

Huntingdon, April 30, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

OFFICES: Philadelphia—Number 59 Pine street. Baltimore—S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. New York—Number 160 Nassau street. Boston—Number 16 State street.

LIGHTNING.—The Hagerstown News states that during a shower on Thursday evening last, in that place, the house of Mr. Frederick Young was struck by lightning, by which the inmates were struck to the floor, and a cradle containing an infant, together with a stove, were overturned. Fortunately no personal injury was sustained beyond the severe shock, from which the family recovered in a few minutes. The house sustained considerable damage, as the floor, rafters and other timbers were much torn.

Counterfeit \$5 notes of the Lancaster Bank, signed Christian Backman, Cashier, and J. Eames, President, are in circulation in Philadelphia.

PAUPERS.—There were two hundred and seven foreign immigrants admitted into the Bellevue Almshouse, New York, for the week ending the 5th inst., of which number one hundred and fifty-seven were Irish. Poor American citizens are taxed to support this horde of paupers!

FLORIDA.—The Governor of this Territory has issued a proclamation directing an election to be held in the several counties on the 26th of May, for Governor, Representatives in Congress, and members of the General Assembly, under the State Constitution. The first session of the State Legislature is directed to be held at Tallahassee, on the 22nd of June.

Monster Gun for America.

A monster gun has just been manufactured by Messrs. Forsyth and Preston, of Liverpool, which is intended to replace the one which burst on board one of the American War Steamers, a short time ago, killing the Secretary of State, and wounding several other official personages. It is made of Mallable iron, is 12 feet long and weighs 11 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.

The above is from 'Wilmer's Liverpool (England) News Letter,' of March 20th. Capt. Stockton, not content with the destruction he has already dealt out by his 'experiments,' must needs repeat his folly. But the worst aspect of the affair is, that the Government must send to England for the gun. This is the kind of 'protection' it extends to domestic manufacturers.

Dorr in Prison.

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat writing from Providence, R. I., says, of course all strangers passing here, are asked if they have seen Dorr. I can answer in the affirmative. I visited the prison to day, and there took a peep at the Martyr, as his friends designate him. He was sitting in the work shop in an armed chair, giving the finishing stroke to the painting of fans, a branch of business extensively carried on in this prison, and a lucrative one to the State. Dorr occupied the only arm chair in the shop. He is quite an adept with the brush, and is in an employment well suited to his taste—he always having had a relish for the pencil.

There is no uniform dress of the prison and no shaving of heads, as at Auburn. Dorr had on his Chepacet coat, and a fine broadcloth cloak hung on the back of the chair, and gave it rather a martial appearance. He looks fine and hearty with a good natured countenance. Among other cells where the prisoners retire for the night, I passed that of Dorr. In all but his, iron cot bedsteads are used. He has one of cherry, rocking chair, table &c. There is a library in the prison, which is used by all the prisoners, and a good one it is too. Lights are furnished to the occupants in their cells, after the workshop is closed, until 10 o'clock, and each prisoner amuses himself by reading or writing.—'This is the Algaline' treatment of prisoners, of which we hear such a revolting account out West. This is probably the most humane prison in the world.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—We copy the following from the last number of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal:

"In no other country in the world, perhaps, is the newspaper press so powerful an engine as in the United States. Nowhere else is it so omnipotent in its action, so omnipresent in its influence. It speaks to every eye, making itself felt in every public department, and at the same time exerting tremendous influence over private life. If all its energies emanated from proper principles were the zeal which directs its efforts a zeal for man's intellectual and moral good, the press in America, from its increased power, might in a very short time undo much of the mischief which its vicious direction has entailed on the country."

MILLERISM IN N. Y.—It is said that Millerism has experienced a revival in New York city, and now appears in the form of religious assemblages on Sundays. They wash each other's feet, exchange holy kisses, &c. These meetings are said to be of such a nature as to render the interference of the police proper.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At the Prince George's County Court last week, Mrs. Manning, a widow lady, sued Mr. John Parker for a breach of promise, laying her damages at \$10,000. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the lady motioned for a new trial.—Six eminent counsel are engaged in the case.

Very Important from Europe—Arrival of the Caledonia—Seven days Later—Important Debate in Parliament on Oregon.

The Oregon Question has excited attention in Parliament, and that in the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen, and in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, have given their views at length. Both express great anxiety for the amicable adjustment of the points in dispute; but at the same time avow a determination to support the British claims. The language of the Earl of Aberdeen is, that "Great Britain possesses rights, which, in his opinion, are clear and unquestionable; and by the blessings of God and the support of Parliament, those rights the Ministers are fully prepared to maintain." Sir Robert Peel also said:

"It is my imperative duty, on the part of the British Government, to state in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decided, that we consider we have rights respecting this territory of Oregon which are clear and irresistible. We trust still to arrive at an amicable adjustment—we desire to affect an amicable adjustment of our claims; but, having exhausted every effort to effect that settlement, if our rights shall be invaded, we are resolved—and we are prepared—to maintain them." (Loud and continued cheers from both sides of the House.)

These declarations were elicited more particularly by President Polk's Inaugural Address, and especially that passage of it, in which the claims of this country to the Oregon Territory are put forth in such unequivocal terms. It would therefore seem that the two Governments are now at issue upon the Oregon Question, and that each insists upon its claims with firmness and determination. The matter is still in the hands of the negotiators at Washington, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham; but we infer from some of the remarks of Sir Robert Peel, that according to his last advice, the prospect was less favorable to an amicable adjustment, than when Mr. Tyler, just before the close of Congress, held out such a hope. Nevertheless, we trust and believe that such a fearful disaster as war between the two countries, is yet very remote.

The news in its other features is not very important.

The Caledonia was detained one day for the purpose of giving the debate in Parliament on the Oregon question.

The queen was making preparations for a visit to Liverpool. The annexation of Texas has ceased to excite interest. People in England regard the matter as settled there. Mr. O'Connell has declared in the Repeal Association, his dislike to the measure, grounded on his well known anti-slavery prejudices.

No New York packets had arrived at Liverpool between the sailing of the Great Western and the Caledonia.

The Duty of the Whigs.

We regret, in common with the editors of Whig papers in Philadelphia and other places, to see that some of our Whig contemporaries are already beginning to agitate the question of a Presidential candidate for 1848, and to advocate the election of their respective favorites. This is at least premature. The policy of the Locofocos under Mr. Polk is not yet developed; and the Whigs, though faithful to their integrity and firm in their ranks, still need to husband their resources, and to go on vindicating their principles and displaying their strength and perseverance without distraction as to men, in the manner they have done during the present Spring. Let McLEAN, SCOTT, CLAYTON and WEBSTER remain as they are, honored and in honorable stations—let the disposition to come out first for a man with a view to boasting and preferences after victory be discouraged; and when the time for selection shall arrive, if the shine on which the votive political offerings of Whigs have been laid, and to which their hearts still turn with fond devotion, be unhappily destroyed, or the great name which it embalms cannot again be inscribed on the Whig banners as the leader of the host, then can the mighty and united array require the services of another tried and worthy chieftain and follow him to the civic contest and the patriotic triumph.—York Republican.

FORGERY IN BOSTON.—Flight of the Forger and Arrest on board ship.—On Saturday, officer Geo. Coolidge, of Boston, arrived in New York city from Boston in search of a young man named Benjamin Fisk, jr., who is charged with having forged the endorsement of Fisk & Bridge, merchants of Boston, on a draft upon the house of Baring & Brothers, England, for the sum of £500 sterling, payable to John Horstman, or order, dated 24th December. The check was returned by the Great Western steamer, protested, and it was at once discovered that a forgery was committed. Fisk immediately fled from Boston to New York. The assistance of officer A. M. C. Smith was procured by Coolidge, and having received intelligence that Fisk had taken passage in the Sully for Europe, they chartered a pilot boat on Monday morning, and on overtaking the Sully boarded her, and found Fisk and his family on board, and brought him, bag and baggage to that city. He is now in the Tombs, awaiting a requisition from Gov. Briggs.

The Astronomical Observatory at Cincinnati is completed. The great telescope has been placed in the building, the grounds have been enclosed, and the astronomer is at his post.

WILL THERE BE WAR.

In looking over the speeches of Lord John Russell, of Lord Aberdeen, and of others, in the British Parliament, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the British government, and the British nation, believe that the right of Oregon is with them; and taking that with the tone of Mr. Polk on the subject, it is not strange there should be a tone adopted that sounds like war. We hope, of course that good councils will prevail, and our nation be spared the scourge. Whether this can now be done, we do not know.—We have rarely seen more indignation expressed in Parliament at any real cause, than was manifested on the receipt of Mr. Polk's message; and the London Times, that gives, rather than speaks, the tone of politics, makes a statement to which we refer our readers. That paper expresses an opinion strongly in favor of the claim of Great Britain.

We cannot conceal our opinion that taking the blustering of Mr. Polk, and the "crowing" back again of the British Ministry, the aspect of the affair is war-like. But will Mr. Polk take upon himself to plunge this nation into a war with Great Britain for such a cause as Oregon presents? or will Great Britain take the risk? One year must elapse after notice is given from either party to the other, of its intention to relinquish its claims on the provisions of the treaty; and Mr. Polk cannot give that notice to England, until Congress shall have acted upon the matter, and England is equally bound to give the same notice. Before that notice is given, or before the year shall have expired after giving the notice, we may hope some measures will be adopted to maintain peace, as were in the case of the boundary question of Maine.

It must be remembered that the question settled by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, was one that concerned an independent State, one of the old thirteen, Maine, in '76, having been a district of Massachusetts. There was, therefore, much national feeling, natural pride, and territorial attachment involved in the matter. Yet the dispute was settled, amicably and honorably.—The present question is one of territory, thousands of miles from the United States; of land in which we have no agreeable associations, in which we have no interest as a nation, and with which there can be little connected to create pride of attachment. It was not supposed that it could ever become one of the States of this Union. Mr. Jefferson, and hundreds of others since his time, believed that the most that could be done for, or with, Oregon territory, was to assist in settling it with republicans, supplying it with republican laws, and then aiding it in becoming an independent republic.—The idea of annexing that as a part of a government, whose centre should be Washington, would be an idea which could acquire no additional preposterousness from an attempt to annex Ireland on the other side. With this hasty view, we give a reason why we may hope for peace; we give a reason why the present peace should not be disturbed; and, we may add, if the people are wise, they will not allow Mr. Polk to play the game of war, to create a necessity for perpetuating his administration, or insuring the election of one of his party.—U. S. Gazette.

The Pittsburg American says:—It cannot but be gratifying to our citizens generally, to find the interest which is taken in their recent great calamity. With that view and more particularly from a feeling of justice to the noble kindness and liberality of the inhabitants of other towns, and cities, that we group together the manifestations of these as they come to our knowledge.

DONATIONS TO THE SUFFERERS.

- Continued from our reports of last week. 1st Presbyterian Church, Pitts. \$218 35 J. W. Brown, Philadelphia, 250 00 Workmen U. S. Mint, Phila. 60 00 J. H. Ewen of Nashville, 5 00 1st Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville, 176 60 Messrs. Phelps and Dodge of New York, 100 00 J. Gardner of West Newton, 50 00 Citizens of Washington, Pa., by T. Morgan, 500 00 Citizens of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, 105 00 Trinity Church, Pittsburg, 117 14 J. Gardner Coffin, 20 00 Evans, McFadden & Co., castings, 50 00 John McFadden & Co., do. 50 00 Jas. Mills, (of Mills & Tower) dry goods, 100 00 Citizens of York, Pa. \$500 00 Chillicothe, Ohio, 769 00 " Philadelphia Pa. 5,000 00 " Annapolis, Md. 110 00 J. P. Crozier, Crozierville, Pa. 50 00 Jas. McIlwaine, Chester co. Pa. 50 00 J. B. Parker, Burlington, N. J. 100 00 Scotch Thistle society, Phila. 150 00 Mrs. Isabella McDonald, of York, Pa. 500 00 Mr. Ewing's Congregation, 5th Ward, 30 00 Mr. D. Landreth, Phila. 20 00 J. S. Riddle, Phila. 50 00 Additional contribution from the workmen of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. 10 00 Hon. S. S. Harrison, Kittanning, Pa. 15 00

A pedlar named Martin has been arrested in Manchester, on suspicion that he was concerned in the murder of Mr. Collector Parker. He is known to have been much in the company of Parker for several days, just before the murder.

Iron Safes.

The late fire has completely settled all doubts about the value of "Iron Safes" and "Salamanders." They are worthless—worse indeed than worthless as protectors against fire. Out of more than 100 exposed to the fire in this city, not one even saved silver from melting, much less a single book or paper. Several were conveyed into the street, where every thing in them was burnt up and destroyed, even to the falsely called safe itself. We mention this fact to put people elsewhere on their guard. Our merchants had them from all quarters and at all prices, and not one exposed to the fire; saved a single book, or that is itself again fit for use, excepting two or three which were firmly built in the wall, or protected by a heavy stone or brick vault. So much for "Salamanders." The "Asbestos" of all them will be found neither more nor less than oak plank or common dirt. Let no man, therefore, trust such in case of fire. The only protection in the recent fire was found in strongly built stone vaults.—Pittsburg American.

LOSS BY THE GREAT FIRE.—A committee appointed by the Councils, after a full examination of the burnt district, having minutely visited every part of it, have arrived at the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. 982 buildings burnt, \$2,566,500. Value personal property burnt, 913,450.

This does not include money or personal property of young men or persons not keeping house.

In calculating the value of real estate, the committee have estimated the cash value of the improvements as they were before the fire, and not what it will require to repair or rebuild them, which must exceed the above estimate at least 25 per cent."

We find the above in some of our eastern exchanges. Where it originated we know not. The estimated value of the buildings is probably within bounds of reason, but the estimate of personal property here given, is one that no sane man in this community would acknowledge.—We have heard no estimate yet made, that did not place the value of personal property destroyed, at double that of the buildings. The amount in Nails alone was \$100,000. Iron no doubt is of an equal amount. Scarcely a merchant in Woods, Market, Water or Front streets, whose loss of goods was less than \$10,000 and varying from that sum to \$60,000. Very few dwelling houses, but contained furniture and clothing nearly, if not quite equal to their value. We have had no reason as yet to doubt the correctness of our own first statement in which we gave 1000 as the number of houses destroyed. More recent accounts raise it to 1100. Besides the noblest business houses, it included the best portion of private residences very densely built. Our estimate of the whole loss was \$9,000,000, two thirds of which was personal property.—Id.

Death's Doings

Among the "shining marks" which Death has recently pierced with his deadly arrows, we notice the Rev. JAMES MELNOR, D. D., Rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and represented Philadelphia, where he was then a lawyer in extensive practice, in Congress from 1812 to 1814. While at Washington he became impressed with religious sentiments—subsequently studied Theology under the direction of the late Bishop WHITE, and was soon afterwards called to the Rectorship of the Church to which he was ministering when he died. He had voted for Charter Officers on the day of his decease—retired to bed in apparently his usual health, and was almost immediately seized with the malady which after a brief struggle terminated his existence. It was a disease of the heart, and proved fatal when Dr. M. had reached his 71st year. He was a man of liberal and catholic christian principles—active and foremost in all benevolent enterprises, and is a loss not merely to the Church and his family, but to the cause of philanthropy. Another distinguished victim lately fallen is Dr. THOMAS SEWELL, M. D. of Washington City. He had attained a high rank in his profession; and attracted public notice by his anatomical objections to Phrenology, and plates exhibiting the deleterious effects of the use of alcoholic drinks on the human stomach. He was the father of the Rev. Mr. SEWELL who lectured so acceptably in the Methodist Church in this Borough last winter, on his tour through the Desert from Egypt to Hebron.—York Republican.

O'CONNELL'S VIEWS OF AMERICA AFFAIRS.—At a late meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell, in handing in £20 from Staten Island, New York, referred to the message of Mr. President Polk, and said that he regarded with horror the annexation of Texas, another slave State, to the American Union. He charged Mr. Polk with ardent cowardice in glossing over the detestable traffic of slavery, by referring to it under the delicate expression of a "domestic institution."

"Domestic institution!" he exclaimed, "domestic institution!" Mr. Polk, it is slavery! (Loud cheers.) Mr. Polk, it is huckstering in human flesh. (Loud cheers.) It is a loathsome, an execrable

system that makes man the property of his fellow; it is buying and selling man created after the image of God, redeemed by the blood of his Son, and bearing upon his brow the impress of the Eternal seal; it is buying and selling him, I say, as though he were the beast of the field that grazes, and not a deathless being marked out for an immortal redemption; the heir of a heavenly inheritance, and designed for a destiny so glorious that the mind of man is dazzled in contemplating it. (Applause.) And I am to be told that slavery is "a domestic institution!" (Cheers.) Out upon those who would make it so. (Cheers.)

I love my country, but I would accept of no advantage to my country through the medium of such a crime. (Hear.) I want no American aid if it comes across the Atlantic stained with negro blood, and from my soul I despise any government which, while it boasts of liberty, is guilty of slavery, the greatest crime that can be committed by humanity against humanity. And those who are ready to uphold that system are the people that dare to talk to me of liberty. Shame on them and eternal disgrace to them who speak of liberty and practice slavery. But what with respect to the present position of England? Shall I say she trembles?

Oh I would be ashamed to talk of English cowardice—braver in the battle field than the people of England never stood—and yet there is a political cowardice which gives a tremulous appearance to her public writers, and prevents her from holding out the bold front of defiance to American transgressors. (Cheers.) The President talks of taking the Oregon territory; (Hear.) England will you go to war with them, but Polk has a whisper from the other side of the Atlantic—"Will you go to war with me? Ireland?" (Cheers.)

He observed that there was no talk of conciliation from the British Government until America began to threaten about Oregon and Texas, and said, "We tell them from this spot they can have us—that the throne of Victoria can be made perfectly secure—the honor of the British empire maintained—and the American eagle, in its highest pride of flight, be brought down. (Cheers.) Let them but conciliate us and do us justice, and they will have us enlisted under the banner of Victoria—let them but give us the Parliament in College Green, and Oregon shall be theirs and Texas shall be harmless." (Cheers.)

BABES IN THE WOODS.—A letter from Harrisburg to a Philadelphia paper gives an account of the exposure of a deranged mother and her two children in that vicinity. It appears that a Mrs. Lupold, who has been occasionally deranged, but was not considered much out of the way, until, one day last week, in the absence of her husband, she left her infant in the cradle, and taking with her two other children, one about five years of age, the other only three, fled to the mountains, and nothing could be discovered of them until Saturday last, when she was found almost famished, and nearly naked; but the children were missing. The neighborhood soon turned out to scour the mountains in search of them, but in vain until Monday last, when some men providentially happened to come upon them in one of the wildest regions of that wild country, where no one would have dreamed of looking for them. They had been out four days, and four nights—cold nights, too, barefooted, and half naked otherwise—their clothes being nearly torn off them by the underbrush, and their little legs blackened by the ashes of the conflagration of the mountain which had been burnt a few days previous, and their flesh a good deal lacerated. They had cried themselves sick, and one of them had taken off its dress to make a bed of, and there they lay, at the root of a tree, locked in each other's arms, unable to speak, having eaten nothing, it is supposed, since they left home. The poor little sufferers were taken to the nearest house and comfortably provided for, and are said to be doing well. They were found ten miles distant from the place at which their mother was first discovered, and that they did not perish is altogether providential, and almost miraculous.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Price. Philadelphia, April 25. WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. \$4 62 1/2. RYE MEAL, do. 3 50. CORN do. 2 18 1/2. WHEAT, prime Penna. per bush. 2 12. RYE do. 62. CORN, yellow, do. 45. OATS, do. 26. WHISKEY, in bbls. 22.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Price. Baltimore, April 25. WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. \$4 45. WHEAT, per bush. 98. CORN, yellow, do. 42. RYE, do. 65. OATS, do. 25. WHISKEY, in bbls. 22.

By virtue of an ass writ of Test. Vend. Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Clarion county, and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the court house in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 3rd day of May next, at 2 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, viz:

A lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Allegheny street and running back to the bank of the Juniata Canal, bounded on the west by a lot now of George Jackson, and on the east by a lot of C. Peightal's estate. Seized—taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James A. Kerr.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Shrrf. April 16, 1845.

A. K. CORNYN, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Huntingdon Pa. Office in Main street, two doors East of Mr. Adam Hall's Temperance House.

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.

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

THE GREATEST, THE BEST, AND THE ONLY REMEDY:



All the newspapers are full of patent remedies for coughs, colds, consumption and various other "diseases" which flesh is heir to, proceeding from one for another, but all experience teaches that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and, having the means of furnishing the former article on short notice. Therefore

Charles S. Black respectfully informs the good citizens of the borough of Huntingdon, and the public generally, that he still continues the

Boot and Shoe-making

business, at his old stand in Allegheny st., one door west of William Stewart's store, in the borough of Huntingdon, where he has lately received a large assortment of new and fashionable lasts, on which he guarantees to finish his work not only according to the latest styles, but in a workmanlike manner, and according to order.

He employs none but the best and most experienced workmen, and by strict attention to business and punctuality in promises, he hopes to deserve and receive a liberal share of custom.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE to the above business—a boy of 16 or 17 years of age will be preferred, and find a good situation if application be made soon.

CHARLES S. BLACK, Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

CARD

Dr. J. E. DORSEY, Having removed from Williamsburg to Huntingdon, would inform the community that he designs to continue the practice of medicine, and will be thankful for their patronage. Residence and office formerly occupied by R. Allison, Esq.

N. B. Having been successful in accomplishing the cure of a number of cancers (for which vouchers can be had if required) he feels confident of success in the most obstinate cases, and should he fail in curing no charge will be made. Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

One Cent Reward.

Abandoned from the subscriber, residing in the borough of Huntingdon, an indented apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named

JOHN YOUNG. Said boy is between 17 and 18 years of age; slender made, sleepy headed. Had on when he left, an oil cloth cap, cassinet coat and pantaloons—other clothing not recollected.

The above reward, but no extra charges will be paid for his apprehension and return—all persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

THOMPSON B. MILLER, Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

Estate of Henry S. Spang, late of Morris 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 H. A. SPANG, DR. JESSE WOLF, Ex'rs. April 23, 1845. Morris tp.

Regimental Orders.

The Volunteers and Militia composing the 3rd Regiment, formerly 29th, 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., are hereby required to form by companies on the first Monday, and 5th day of May next, and by battalion for parade and review as follows:

1st battalion will meet at the house of Alexander Lowry, on Friday the 16th day of May, in Waterstreet—2nd battalion on Saturday the 17th, at the house of Captain William Davison, in Lawrville, Sinking Valley.

The law calls for every man to be armed—pay attention to this and bring your arms, or a disregard to this notice may cause you to pay a fine—by order of ADAM KEITH, Colonel.

Regimental Orders.

The Volunteers and Militia composing the 1st (formerly) 149th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., are hereby required to form by companies on the 1st Monday, 5th day of May next, and by battalion, for parade and review as follows:

1st battalion will meet at Orbisonia, Cromwell township, on Monday the 12th day of May next. 2nd battalion at Cassville, Cass township, on Tuesday, the 13th of May.

JOHN STEVER, Colonel, 1st Reg., 2nd B., 10th D. P. M. Cass township, April 16, 1845.

Sheriff's Sale.

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