

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Huntingdon, held at the house of PERCY LIVINGSTON, on Wednesday the 26th February, 1845, to take into consideration an editorial article that appeared in the Journal of this day, relative to the Spring elections, containing sentiments contrary to those heretofore expressed in the Journal, and also at variance with the sentiments of the citizens generally. It was on motion of Major D. M. Morris, unanimously

Resolved, That in reference to the Judicial Office, we deprecate any organization which would have a tendency to draw them into party politics. Resolved, That Justices of the Peace are Judicial officers, and that there ought to be no party organization in reference to this election.

Resolved, That the qualifications of candidates to discharge the responsible duties of Justices of the Peace, ought to be the only test in their selection by the people.

A. K. CORNYN, Pres't. H. K. NEFF, Sec'y.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

The cheap postage bill passed the lower House of Congress on Wednesday. It is now before the Senate for action on the two amendments. The bill will probably become a law without much, if any, further change.

Texas Debate in the Senate.

The debate in the U. S. Senate on the Texas resolutions was opened by Mr. Moorehead of Kentucky, in opposition. He was followed Messrs. Rives, Choate, and Barrow on the same side, a brief sketch of whose speeches we append as given by the correspondent of the Baltimore American. Messrs. Buchanan, Woodbury, and Henderson, each addressed the Senate at length in favor of the Resolutions.

MR. MOOREHEAD.

Mr. Moorehead addressed the Committee for nearly two hours in what is regarded one of the ablest speeches of the session, upon the subject of Annexation. A crowded house was in attendance and the speech among the mass of persons in the gallery produced a decided impression upon the hearers. He denied that Texas was an independent foreign nation, and the best proof of it was that Texas was always claiming help. The Joint Resolutions of the House were objectionable upon many grounds, which were pointed out at length by the speaker.

He could not consent to annex Texas because he had constitutional objections, but without them he could not consent to annex Texas unless the consent of Mexico was given. Least of all could he consent to annex foreign territory to the Union by a large majority of votes. This step was taken to perpetuate the Institution of Slavery, and he denied the right of Congress to do this. Another objection to the Resolution of the House was that it robbed Texas of all her resources and left her to hopeless repudiation.

A very able Constitutional argument followed and one which commanded the undivided attention of the Senate. The case has hardly been more strongly put, and never has there been a more eloquent defence of preserving the Union as it is, with which the argument was concluded.

MR. RIVES.

The following sketch of the speech of Mr. Rives is from the correspondent of the Newark Advertiser.

Mr. R. looked back, and called upon Senators to look back with him, to the position in which the question stood at the adoption of the Constitution. At that time there were but two classes of political corporations with the Federal Confederacy—States and Territories. The provision of the Constitution authorizing the admission of new States, was contemplated by the framers of that instrument as applying solely to admission of the interior class of these corporations, to the privileges and securities of the higher class, as States (at the time of the exercise of such act of admission) within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

This clause of the Constitution authorizing the admission of new States, Mr. R. urged, was inserted with the express design of applying to the northwestern territory of Virginia—the county of Augusta, then a part of Va. but now the State of Ky.—the county of Frankland, now the State of Tennessee—the State of Vermont, then a part of N. Y.—the State of Maine, then a part of Mass. &c. It was with the view of providing for these contingencies that the clause in the Constitution for the admission of new States was there incorporated. He repeated that it had no application whatever to the admission of foreign States—but applied exclusively to territory within the jurisdiction of the United States at the time of the act of such admission as States into the Federal Union.

Mr. R. was particularly happy in his occasional illustrations of the effect of literal constructions of law. He had learned that a literal construction of law, an act, or a clause thereof, was the most mischievous and inconsistent in its operations. He added in illustration, the anecdote of the literal construction of an old Spanish law, which enacted that if any man should draw blood in the public street, he should suffer the penalty of death. A surgeon accordingly, under this act, having bled a man in the street who had fallen in a fit of apoplexy, was seized and subjected to the penalty of its literal

application. The example was applied to the literal construction given by Mr. Buchanan, to the clause in the Constitution that new States may be admitted into the Union, in his argument of yesterday.

The concluding portion of Mr. Rives' argument and speech, was deeply impressive and particularly eloquent. I will not attempt to follow him further, as it only in pairs the force and effect of the speech itself; I would not detract from its superior merits, but merely request that you will give to the readers of the Daily the benefit, as it will afford them the pleasure of perusing that thrillingly effective portion, wherein he has set forth the disastrous consequences to the Union of the invasion and infraction of the constitution, which must ensue on the consummation of the act of Texas annexation passed by the House. He was particularly severe upon Mr. Buchanan in allusion to his friendly professions towards the "peculiar institutions" of the South, and scorned all such pretended sympathy. He himself was a Southerner, but an American, and only desired to legislate for the national weal. Admit Texas by the resolutions, and the grave of the Constitution was dug, and we of the present day, should follow it to its last long home—the last free Republic institutions will have then gone down forever!

At the conclusion of Mr. R's speech the Senate adjourned.

MR. CHOATE.

Mr. C. discussed the question with the peculiar gravity and solemnity for which he is so distinguished. He denied that those who opposed annexation were fanatics or abolitionists. They were, upon the contrary, "Unionists." "Constitutionalists," men who believed there was no power to do what was attempted, and who loved the Union as it was, rather than that extension of it which was to endanger the Union forever. Nor was Texas necessary to us has been stated. It was neither necessary to the peace of the Union, or to its protection in case of danger from abroad. It was no more necessary to us than Canada, which was also upon our borders, -- in truth, no more necessary to us than the Canary Islands or Cape de Verdes.

France lived harmoniously within a cannon shot of England, Austria and Russia were near together, and did not quarrel. All European nations were those of neighborhood, and there were no difficulties in consequence that warranted us to apprehend any difficulties from having a republic on our border. It would be singular indeed if such a power as Texas could not harmoniously agree with us, and be rather a friendly than a rival power.

The Constitutional power was discussed and illustrated at length. A great deal of contemporary history was brought to bear upon the clause of the Constitution which is claimed as authority for admitting new States into the Union. Mr. Choate desired that the whole clause should be read, that the history should be brought to bear upon the subject—the meaning of the framers of the Constitution and the writers of the clause in question. If all these tests were applied, it would come home to the conviction of every candid and intelligent mind, that the power to admit new States had reference only to territory in and of the Union. Maine was a part of Massachusetts when the Constitution was adopted. Vermont was a part of New Hampshire and New York.

There was a brood of States in embryo in the North Western territory, and it was in reference to these that the power to admit new States into the Union was given. The burden of proof that foreign States could be admitted into the Union rested with the other side, and there had been no shadow of evidence given, either historical, political or other, that the framers of the Constitution meant that there was power to admit new States by Congress. Gentlemen were compelled to admit that the clause in question did not refer to what was then the territory of the United States, and they must torture the Constitution into what it did not mean, if they asked more. The debates upon the Constitution were quoted to show that his views were those of the framers of the Constitution.

Opinions were freely quoted to show that the commentators upon the Constitution entertained the opinion that he had advanced. As soon as the Constitution was adopted jealousy began to exist in regard to the growth of the different sections of the country. There were jealousies against the admission of Vermont in the South, and a desire that Southern States should grow up as fast as those in the East. All of these objections had a reference to the territory as it was in the Union, and not to a foreign State like Texas. Jealousies between the North and South, the Western and Atlantic States, were quite as sharp then as they are now. It would have been deemed a gross infraction of the Constitution in the early history of the Government to attempt what was now thought can be done.

In regard to Canada, there was a standing provision, unanimously adopted, that they should come into the Union, but for all other colonies a vote of two thirds were deemed necessary, and the only manner in which it could be done at all was by treaty, and not by a mere act of Congress, as was attempted in the act submitted for the consideration of the Senate. The argument of the Senators from Va. and Ky. (Mr. Rives and Mr. Moorehead,) were unanswerable. Mr. Choate addressed himself in reply to Mr. Woodbury, in consequence of his assault upon Massachusetts.

The Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Henderson.

MR. HENDERSON AND MR. BARROW.

We attach the notice of the speech of Mr. Henderson in favor of the resolutions, who is a southern Whig; and Mr. Barrow, a southern Whig, in opposition.

The orders of the day were called for at an early hour, and Mr. Henderson addressed the Senate at length upon the Texas question, against the motion to postpone, and in favor of the Resolutions before the Senate. Mr. Henderson is a Whig member from Mississippi, but quite as warm an advocate for annexation as his colleague (Mr. Walker.) He had no scruple as to the power of Congress to annex Texas, and he derived his opinion from the clause to admit new states. He thought the contemporary history as connected with the Constitution had not been altogether fairly represented, and nothing was clearer in his view than the power to admit Texas as a State. Mr. H. denied that the Resolutions from the House were a treaty in disguise, or that the clause to admit new States had reference to territory in the Union. He denied also that Congress could acquire foreign territory. The power with whom it was left to declare war he thought could acquire territory. It was contended, too, that North Carolina and Rhode Island were as much foreign territory as any other States. Mr. H. went so far as to say that Congress could to-morrow admit Texas if her representatives were here with their credentials. The relations of Mexico to Texas presented no obstacles to annexation. He regarded the treaty of the last session as constitutional, and the bill of the Houses as also constitutional, but preferred an act of Congress to a treaty.

Mr. Barrow of La. promptly replied to Mr. Henderson. His speech was frank, manly, temperate and dignified. He was ready to meet it fully in the face, and scorned to shrink in any manner from the responsibility that rested upon him. He denied that the People of the Union at the recent elections decided in favor of the annexation of Texas. He referred to the election of Gov. Wright in New York, a Senator who voted against the Texas treaty, and who was so notoriously against annexation. Did the people of New York, in electing Mr. Wright, decide in favor of the annexation of Texas? They did not make this a test question at the North, and it was repeatedly and publicly denied that it was so.

Mr. Barrow then went into an examination of the register of debates to show that the views he entertained were those of the framers of the Constitution. Let gentlemen beware, said he, how they claim for Congress powers which the Constitution has transferred elsewhere.

Mr. Barrow then denied that annexation was just in the manner proposed. It was not just because it was in violation of the Constitution, nor was it an expedient measure to his constituents. Mr. B. here entered upon a practical argument to show the effects of annexation upon the raising of sugar and cotton. All its effects he considered disastrous to the welfare of the Southern country.

Mr. Barrow is speaking as I close. His speech has commanded great attention, and was as patriotic as it was just and dignified.

THE TEXAS RESOLUTIONS PASSED THE SENATE.

It is with feelings of deep mortification and chagrin that we received the intelligence of the passage of the Annexation Resolutions by the votes of Northern Locofocoes and Southern Whig Senators. The resolutions that had passed the House were amended by Mr. Walker, leaving it discretionary with the President to open negotiations with Texas under the resolutions, and passed at half past eight o'clock, on Thursday evening, by the following vote—yeas 27 nays 25.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sturgeon, Souver, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Porter, Rives, Simmonds, Upham, White, Woodbridge, Phelps—25

STRAY HEIFERS.—Came to the subscriber's residence in Warriorsmark township, about the 15th of November last past, two stray heifers, supposed to be near two years old—one is brown with a white face, some white on its hips—the other nearly white with some brown spots—both have a slit in the right ear. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away—otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. JOHN SPITLER.

March 5, 1845.

Hats—Who's the Owner.

About the first of September last, a box of HATS came directed to the subscriber, residing at Rockdale Furnace, Huntingdon county, from Lewistown, and without any word concerning them. The hats were sent to me without any order whatever. This is to notify the owner that he is politely requested to come and prove property and pay charges, and by so doing can have them. WILLIAM KENNEDY, Rockdale Furnace, Feb. 25, 1845.—pd

Let the afflicted call and see our certificates.—They prove conclusively that they can be cured if they get the right medicine. Be sure and get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Beware of imitations.

This Balsam cures all affections of the lungs, and liver, such as leading of the lungs, bronchitis, asthma of 10 or 20 years standing, croup, obstinate pain in chest, and side, &c. Messrs. SARGENT & PARK—Dear Sirs:—With regard to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for which you are wholesale agents, we have sold, since last October, eighty-two bottles at retail, and have heard from a great proportion of them as producing the desired effect.

Several important cases in this vicinity, which came under our personal knowledge, have been cured—where other remedies have been tried for years without effect.

In fact we think it one of the most valuable remedies for consumption of the lungs, and all other complaints for which it is recommended, and do think that the suffering of the afflicted demand that you should give it a general circulation, and make its virtues known. Yours truly,

WEBBGLY & KNEPPER, Druggists, Wooster, O., May 23, 1843.

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

The BRANDRETH PILLS, as a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills all ways on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

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

WEDDING RECORD.

"Here the girls and here the widows Always cast their earliest glance, And, with smileless face, consider If they, too, won't stand a chance To make some clever fellow noble In bliss, and often too—in trouble."

MARRIED: On Tuesday the 18th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Moser, Dr. JOHN C. RANKIN, to Mrs. ANNA MARIA SELFRIDGE, both of Salsburg.

On Thursday the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM PIPER, to Miss ELIZABETH HAMER, both of Porter township.

On Thursday the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. JOHN BENTON, to Miss MARY ANN FULTON, all of Williamsburg.

On Thursday the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Christian Long, Mr. PETER M. BARE, of Cromwell township, to Mrs. CATIARINE SPANOGLE, of Shirley township.

On Thursday the 27th ultimo, by Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. WILLIAM JONES, to Miss MARGARET MCLELLAN, both of Huntingdon county.

On Sunday the 16th ultimo, by Rev. T. Mitchell, Mr. SAMUEL MCHESENEY to Miss HANNA M. SHUGERT, all of Huntingdon county.

At Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday the 12th ult., Mr. NICHOLAS HEWIT, formerly of this county, to Miss MARY ANN WEST, of that city.

OBITUARY RECORD.

From DEATH no age nor no condition saves, As goes the freeman, so departs the slave, The chieftain's palace and the peasant's bower, Alike are ravished by his haughty power.

DIED: On the 31st of January last, in Duncansville, this county, Mrs. CHARLOTTE MARTIN, aged 41 years.

In the same place, on Wednesday evening, the 19th ult., MARY, daughter of John and Eliza M. Cobe, aged about 4 years.

In Martinsburg, Bedford co., on the 15th ult., SARAH ELLEN, consort of Henry Crawford—aged 23 years, 3 months and 18 days.

On Monday the 17th ultimo, in this county, Mrs. HUZZETT, in the 63 year of her age.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing west in the coming summer, offers a rare chance to persons in want of a handsome property, and a comfortable home. It consists of two adjoining tracts of land, being in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the public road leading from Shirleyburg to Huntingdon, one half mile from the former place, and four and a-half miles from the Peim's Canal. Each tract contains 170 Acres,

more or less, of good tillable ground in a high state of cultivation. The improvements on the upper tract are, an excellent Mansion House, a good Double Barn, and all convenient out houses, such as spring-house, wash-house, smoke-house, &c., &c., with two convenient springs of water. It also contains an Apple and Peach Orchard, of young and thrifty trees. Of this tract, 140 acres are cleared, 25 of them of the best quality of timothy ground.

On the lower tract there are 100 acres cleared, with 25 acres good meadow ground similar to the above, and two excellent orchards, one planted within a few years.—The improvements are, a good Double Frame House, Double Barn, and the necessary out-houses, with a well of good water. This portion of the property also contains an excellent

Crist and Saw-mill, both situated immediately on the public road. Both are in excellent repair and doing a prosperous business.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with the usual securities. An undisputed title, and possession of the property will be given on the first of April. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine the property. JACOB SHARRER, February 19, 1845.—6t.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby that all the personal property belonging to James Lett, of Hopewell township, now on the premises occupied by him, consisting of farming utensils, horses, cattle, hogs, house-hold and kitchen furniture, was purchased by me at Constable's Sale, on the 10th day of February A. D. 1845, and that the same has been left in the possession of said Lett until I think proper to remove the same. All persons are therefore cautioned against interfering with the same. MATTHEW GARNER, February 26, 1845.—3t pd.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

Attorney at Law—Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court, Stating Administrators accounts, Scrivening, &c.—Office in Dimond, three doors East of the Exchange Hotel. Feb. 28, '45.

TAVERN APPLICATIONS.

To the Hon. A. S. Wilson, President and Associate Judges, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Huntingdon, at April Sessions, A. D. 1845.

The petition of MICHAEL SISLER respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner occupies that large and commodious house situate in the borough of Alexandria, immediately at the locks of the Pennsylvania canal, which has been long established and is well known as, and calculated for a public house of entertainment—and in its neighborhood and situation, is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers, that he is well provided with stabling for horses and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers—that he has occupied the said house as a licensed Inn for seven years last past, and that he is desirous of continuing the same. He therefore respectfully prays the court to grant him a license so keep an inn or public house of entertainment in said house and he will pray, &c.—MICHAEL SISLER.

We, the undersigned citizens of the borough of Alexandria, being particularly acquainted with Michael Sisler the above named applicant and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed do hereby certify, that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers—that said Michael Sisler is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room, stabling and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition. Samuel Lacey, Caleb Youam, Peter Shultz, Samuel Spyer, Robert Carmon, Benjamin Kough, Francis Conner, James Youam, John N. Swoppe, Jacob Baker, Andrew McClave, Conrad Bucher, N. Cresswell, Carens Patterson, Daniel Piper, Stephen Linger, John R. Gregory, John Piper, Jr., Henry Fockler, John Bisbin, Alexandria, March 5, 1845.—pd.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county now sitting and holding a Court of general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for said county of April Term, A. D. 1845. The petition of SAMUEL STEFFEY, of the township of Jackson, in the county of Huntingdon, respectfully sheweth: that your petitioner is desirous of keeping a public house or tavern in the house that he now lives in, it being on the road leading from Pinegrove to Lewistown, by way of M. Alvario's Fort; also the road from N. F.'s Mills to Marble-head and Lewistown, intersects or crosses the above road at said house, and that he has provided himself with necessary for the convenience and accommodation of travellers and strangers—he therefore prays your honors to grant him a license to keep a house of public entertainment in said house and he will pray, &c. S. STEFFEY.

We the subscribers do certify, that Sam'l Steffe, the above named applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and his well provided with house room and other conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. George Steffy, William Mears, Jacob Ansbach, Edward Dougherty, John Carols, Dev' J. Lightner, George Rhyter, Jr. George Rudy, George Rhyter, John Rudy, George Wilson, George M. Bell, J. W. Myton, March 5, 1844.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The subscribers, Wholesale Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers in Philadelphia, respectfully invite those Country Merchants who are about purchasing their Spring and Summer Supplies, to an examination of their respective Stocks of Goods. We believe that our several assortments are as complete as ever have been offered in this city, and shall be pleased to have them give us a call.

Importers and Dealers in Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

Caleb Cope & Co., 165 Market st. above 4th W & R. P. Remington, 92 do Ashurst & Remington, 80 do See, Brother & Co., 70 do Yard & Gillmore, 109 do

Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods.

Reynolds, M'Farland & Co., 105 Market st. Morgan, Buck & Co., 57 do W. B. & G. B. Cooper, 53 do Samuel Hood & Co., North East corner of Market and Fifth streets. King, Boyd & King, 26 North Second st., opposite the Madison House. William H. Brown & Co., 20 N. Fourth st. Julian, Mason & Co., 156 Market street. Eckel, Sangier & Raiguel, 128 N. 13rd st. above Race.

Smith, Howell & Barr, 33 N. Second st. Barclay Lippincott, 166 1/2 Market street, one door below Fifth, south side. Ludwig, Kneeder & Co., 112 North Third street, West corner of Race street. Haas & Hollingsworth, 18 North Second street, and 2 Church Alley. James J. Boswell & Co., 30 Market st. Frederick, Dewald & Co., 62 N. Third st.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings and Fancy Goods.

E. S. Burnett, 3 South Fourth street, east side below Market. J. & J. P. Steiner, 48 North Second street, 4 doors below Arch street.

Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

De Coursey, Lafourcade & Co., 77 Market st. William H. Love, 147 do J. Godley Spry & Co., 84 do

Hardware and Cutlery.

Edward S. Handy & Co., 98 Market Street, above Third. Yardley, Sowers & Co., 141 do above Third. John S. Fickett & Co., 47 do below Second. Allen R. Reeves & Co., 177 1/2 do Wm. T. Howell & Co., 181 do Deacon & Paterson, 187 do Martin Bucher & Bro., 195 do below Fifth. Michael V. Baker, 215 do Maslin & Pepper, 4 N. Third st. Faust & Winchbrauer, 70 do

Saddlery, Harness, and Carriage Trimmings.

John M. Ford, 52 North Third street. H. & G. Eriek, 34 do G. W. & P. Johnson, 32 North Fourth street. William Ford, do Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware, Harness, Trunks, Edward P. Moyer, 38 also 232 Market st. Publishers, Bookellers, and Stationers. Grigg & Elliot, 9 North Fourth st. Hogan & Thomson, 50 do Hides, Oil and Leather Dealers. William Musser & Co., 263 Market street. H. M. Crawford, 204 N. Third st. Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Caps, Luggage and Pith Hats.

W. F. & J. G. Whelan, 158 Market st. Leveck, Jenkins & Co., 150 do China, Earthenware and Glass. Alexander Read, 125 Market st. Peter Wright & Sons, 235 do Wright & Wharton, 29 N. Third st. Benedict Dursey & Son, 123 do William P. Hacker, 62 North Second st., above Arch. Manufacturers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Thomas P. James, 212 Market street. Thompson, Hancock & Co., 40 do below 2d. Caleb Cresson, 6 North Third st. Manufacturers of Stoves, Riddles, Screens, and Wirework in general.

Joseph A. Needles & Co., 54 N. Front street. Combs, Brushes, Balm, Spool Cotton, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Oliver Martin, 24 North Fourth street. S. M. Day, 10 do

Manufacturers & Importers of Military Goods, Fringes, Curds, Tassels, Carriage Laces. Wm. H. Hartmann & Sons, 51 N. Third st. Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun-shades. Sleeper, Brothers, 126 Market street. Wright & Brothers, 135 do William A. Brown, 86 do

Manufacturers of Hats, Caps, Wall Hats, &c. Henderson & Leveck, 144 Market street. S. & O. C. Nichols, 114 do Manufacturers of Patent Floor & Furniture Oil Cloths, and Elastic Carriage Curtains. Potter & Carmichael, 568 North Third st. Isaac Macaulay, Jr., 6 North Fifth st. Manufacturers of Ladies' & Gentlemen's Cheap Travelling Trunks. A. L. Hickey & Co., 150 Chestnut street. George B. Bains, 8 and 25 N. 4th st. Importer of Toys, Fancy & Staple Goods, Brushes and Perfumery. A. F. Ott Monroe, 16 S. 4th below Market. Louis C. Bauerschnel, 170 Market street. Manufacturer of Combs, Brushes, Soaps and Perfumery. Thomas Burch, Jr. (late of Pittsburg) 163 Market street.

Groceries.

William V. Anderson & Co., 21 N. Water st. John Trucks, 17 N. 5th st. cor. of commerce. Waterman & Osbourn, North West corner of Second and Arch streets. R. Paterson & Co., 182 Market street. Dealer in Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Raisons, &c. John J. Richardson, 42 Market st. below 2d. Importer of all kinds of Shipping Furs. William Geisse & Sons, 60 South Front, below Chestnut street. Agricultural & Horticultural Implements, Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds. D. O. Prouty, 194 1/2 Market street, below Sixth, South side.

Looking Glasses, Plated & Fancy Hardware, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Wm. & Walter Cresson, 14 North 4th st. Importer and Dealer in Bolting Cloths. Jacob Fry, 58 North Third street, (successor to Ritters. Manufacturers & Dealers in Straw Goods, Hair Edgings, &c. William M. & James E. Mall, 30 North 2d street. Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Bonnets. James T. Lret & Co., 124 North Third st. Manufacturer of Patent Leather, Glazed Muslin, Carriage Oil Cloths and Caps. John T. Holloway, 9 North Fifth street. Brass Eight Day, 30 Hour and General Clock Establishments. James S. Smith, 82 N. 3d st. near Cherry. James Barber, 238 Market st., south side, above Seventh street. A. E. Lovell, corner of Third and Wood streets, and corner of 4th and Market sts. Print Warehouse, Dealers in Prints, only. Morrell & Co., 201 Market street, second door above Fifth. Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1845.

Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at public sale on the premises, in West township, Huntingdon county. On Saturday, 12th of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, late of Elisha Green, of said township, dec'd, viz: A tract, piece or parcel of land containing about

30 Acres,

be the same more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having about 12 acres of same in excellent cultivation—part of said land is limestone, and is well timbered. On the premises is a never failing spring of water which runs through the same. Said land adjoins lands of George Green, Sr., Kemmerling, John Livingston, William Foster's heirs and Robert Wilson, and lies on the public road leading from the Warm Springs to M'Alvey's Fort. Persons desiring to purchase can get any necessary information concerning the premises and terms etc., by calling on the undersigned who live near the said tract of land. The terms will be made known on the day of sale and will be very reasonable. CHARLES GREEN, HENRY M'CRACKEN, } Executors of the last will of Elisha Green, dec'd. Feb. 26, 1845.

Proposals

Will be received by the undersigned, at the Commissioners' Office in Huntingdon, till Wednesday the 12th day of March, for the erection of a Bridge across the Kaystown Branch of the Juniata river, at or near Jas. Entken's, in Hopewell township, said bridge to consist of two spans, each 153 feet in length. The plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office. ALEX. KNOX, Jr. MORD. CHILGOTE, } Comm'rs JOHN F. MILLER, } of the last will of Elisha Green, dec'd. Feb. 26, 1845.

ISAAC FISHER,

Attorney at Law.—Has removed to Huntingdon, with the intention of making it the place of his future residence, and will attend to such legal business as may be entrusted to him. Dec. 20, 1845.