

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Flour Inspectors—William Atkins, Inspector of Lumber—Jacob Peterman, Inspector of Butter and Lard—Alex. Major, Inspector of Salted Provisions—Peter Fisher, Inspector of Staves and Heading—Wm. Cathcart, Measurer of Grain, &c.—Emanuel Street, Lazaretto Physician—Dr. Joshua Y. Jones, Health Officer—William Laghlin, Regulator of Weights and Measures—Christopher Mason, Inspector of Domestic Spirits East—Benjamin M. Evans, Do. West—Wallace Clifton, Superintendent of Powder Magazine—James T. Crabb, Sealer of Dry Measures—Frederick Boley, Port Physician—Dr. Henry D. Dietrich, Quarantine Master—Alexander M. Keverer.

The editor of the New York Sun says that a person bitten by a mad dog supposed to labor under hydrophobia, "should keep the wound open." We remember the records of several cases of death from hydrophobia, in all of which was mentioned that the wound healed entirely, and very early. The case of a lady, bitten a few years since in 7th near Chestnut street, who died about two months after the bite, is to the point. It was mentioned that the wound in her breast healed almost immediately.

A REGULAR HEROINE.—It is stated that the daughter of Jephthah Sanborn, a Judge of one of the new courts of Iowa, has shot two full grown bears the past winter. The animals came prowling about her father's premises in the absence of any men folk, when Miss S., up with a rifle and shot them. Oh! Jephthah, Judge of Iowa, what a daughter hast thou!

CREDITABLE.—The Empire Club sent a deputation to Mr. Polk to inquire when it would be his pleasure to receive them. His prompt and dignified reply was, "Never, never. As citizens, I shall be happy to see any one who may happen to belong to that or any other Club; but as a Club, I cannot see them."

THE TARIFF.—The Richmond Enquirer says that the important question of the Tariff now remains for adjustment. It then adds—"Let Mr. Polk carry out the pledges under which he is elected—let him respect the maxims which were promulgated at the Baltimore Convention, and which applied equally to the Tariff and Texas and the President and his country may look out for some tranquility and peace."

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.—From the National Intelligencer of Thursday we learn that the National Theatre, seven or eight dwelling houses, and several stables, were consumed by fire on Wednesday night. The fire originated in what is called the oil-room, in the back part of the Theatre, while the performances of the evening were in progress; but, fortunately for the persons in attendance, who composed a very large and respectable audience of both sexes, the alarm was given sufficiently soon to allow them all to escape from the burning building without the happening of any serious accident.—The Theatre was entirely consumed leaving nothing but the bare walls.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has addressed a letter to our Secretary of State, entering a solemn protest, in the name of his government, against the Annexation Act, declaring it to be an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records, being the spoliation of a friendly nation of a considerable portion of her territory. He has asked for his passports, and intends to proceed to New York, and there embark for Mexico.

A fire at Ravenna, Ohio, on the 5th inst., destroyed nearly the whole town, including the Post Office, and three or four stores.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The Reading Journal says, "On Thursday week last, a Mr. Bohn, a young man aged about 19 years, residing in Bern township, Berks county, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He and his brother were out shooting muskrats, and on their way home they stopped on one of the Union Canal bridges, to rest. In placing his gun on the bridge floor, the lock struck the railing which caused its discharge and the whole contents entered his left breast. He walked but a few steps, reeled, fell down and almost instantly expired."

A GREAT WIND-FALL.—We have it from a reliable source says the Baltimore Patriot, that a German farmer, by the name of George J. Geyer, living near the village of Lewistown, Fulton county, Ill., is about to start on a trip to Europe, for the purpose of taking possession of the one fortune of two millions six hundred thousand dollars worth of property. He recently received a letter from the firm of Rothschilds, at Frankfurt, stating that a law suit which had been pending for more than 30 years in the Courts of Germany, and in which his wife was one of the heirs at law, had been decided in their favor; and that a division of the amount in litigation, was about to take place, and they wished to know his pleasure concerning the amount coming to his wife, which is stated to be in round numbers two millions six hundred thousand dollars. Geyer emigrated to this country fifteen years ago, and settled in Fulton county, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. At the time he left Germany, the gaining of the suit was considered doubtful.

An Englishman and a Yankee being once in a promiscuous company, the former was so much struck with some old air sung by the latter, that he asked for the name of it. "Nothing but the tune of the old cow died on," was the response. "You don't decide me in that way," said the Englishman.—"The Yankee struck up Yankee Doodle." "What's that?" asked his companion. "That's the tune the old Bull died on,"—was the prompt reply. No further questions asked.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO TEXAS.—We learn from Washington that Floyd Waggaman, Esq., was despatched by the President from that city on Monday afternoon, to deliver to Major Donelson, the Texan Charge de Affairs, the Annexation Resolutions. Should it be found that he has left Nashville, the bearer will proceed to Texas.

The Globe is roundly berating Mr. Tyler for his haste in sending an express to Texas. It says that Congress did not intend to entrust that discretionary power to his hands, and that his action is neither proper nor decorous—that the measure had its origin in the counsels of Generals JACKSON and HUNTON, and that Tyler's inauspicious management has so far marred its progress!—Adams Settlein.

There are only sixty seven newspapers in the State of Indiana.

Election of General Cameron.

Thursday last was the day fixed upon to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the resignation of Hon. James Buchanan. The Whigs held no caucus and made no nomination, deeming it better not to do so, as there was no probability they would be able to elect a candidate of their own.—On the first ballot, they cast their votes for the Hon. James Cooper, John Banks, Joseph R. Ingersoll and others; and a number of them continued to do so for several successive ballots, but finally united with a number of Tariff Locofocos and Natives, and on the fifth ballot elected GEN. SIMON CAMERON, who is pledged to support the Tariff of 1842, without change, and go for the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands amongst the States.

The caucus nominee of the Locofoco party was the Hon. George W. Woodward of Luzerne, a distinguished advocate of the principles of Free Trade.—A number of the Locofocos regarded this nomination as a violation of the pledges made to the people during the last campaign, and refused to support it. These being eventually joined by the Whigs and a few Natives, accomplished the election of GEN. CAMERON, as above stated, on the fifth ballot. This result is a most auspicious one for the State. It proves that the TARIFF POLICY is firmly fixed in the will of the people; and that enough of their representatives will always be found to defeat any insidious attempt to overthrow it. The nomination of Mr. Woodward was such an attempt and it has met with a signal and merited rebuke.

The Whigs deserve much credit for breaking up this nomination of the Locofocos; for in doing so they have broken down the Anti-American and destructive portion of the Locofoco party. In their chagrin, at the result of Thursday's election, a number of Locofocos were heard to say, "the unity of the party is gone, and it must be purged by a defeat before its unity can be restored." When the election of Gen. CAMERON was announced one of the faithful exclaimed, "the Democratic party is defeated," whereupon, a very distinguished member of the party who was present, coolly rejoined, "you are mistaken; it is not defeated—it is EXTINGUISHED!" And certainly this defeat does disclose a state of things which has no parallel in the previous history of that party. With a large majority in both branches of the Legislature—with a National and State administration just come into power, and the vast patronage of both at its command, it is strange that the principle of "cohesion" was so lax in the party, as to permit its regular "nominee," holding as he does, views upon the Tariff, and all other subjects, entirely coincident with those of the President and Governor, to be defeated. The integrity of this party has long been gone; but its unity has remained until this election. This is now destroyed, and with it, we hope its supremacy—a supremacy always exerted to advance private interest at the expense of public prosperity.

We should not omit to state, that previously to the election, Gen. Cameron was addressed by several gentlemen belonging to the Whig party, enquiring his views in regard to the Tariff and the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, and his answer to them was entirely satisfactory. He declared that he was "in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and if elected would sustain it without change." Also, that he was "in favor of the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands amongst the States, and if elected would support this measure."

This important Whig measure being the undisguised and avowed views of Gen. Cameron, may we not claim his election as a Whig victory, and congratulate our friends throughout the State upon it?—We must say in conclusion, that the skill by which the forces of those who accomplished the result, were kept together and concentrated at the proper time, was admirable. The blow was struck at the right time, and in the right place; and we are mistaken if it has not crippled Locofocism for years to come.

We take pleasure in adding that Gen. Cameron is a Printer by trade; having served his apprenticeship with JAMES PEACOCK, Esq., our Post Master, and been for many years a Printer and Editor, connected with the former Pennsylvania Intelligencer, and the late Pennsylvania Reporter, of this place; and has been elevated to his present high position through the merit of persevering industry, energy and enterprise.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

New Courts. Mr. Cooper has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for a reform in the present Judiciary system of the Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer says, the bill proposes the establishment of SEVEN COURTS OF APPEALS each to be composed of the President Judges of three of the present adjoining judicial districts. These courts are to be intermediate between the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., and the Supreme court, and all appeals from decisions in the lower courts, are to be first tried in these courts before they are carried to the Supreme court. It proposes also to reduce the number of Supreme Judges from five, as at present organized, to three.

The reasons urged by Mr. Cooper for the adoption of this measure are that it would relieve the court of the mass of business with which it is now overburdened, and which prevents the Judges of that tribunal from giving their causes that

careful consideration which the importance of their opinions upon them requires and secure more uniformity in their decisions. The number of causes now carried to the Supreme court annually are about eight or nine hundred, which, through the establishment of these new courts might be reduced more than one half. The business could then be done by three Judges; and better done than it now is by five. The measure would also be a source of revenue to the Commonwealth.—The bill provides that a tax of ten dollars, to be paid into the State Treasury, shall be levied upon every case carried from the courts below to the courts of Appeal, and an additional tax of ten dollars for every case carried to the Supreme Court.—This tax nine hundred cases, would yield a revenue to the Commonwealth of \$9,000; and the reducing of the Supreme Judges to three, would be a saving of about \$5,000 more. The additional expenses of the new courts it is estimated would not be over \$1,500 or 2,000.

The bill was taken up in committee of the whole on Monday, when Mr. Cooper explained its object and effect. He regarded the measure as essential to the interests of the Commonwealth, and as the only thing which could restore the high judicial character of the Supreme court. The bill passed committee and was then ordered to be printed and postponed.

The Rates of Postage.

The following is an abstract of the new law reducing the rates of postage, which has just been passed by Congress. It goes into effect on the first of next July.

After the 1st of July, next, in lieu of the rates of the postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, viz: For every single letter, in manuscript, or paper of any kind by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs, conveyed in the mail not over three hundred miles, five cents; over three hundred miles ten cents; and for a double letter there shall be charged double this rate; and for a treble letter treble this rate; and for a quadruple letter quadruple this rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce or additional weight less than half an ounce shall be charged with a portion of an ounce postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each.—And all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over in any post office shall, when delivered out, be charged with the costs of advertising the same, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

Newspapers of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, may be transmitted through the mail to within 80 miles of where they are published, free of postage; if sent over thirty miles the same postage charged as at present. Private circular letters, unsealed, are subject to a postage of two cents. The franking privilege, as it now exists, is utterly abrogated and repealed; and officers of the Government of the United States, heretofore having the franking privilege, are required to keep an account of the business letters which they receive, the postage on which is to be paid by the department to which they are attached.—The assistant postmasters general are allowed to frank, but must endorse their letters or package "official business," and if they should not be on official business, they are liable to a penalty of three hundred dollars for each offence. Deputy postmasters are to have all the postage they pay on business letters refunded, and if their commissions do not amount to twenty-five dollars per annum, then the Postmaster General is allowed to increase them.

Governors of States are allowed to transmit through mail, free of postage, certain books and documents; and members of Congress, the Secretary of State, an Clerk of the House of Representatives, can frank all public printed Documents, and leaves the franking privilege of the Senators and Representatives, on all letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, the same as it now is; and they are also allowed to receive letters and packages during the session, as well as for thirty days before and after the same. The Postmaster General is to keep an account of the charge on all matter that goes through the mail free, which is to be refunded from the contingent fund or from the Treasury.

Newspapers, pamphlets, books and periodicals, can be sent out of the mail, over the mail routes, by publishers, agents or others, without hindrance from the Department. Private expresses to perform regular trips on mail routes, and transport suitable matter, are expressly prohibited under a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars for each offence. Stage coaches, steamboats, railroad cars, packet boats, &c., with their owners, managers, servants, crews, &c., performing regular trips on post routes, are prohibited from carrying letters or suitable matter, excepting newspapers, pamphlets, or magazines, unless they relate to the cargo or some part of it, or to the articles conveyed in the stage coach, car, or other vehicle, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be paid by the owner and fifty dollars by the captain, driver, or other person in charge, not being an owner in whole or in part.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the Treasury to be applied to the Department, in case of any deficiency in its income caused by the general reduction of postage made by this act.

Newspapers are defined to be any printed publication, issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and at short stated intervals of not more than a month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and bona fide extras and supplements of any such publication.

Nothing in the act shall be construed to repeal the laws heretofore enacted, granting the franking privilege to the widows of ex-Presidents Madison and Harrison.

The remaining sections provide for carrying the law into effect, etc.

McNulty.

We find the following, in relation to Mr. McNulty's accounts, in the New York Sun.

The examination of McNulty's accounts very clearly confirms the impression that he was "a whole souled fellow;" for he poured out the people's money as if it was water.—His particular friends, Secor & Co., shine out in broad relief, and instead of that house holding \$10,000 of public money as McNulty alleged, it turns out that Secor & Co., furnished supplies to that amount. The question will be asked at what cost did he furnish the supplies? a few items will exhibit the fair business transaction. 5000 quilts at \$40 per thousand, the fair selling price would be \$20 for the very best quality; 36 reams letter paper \$4.75, the fair price would be \$3; 150 reams flat cap paper at \$3, worth \$1; wafers at 62 1/2 cents per lb., worth 55; 238 gallons oil at \$1.16, worth 90 cents; 1638 patent sperm candles at 48 cents per lb., worth 33; for parchment \$2000, at 42 1/2 cents per sheet, worth 13, and so on through the invoice. It may be asked why is the United States to be charged higher for supplies than the fair market price—why if there is fraud contemplated should the people be selected to practice it upon?—It is time for these political contractors to understand that these deceptions upon the government are not to be sanctioned or approved, that they are criminal and should subject those who practice them to punishment. We are in great hopes that under the new administration, more vigilance will be exercised in these matters—a stricter reference to the character of persons making tenders will be had, and contracts thrown open to the people at large at fair competition.

REPEAL.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette predicts that before the present year expires a Repeal candidate, i. e. a candidate who is in favor of the repeal of the Annexation Resolutions, will be nominated for election to the Presidency.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to manufacture cloths, sattinets, flannels, blankets, carpeting, &c., at the well known establishment, formerly occupied by Jeremiah W. Hatched, situated in the town of Williamsburg, Huntingdon Co. Pa. Their machinery will be in good order, and having none but good workmen in their employ, they will assure all who may favor them with their custom that their orders will be executed in a satisfactory style on the shortest notice.

They will card wool into rolls at the low price of 64 cents per pound; card and spin 12 cuts per pound, 16 cents per pound; manufacture white flannel from fleece, 3 1/2 cents per yard; manufacture brown flannel from fleece, 40 cents per yard; they will find sattinet warp and manufacture sattinets of all dark colors at 45 cents per yard; cloths wide, 30 cents per yard; common broad cloth, \$1 25 per yard; blankets, \$3 per pair; plain girthing carpet, 50 cents per yard; they will card, spin, double and twist stocking yarn at 20 cents per pound; coloring carpet, coverlet and stocking yarn, from 15 to 31 cents per pound.

Country Felling. Cloths of all dark colors, 22 cents per yd; flannels, 8 1/2 cents per yard; blankets, 7 cents per yard; home dye flannels 64 cents per yard; home dye cloths, 16 cents per yard. Arrangements have been made at the following places, where cloths and wool will be taken and returned every two weeks.

At the house of John Nail, Hartung Valley; Jacob McGahan, McClellandtown; J. Entekin's store, Coffee Run; John Givins's store, Leonard Weaver, Jacob Cypress and Matthew Garner, Woodcock Valley; Gemel & Porter's store, Alexandria; Walter Graham's store, Canoe Valley; Dysart's Mill, Sinking Valley; Davis Brook's Mill, Blair township; James Candron's store, Frankstown; Geo. Steiner's store, Waterstreet; James Saxton's store, Huntingdon.

Persons wishing to exchange wool for manufactured stuffs can be accommodated.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, CONRAD ECKERD, Williamsburg, March 19, 1845.—1y.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—The undersigned auditors appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to apportion and distribute the real and personal estate of Peter Swoope, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons interested in said estate, that they will meet again for that purpose, (their former report having been reversed back by the court,) at the office of George Taylor, on Thursday the 10th day of April next, (A. D. 1845) at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

JACOB MILLER, THOMAS FISHER, GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditors.

J. SEWELL STEWART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Booy's Jewelry establishment.

February 14, 1845.—tl.

Proclamation

WHEREAS by precept to me directed dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of Jan., A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Abraham S. Wilson, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 20th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Union, and the Hon. Joseph Adams and James Gwin, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed, to hear, try, and determine all and every indictments, and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the state are made capital or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed or be perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

Public Proclamation.

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and the 68th year of American Independence.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Sheriff's office Huntingdon, March 19, 1845.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 15th day of Jan., A. D. 1845, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick that a court of Common Pleas will be held at the court house, in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, on the third Monday (and 21st day) of April, A. D. 1845, for the trial of all issues in said court which remain undetermined before the said Judges when and where all Jurors, Witnesses and suitors in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty five, and the 68th year of American Independence.

JOHN ARMITAGE Sheriff's office Huntingdon, March 19, 1845.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to appropriate the moneys arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Peter Hewitt, hereby gives notice to all interested, that he will again attend for that purpose, (his report having, on the application of J. F. Lowry, been referred back,) at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

March 19, 1845.

ESTATE OF JOHN TAYLOR, late of LOD township, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement to,

ISAAC TAYLOR, ABRAHAM TAYLOR, JABOB TAYLOR, Tod tp.

March 19, 1845.

Auditor's Notices.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Geo. B. Young, Esq., adm'r. of Mary Fisher, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd., and among the creditors of said dec'd., hereby gives notice to all interested, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 21st day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

February 12, 1845.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to apportion and distribute the assets in the hands of John Kerr, ex'r. of Levi Westbrook, late of Walker township, deceased, and amongst the creditors of said dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday the 21st of March next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., of which, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to take notice.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.

February 12, 1845.

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

March 18, 1845. Auditor.

TAVERN APPLICATIONS.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Huntingdon.

The petition of ALEXANDER CARMON, of the borough of Huntingdon, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, at his old stand in the borough of Huntingdon.—He therefore respectfully prays your honors to grant him a license to keep a public inn or tavern in said house, and he will pray &c.

ALEX. CARMON.

The undersigned citizens of the borough of Huntingdon do hereby certify, that Alex. Carmon, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate and entertain strangers and travellers. William Couch, Peter Livingston, Frederick Krell, Nicholas Decker, Jun., Samuel Steel, Eleazer Coor, Gwin Raymond, Christian Colbstock, George Culp, George A. Steel, William Steel, March 12, 1845.

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 on the Pennsylvania canal, which has long been established and is well known as, and calculated for a public house of entertainment—and from its neighborhood and situation, is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers, and 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 to 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 Huey, Caleb Yocum, Peter Shultz, Samuel Spitzer, Robert Curmon, Benjamin Kough, Francis Coover, James Yocum, John N. Swoope, Jacob Baker, Andrew McClure, Conrad Bucher, N. Cresswell, Corvus Patterson, Daniel Piper, Stephen Ringer, John R. Gregory, John Piper, Jr., Henry Fockler, John Bislin, Alexandria, March 5, 1845.—pd.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county now comprising 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. A. Avey's Fort, a place known as the Mills to Marblehead and Lewistown, intersects or crosses the above road at said house, and that he has provided himself with necessaries 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 Samuel Steffey, the above named applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. George Steffy, William Mears, Jacob Anspach, Edward Dougherty, John Caroles, Benj. Lightner, George Righter, Jr. George Rudy, George Righter, John Rudy, George Wilson, George M. Bell, J. W. Myton, March 5, 1844.

Estate of Josiah Clossin, late of Antis township, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to,

WILLIAM DYSART, Adm'r.

February 12, 1845.

STRAY HEIFERS.—Came to the subscriber's residence in Warriors Mt. 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 lips—the other nearly white with some brown spots—both have a slit in the right ear. The owner is requested to come as I prove property, pay charges and take them away—otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN SPITLER.

March 5, 1845.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that the undersigned auditor appointed by the court to distribute among the creditors, the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of S. Miles Green and Jonathan H. Dorsey, will attend for that purpose, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and all persons interested must then present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor.