs. Anderson, Dimmick, Hoover and Horton, for the new county of Blair. Mr. Bigler moved the re-consideration of the nomination of Judge Burnside. Mr. Steriger moved its postponement until Wednesday next, which was not agreed to, and the appointment was confirmed by the following vote: YEAS—32, NAYS—1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

Mr. Burnside: two petitions against the erection of Blair county; also, for said county; for reduction of tolls on rye and corn; from Lycoming county for a new county to be called Brady. On motion of Mr. Hazlehurst the House in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. O'Bryan in the Chair,) took up the act to continue the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, which was reported with one amendment, and read a third time and passed.

SENATE. MONDAY, JANUARY 27.

Mr. Eyer, a petition from citizens of Huntingdon county, for the new county of Blair. Mr. Morrison, a remonstrance against the erection of the county of Blair, and in favor of the county of Penn. On motion, the Senate proceeded to executive business, when the following nominations were confirmed, viz: Andrew Arnold, Associate Judge of Armstrong county, and Jacob Huntsinger, Associate Judge of Schuylkill county. The nomination of David Krause, as President Judge of the 17th district being called up. Mr. Chapman moved its postponement until Saturday next, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, JAN. 27.

Mr. Metzgar, presented three remonstrances against a new county to be called Blair. Mr. Bishop: one of like import and praying for a new county to be called Penn.

Mr. Brewster of Huntingdon against any division of Huntingdon county; also, a memorial of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania for an alteration of the law exempting certain property from execution; also, two memorials from Jackson township, Huntingdon county, praying that McAlavys fort be established as the place for holding elections in said township; also, one from Woodberry township, against the new county to be called Blair. Mr. McMurtree one from Gaysport for a law to authorize them to elect an Assessor: also, one for an alteration of the law exempting property from execution; also, two petitions from Morris township, Huntingdon county, for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Sanderson: one from Tyrone township Huntingdon county for a new county to be called Blair. Mr. Cochran: a remonstrance from the borough of Huntingdon against any division of said county. Mr. Burns: for a new county to be called Blair, and sending remonstrances against the same and for a new county to be called Penn.

Mr. McBride: for a new county to be called Blair. Mr. M'Kinley: against the new county to be called Blair.

SENATE. TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

The Speaker, and Messrs. MORRISON and CHAMPNEYS, presented petitions for the new county of Blair. Mr. Morrison: a remonstrance against the same.

A message was received from the Governor withdrawing the nomination of David Bull, as Associate Judge of Bradford county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Smith of Clearfield, offered a resolution that the committee on Banks be directed to incorporate in all bills reported by them for the incorporation of new banks or the alteration of the charters of old banks, a clause making stockholders individually liable. Mr. Brady went into a discussion of the principle of individual liability. He contended, that if this principle was to be adopted as the governing one, in granting charters to banks, the legislature in adopting it, would inflict a more grievous blow upon the prosperity of the Commonwealth than was ever given to it before. It would not only drive all the banking capital from the State, but would cause all the Banks of the State to wind up their affairs, and consequently bring ruin and distress upon a large and meritorious class of our fellow citizens. On the passage of the resolution the yeas and nays were called and are as follows: Yeas 52, NAYS 55.

On motion of Mr. Burrell, the House took up in committee of the whole, (Mr. Porter in the chair) the act authorizing the removal of the seat of justice of Columbia county, and for other purposes.

This act contemplates the removal of the county buildings and offices from the town of Danville to the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia. The bill was reported without amendment and coming up on second reading a motion was made by Mr. Sanderson to postpone the consideration of the same for the present, which motion being under

discussion, the hour of one o'clock having arrived, the House Adjourned.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

Mr. Eyer: a petition from citizens of Huntingdon county, for the new county of Blair. The bill for the redemption of the over issue of Relief notes by the Berks county Bank, which had been vetoed by the Governor, passed by more than the constitutional majority, only two Senators voting against it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29.

Mr. Bishop offered a resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report forthwith, a bill making it felony for any receivers of public monies to neglect to pay over the same.—Adopted.

SENATE. THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

Mr. Morrison presented two petitions in favor of the new county of Blair, and two against the same. On motion of Mr. Bigler, the consideration of the bill for the payment of the February interest was resumed, and was debated until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition against the new county to be called Blair. Mr. Metzgar: two against the new county to be called Blair. Mr. Bishop: three from 123 citizens of Bedford county, against the new county of Blair. Mr. Magehan: from citizens of Huntingdon county, for a law exempting certain property from executions. Also, one against a new county to be called Blair. Also; from G. L. Lloyd for compensation for damages sustained on the railroad.

Mr. Barber: from Huntingdon and Bedford counties, against the new county to be called Penn. Mr. Brewster: seven against any division of Huntingdon county, and one for a new county to be called Blair. Mr. M'Murtrie: sundry petitions for a new county to be called Blair; also one relating to property taken in execution, or for taxes; also one from Barree tp. for a change of place of holding elections.

SING SING STATE PRISON, Feb. 4, 1845.

DR. BRANDRETT: Dear Sir—About four years since, I had a very severe attack of the piles. I tried almost every remedy, but without any good effect upon my painful disease. I thought I would try one box of your Vegetable Universal Pills. I did so; and before I had taken all the pills it contained, I began to feel the good effects of them; and by the time I had taken four boxes of the pills, I was entirely cured, and have never since been troubled with the painful and truly unpleasant disease. I entirely attribute my cure to your valuable and inestimable pills. Very truly yours, R. LENT, Architect, Sing Sing State Prison.

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

NEW YORK JANUARY 25, 1843. I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle procured in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure. A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law. No. 58 William street, N. Y.

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

CABINET and CHAIR WARE ROOMS, Old stand, opposite Geo. Jackson's Hotel, THOMAS ADAMS.

HAS now on hand and still continues to manufacture the most splendid assortment of elegant Furniture and Chairs, ever offered for sale in the borough of Huntingdon, embracing almost every article in the above line; which in point of durability, workmanship, fashionable style of pattern, and fine finish, will compare with similar articles manufactured in any portion of the country; all of which he is determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, or on time to punctual dealers. Hotels, private dwellings, &c. furnished to order at the shortest possible notice. House, sign, and fancy painting done on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Coffins made for the citizens of the borough, at the shortest notice. Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1844.—tf.

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c.

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

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

Saddlery.

A. H. BUMBAUGH, WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon, and the public in general, that he has commenced the saddle and harness making business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Alex. M'Allister, dec'd., one door east of the "Pioneer Stage Stable" and directly opposite Honck's blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. He will constantly keep on hand Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, &c. Repairing done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of work. Huntingdon, May 8, 1844.

Job Printing.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK BONDS—Judgment and common—for sale at this office.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 25th of February next, as the property of John Scullin, dec'd., a lot of ground with that large and commodious

TAVERN HOUSE.

two stories high, part log and weather-boarded and part frame, situated in the borough of Petersburg, in said county, now occupied as a public house by Mrs. Mary Scullin, and also parts of two other lots in said borough, on which are erected a large frame stable and a small log stable, appurtenant to the tavern stand.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half part of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court, JOHN REED, Ck. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Attendance will be given by JOHN M'ULLOCH, Admr. January 29, 1844.

Orphans' 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 Monday the 3rd day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the plantation and tract of land on which said deceased in his lifetime resided, situate in the said township and county, adjoining lands of Hugh 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

200 ACRES and 73 perches, 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 tracts 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, and the residue at and immediately after the death of Catharine Keller, widow of said deceased, the interest of this third to be paid to the said widow annually during her life;—the whole to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN KELLER, (of Jacob.) PETER SHAFER, Trustees. Jan. 22, 1845.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned and forewarned not to levy on, sell, or in any way meddle with the following property, which I purchased at Constable's Sale, on Saturday the 18th of January inst., as the property of Abraham Kurts, of Walker township, and left in the possession of said Kurts till convenient to remove the same, to wit:—

One horse, one cow, two ploughs, one harrow, to sets of horse gears, one grain cradle, one mowing scythe and sned. PETER SHAWALTER. Jan. 29, 1845.—3t. pd.

CABINET and CHAIR WARE ROOMS, Old stand, opposite Geo. Jackson's Hotel, THOMAS ADAMS.

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NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK BONDS—Judgment and common—for sale at this office.

To Purchasers—Guarantee.

The undersigned agent of the Patentee of the Stove, "The Queen of the West," understanding that the owners, or those concerned for them, of other and different patent Cooking Stoves, have threatened to bring suit against all who purchase and use any of "GUILDS PATENT COOKING STOVE—The Queen of the West." Now his is to inform all and every person who shall purchase and use said Stove that he will indemnify them from all costs or damage from any and all suits, brought by their Patentees, or their agents, for any infringement of their patents. He gives this notice so that persons need not be under any fears, because they have while consulting their own interests and convenience, secured the superior advantages of this "Queen" not only of the West, but of the East. ISRAEL GRAFFIUS. July 24, 1844.

"QUEEN OF THE WEST" Cooking Stove.

For sale by I. GRAFIUS & SON, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., cheap for cash or country produce at the market price.

The "Queen of the West" is an improvement on Hathaway's celebrated Hot Air Stove. There has never yet appeared any plan of a Cooking Stove that possesses the advantages that this one has. A much less quantity of fuel is required for any amount of cooking or baking by this stove than by any other.

Persons are requested to call and see before they purchase elsewhere. July 5, 1844.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY?

I. GRAFIUS & SON, RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Huntingdon county, and the public generally, that they continue to carry off the

Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Business in all its branches, in Alexandria, where they manufacture and constantly keep on hand every description of ware in their line; such as

New and Splendid Wood Stoves 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches long. RADIATOR STOVES, New Cooking Stoves of all kinds, and Also four sizes of Coal Stoves, ALSO STOVE-PIPE, AND STOVES FINISHED. All kinds of castings done, for Forges, Saw-mills and Threshing-machines. Also WAGON BOXES, MILL GUDGEONS, and HOLLOW WARE; all of which is done in a workmanlike manner.

Also, Copper, Dye, Wash, Fuller, Pressing, and Tea Kettles, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Persons favoring this establishment with their custom may depend on having their orders executed with fidelity and despatch. Old metal, copper, brass and pewter taken in exchange. Also wheat, rye, corn and oats taken at market price. Alexandria, July 3, 1844.

NOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him for work done at the old establishment, previous to the 1st of November last, to call and settle their accounts without delay. ISRAEL GRAFIUS. July 3, 1844.

Rockdale Foundry.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties, that he still continues to carry on business at the Rockdale Foundry, on Clover Creek, two miles from Williamsburg, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, of the best materials and workmanship, and with promptness and despatch. He will keep constantly on hand stoves of every description, such as

Cooking, Ten Plate, PARLOR, COAL, ROTARY, and WOOD STOVES; LIVINGSTON FLOUGHS, Anvils, Trammers, Hollow Ware, and every kind of castings necessary for forges, mills or machinery of any description; wagon boxes of all descriptions, &c., which can be had on as good terms as they can be had at any other foundry in the county or state. Remember the Rockdale Foundry. WILLIAM KENNEDY. July 17, 1844.—tf.

William P. Erhardt's

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

RED LION HOTEL.

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

GEORGE TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court State Administration accounts, Scrivening, &c.—Office in Hill street, 3 doors East of T. Read's Drug Store. Feb. 28, 1844.

JUSTICES' Blanks of all kinds, for sale at this Office.