

Huntingdon, May 21, 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.

More Iron Works in Columbia County.—The Danville Democrat states that one of the new furnaces now in the course of erection by the Bloomsburg Iron and Railroad company, near the town of Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, is now completed and ready to be "blown in," as soon as the hot blast apparatus is finished. The second stack is also rapidly progressing towards completion, and will be ready for operation in six or eight weeks. Abundant quantities of coal, iron ore, and limestone are already piled up to be converted into pig metal by its enterprising owners.

Messrs. Fincher and Thomas are erecting a Furnace on Cattawissa Creek, a short distance above the creek of Cattawissa, in this county, to be drove by water power, and put in operation the present season.

Col. Matthew McDowell, is also erecting a new furnace, on Fishing creek, near his mills, at which water power and charcoal is to be used.

Morse's Telegraph will be at length put up between New York and Baltimore. The stock is all taken.

The Schoolmaster at Home.—A ballot was found in the box at a township election in Ohio, endorsed, "No Schule Tactics!"

One hundred and seventy-three Mormons from England and Ireland, recently passed through St. Louis on their way to Nauvoo.

PROOF POSITIVE.—A. insults B. B. challenges him. A. refuses to meet B. on the ground that he is no gentleman. B. insists that he is, and in proof produces the receipt for his newspaper, paid six months in advance!

Mr. Randolph, a nephew of Gen. Harrison, has been removed from a clerkship in Washington, by the President.

There was a severe frost at Erie and its vicinity, on Monday night, the 5th instant, which was supposed to have destroyed all the fruit.

From the U. S. Gazette.  
**Great Race between Peytona and Fashion.**

The great race on Tuesday, between Fashion and Peytona, the result of which was stated in this paper, under a postscript, yesterday, was, of its kind, unparalleled in this country, and the interest it awakened was manifested in the general outpouring of people upon the Union Course where the trial was had. Of course, the daily topic of conversation for some time past in some circles, has been the race and the prospects for success which the rival animals possessed. Fashion being among her friends, if we may use the term, had of course the great majority of backers, and so implicit was their confidence in her powers that it generally among those who betted the odds were taken in her favor. The friends and backers of the Southern mare, however, though not numerous were determined and liberal in their support; in consequence of which money was staked very freely; and a very large amount was wagered on the issue of the contest.

At a very early hour in the morning masses of people on horseback, and in vehicles of every fashion that ever jockey's art imagined; or the necessities of art caused to be made, went, thronging over to Brooklyn, and from thence to the Course. The Long Island Railroad was besieged by an anxious multitude, who strived zealously for an early possession of seats, and were perfectly contented to be squeezed into the smallest limits possible, on board of burthen cars, promoted from their original occupation and converted into passenger cars, by virtue of sundry unplanned boards laid across the tops. Thousands of persons were thus carried to the race ground; several of the trains being drawn by three locomotives fastened together, and the cars being almost hid by the people they bore upon them. The turnpike presented a scene of interest, and of varying excitement, which had something strangely unusual in it; The day was remarkably fine, and the dust that lay thick upon the road was tossed in clouds by the circling wheels, and the horses feet, until the atmosphere seemed to be almost altogether composed of the flying particles. The stately carriage rolled on by the side of a spring van, and omnibuses disputed with their unwieldy dimensions the right of way to the hundreds of lighter vehicles, and the numerous horsemen that dashed rapidly on to the great centre of attraction. All conditions of men were represented in the moving mass, and every man and every thing were the livery of dust that was so abundantly raised up to the discomfort of all. A watering station and tolling gateway to block the road entirely, and from the toll gate a mass of vehicles extended for nearly a mile, wedged in close upon each other.

The race course was of course, taken possession of very quickly, and at noon the grand stand and the huge one adjoining, capable of holding thousands of people, were not only densely packed, but a considerable number found sight seeing places on the roof. A mob of almost ten thousand persons got upon the track, in the vicinity of the Judge's stand, and up

the straight side, much to the hindrance of the race as they could not be prevailed upon to allow sufficient room at times for the horses to travel rightly. Inside of the Course a vast number of omnibuses and carriages of all sorts lined the fence several tiers deep in some places, and their occupants clustered upon their roofs to get a view of the racers. The crowd was immense, and there were from eighty to one hundred thousand persons looking on in the exciting trial of speed.

About half past two o'clock, the horses were weighed, Laird, the rider of Fashion made up his weight to 125 pounds, and "Barney," the jockey of Peytona, to the weight of 113 pounds. Soon after the horses were brought to the start, and went off at the top of the drum, in fine style, and at a tremendous pace, Peytona having the inside track, and leading to half a length after running about a quarter of a mile, and maintaining her ground so evenly, that for three of the miles, Fashion's nose was at the Southern mare's saddle, and so close that a good sized blanket would have covered them both. Upon the back stretch, and previous to coming down the straight side, on the fourth mile Fashion made a brush for the lead, but an application of the spur brought the Southern mare to her vantage ground, and on coming down the straight side, as they passed the distance post by tremendous leaps, shook herself clear of her opponent and dashed past the Judges' Stand an open length ahead, amid deafening cries—winning the heat in seven minutes and 39 3/4 seconds—the mile time being:

First mile, 1:54; Second do. 1:53; Third do. 1:57; Fourth do. 1:55 3/4. After a rest of three quarters of an hour the bugle summoned the horses forth again. Peytona, looked quite fresh, but Fashion showed the signal of her struggle, and it was said by some that she was slightly lame in one of her hind feet. She stepped and looked finely, however, and her backers were still free in their bets in her favor. The odds, of course, in many instances, were turned in favor of Peytona, and betting was pretty brisk.

At the top of the drum both horses started, but returned, and being again called to start, went off in fine style, Peytona leading about half a length. In going round the top, Fashion made a brush past, and got the inside of the track, rallying about half a neck in advance, and maintaining her position until their arrival at the draw gate, when Peytona closed, and they rushed by the stand on the first mile perfectly even. The second mile Fashion appeared to gain slightly, and was a little ahead until they reached the straight side, when Peytona came up with her, and passed the stand with her head in advance of her opponent. During the third mile, Peytona maintained her advantage with but little variation, and reached the Judges' stand nearly a length ahead. The fourth mile was hotly contested, Peytona holding the lead, notwithstanding Fashion made several brushes, in every one of which Peytona shook her off. In passing the draw gate, Fashion made a last effort, and was, nearly even, when the Southern mare, by a tremendous leap, went nearly a length ahead and came out winner of the heavy stake of twenty thousand dollars, the time of the heat being 7:43 3/4.

The track was terribly bad, the dust lying upon it three or four inches deep. A cloud of dust hung over the vicinity of the entrance to the course, so dense, that spectators at a distance could not see the horses as they passed through it. The immense strength of Peytona stood her in good stead, and no doubt won for her the race. Had the track been hard and firm, the time made would no doubt have been as low down as 7:32.

The mile time of the first and second heat was:  
 Miles. First Heat. Second Heat.  
 First, 1:54 1:57  
 Second, 1:53 1:54  
 Third, 1:57 1:55 3/4  
 Fourth, 1:55 3/4 1:58  
 7:39 3/4 7:45 3/4

It is stated that Peytona has been challenged to run against Fashion over the Course at Trenton or at Camden (N. J.) for the immense stake of \$50,000 as it is, and the 27th of June next has been mentioned as the day chosen. It is added that Mr. Kirkman has declared his determination to run Peytona without any advantage whatever in weight—both horses to carry an equal amount.

Fashion was to have run over the Union Course, Long Island, on Friday last, for the regular purse, four mile heats, against Jeannature, the next best animal in Mr. Kirkman's stable.

Corporations.

"Probably no State in the Union is more corporation-ridden than Pennsylvania. Certainly there is no country in the world where corporations have the same privileges and powers as in ours. We fancy that we have virtue, liberty, independence, fraternity, equality, and all the other blessings of republicanism, while we rear and nurture in our midst, the veriest and deadliest tyrannies that human ingenuity has ever contrived."

So says the Harrisburg Union, with a flourish and complacency that seems to set contradiction at defiance. But is it true? Has not Massachusetts twice as many—we might perhaps, come nearer, if we say ten times as many—corporations, in proportion to its population, as Pennsylvania? And we do not recollect a single privilege which any corporation has in Pennsylvania that has not been enjoy-

ed to its fullest extent, in Massachusetts; and in our State, many disabilities are fixed to corporations, which are not endured at the east.

Now, which of the two States is the most prosperous? Massachusetts with her six inches of soil resting upon a substratum of pebbles, or Pennsylvania with her deep, rich, luxuriant soil, resting upon incalculable mineral wealth, stores of such a diversified nature as that each seems to administer to the advantage of the other; coal, to assist in the development of iron ore, to create a demand for coal, and limestone, to assist the use of both—which of these two States, we ask is the most prosperous, corporation-ridden, Massachusetts, with its sterile soil and nameless hills, or Pennsylvania, with its luxuriant fields, and wealth teeming mountains?

Nay, more; are we now looking to Massachusetts capital and enterprise, to bring into profitable use our capabilities? And is not that the *capital* result of corporations, and that enterprise the parent of both?

Pennsylvania is not a corporation-ridden State. It is a party ridden State—a party that rides with infernal speed and spurring, and will drive us all down hill with the scourge of anti-corporation.—We are not just now alluding to any particular party, but directly to that party, which ever it may be, that sets up an abstraction of anti-corporation, that drives the capital of those dependent upon some wholesome income from their means for a decent living, to seek some investment elsewhere, or by means that give no aid to genius and industry. It is not corporations which are the cause of the injury that individuals may have suffered through corporations. It is the narrow spirit in which legislation has been managed, that binds up corporations so that they cannot be profitably used, or creates them under some miserable influence, that causes a lack of friends, and a disappointment in profits.

Let corporations be obtained in Pennsylvania, as they are in Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, like Massachusetts, would be one great hive of industry, promoting individual advantage, and public honor and profit.—U. S. Gazette.

THE FARM OF MOUNT VERNON.—Washington was passionately fond of Agriculture. Its improvement was ever with him an object of paramount regard. Virginia can boast of few sons to whom her agriculture has been more indebted; who assisted in promoting her interest to a greater extent, or with the manifestation of a more ardent and patronizing zeal.—The following account of his farming operations will serve to exhibit the Father of his Country, [he man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen] in his true light:

The farm of General Washington, at Mount Vernon, contained ten thousand acres of land in one body, equal to fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of one, two, three, four and five miles from his mansion. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.—Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be found from the following facts: In 1787, he had five hundred acres in grass; sowed six hundred acres of oats; seven hundred acres in wheat; and prepared as much corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and one hundred acres in turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses, one hundred and twelve cows, three hundred and thirty five working oxen, heifers, and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty four ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and state of weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs, weighing eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety pounds, for the use of his family besides provisions for the use of his negroes.—Neal's Gazette.

**MR. BUCHANAN AND THE TARIFF.**

We see it hinted in the Washington papers, especially the Union, now the exponent of the Administration, that Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, will soon present to the public a reduced tariff of duties. Of course he will.—Mr. Walker comes from Mississippi—he avows himself a free trader man. Mr. Polk came from Tennessee, and canvassed that State, for the gubernatorial chair, as a free trader. The Attorney General is of the free trade party, and Mr. Marcy was opposed by the protectionists.—Of course, then, the Cabinet will resolve on some change, important and injurious to the tariff; and Mr. Walker the Secretary of the Treasury, will present it to the public. Mr. Polk will not, we conceive, suffer much any way, because all that he said might be made to meet almost any set of opinions. But how will Mr. Buchanan be situated? In Pennsylvania, Mr. Polk was represented as a friend of the tariff of 1842. The letter to Mr. Kane, which bore Mr. Polk's signature, and which was never denied by him, was proclaimed at the "Democratic" meetings in the interior as the token of ample protection to home industry and home products. Mr. Buchanan, if we mistake not, was in the field, and, from the stump, advocated Mr. Polk's election, upon what was then understood to be the true Pennsylvania policy, the protection of home industry; and in the track of Mr. Buchanan, were displayed flags, having the motto

"Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842."—and even where that motto was not displayed, the spirit of the inscription was every where manifest, and the people were appealed to on all hands, by the Esopco orators, to vote for Polk, and sustain their tariff. So manifest was this, that the free traders men of New York city denounced their brethren of Pennsylvania, as guilty of deception and deserving defeat, from the very means that secured to them success.

Now, as Mr. Buchanan evidently elected to the advantages of a protective tariff, either avowed to the people or not denied, when the people raised that cry—what is he to do that Cabinet, that directs the Secretary of the Treasury to present a project for reducing the scale of duties far below that which was declared for, when the people of Pennsylvania voted for James K. Polk? We shall see.—It may be that the prophesies which we hear made, that Mr. Buchanan must leave the Cabinet before January next, are founded on a calculation, that he will not, as minister, consent to that which he opposed as an electioneerer. He will be tried, we think.—U. S. Gazette.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL.**

By JESSE E. DOW & Co.

The first number of our new paper will be issued this (first) day of May, with an entire new dress—new type, fine white paper, with other important alterations and improvements. The paper will be devoted to a fearless exposition of Democratic principles; it will zealously and unremittently oppose each and every effort to establish a mammoth monarchical bank and other mischievous corporations and consolidations of wealth, which subvert the rights of the people and undermine the pillars of the Republic; it will oppose an oppressive and anti-republican tariff system, the assumption of the state debts by the General Government, and all other Federal principles which have an inevitable tendency to destroy public prosperity as well as individual happiness. Against all such political delusions, we shall wage unchanging, uncompromising war.

THE FARMER and the MECHANIC who produce all the real capital of the nation, will find in our paper an unwavering champion of their inalienable rights; the long cherished principles of the editors are too well known to the public to require any pledge upon this point. To the Miscellaneous Department particular attention will be devoted; the Ladies will always find in our columns a choice selection from the current literature of the day as well as original contributions from the most talented writers of which our country can boast. A general summary of Foreign and Domestic news will be furnished a regular price current and a correct list of the prices of stocks will also be given.

The conductors have already secured the aid and co-operation of a large number of the most distinguished literary and political writers of the day; arrangements will also be made, at the earliest period possible, to embellish our columns by the contributions of correspondents from abroad. With this brief and imperfect outline of our plan, we very respectfully submit our claims to an extensive patronage to the consideration of a generous public.

THEOPHILUS FISK, }  
 JESSE E. DOW, } EDITORS.

TERMS.  
 Weekly paper by the year - - - \$2 00  
 " " for six months - - - 1 00  
 Semi-Weekly paper by the year, in advance - - - 5 00  
 " " for less than a year 50 cts. per month.  
 Daily paper by the year in advance 10 00  
 " " for less than a year, \$1 per month.  
 Subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, to the Semi-Weekly for less than four, or to the Weekly for less than six months, will not be received.  
 If not paid within the year, the Daily paper will be \$12, the Semi-weekly \$6, and the Weekly \$2 50 a year.  
 All payments to be made in advance.—Those who have not an opportunity of paying otherwise, may remit by mail, at our risk, postage paid. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received.

**Orphans' Court Sale.**

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday the 14th day of June next, as the property of John Scullin, deceased, a lot of ground with a large and commodious TAVERN HOUSE thereon erected, two stories high, part log and weatherboarded and part frame, situated in the borough of PEIERSBURG, in said county, now occupied as a public house by Mrs. Mary Scullin. Also parts of two other lots in said borough, on which are erected a large frame stable, and a small log stable, appurtenant to the tavern stand.

**THE MARKETS.**  
 [CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Philadelphia, May 16.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	84 3/4
RYE MEAL, do.	3 60
CORN do.	2 12 1/2
WHEAT, prime Penna. per bush.	96
RYE do.	59
CORN, yellow, do.	41
OATS, do.	25
WHISKEY, in bls.	21

Baltimore, May 15.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	84 50
WHEAT, do.	98
CORN, yellow, do.	40
RYE, do.	65
OATS, do.	25
WHISKEY, in bls.	22

**Land For Sale.**

A valuable tract of land situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, about 1 mile from the borough of Alexandria, and 6 miles from Huntingdon borough, containing 218 ACRES.

On the premises, there are 100 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation—a first rate orchard of Apple, and other fruit trees—dwelling house—barn, &c. For terms inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

TIMOTHY NOLAND,  
 N. B. 100 acres of good woodland, convenient, can be had with the above. Also, a lot of four acres, in good condition, in the town of Alexandria, T. N. Porter tp., May 14, 1845.—St. pd.

**ELECTION?**

An Election will be held at the Office of the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company in the borough of Muncy, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JAMES RANKIN, President.  
 Attest—W. A. PETRIKIN, Sec'y.  
 Muncy, May 14, 1845.

**THIS WAY FOR CHEAP GOODS.**

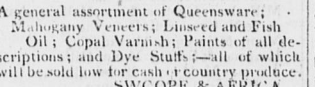


Winter and Summer Goods, consisting of Cloths; Cassimers; Sattinets and Flannels; all descriptions of Woolen and Summer goods; in part Silks; Lawns; Gingham; Corded Skirts; and prints of various styles; figured Muslins; Mouslin-de-lanes; Muslins of all descriptions; Summer goods for men's and boys' wear; Shawls, Handkerchiefs; silk and cotton; Hose of all kinds; a splendid assortment of Sunshades; Parasols; and Paris Screens; a general assortment of Hardware;

THE subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening a splendid assortment of

**Iron and Steel;**

Hollow-ware and Saddlery,  
 A general assortment of Groceries;



A general assortment of Queensware; Mahogany Veneers; Linseed and Fish Oil; Copal Varnish; Paints of all descriptions; and Dye Stuffs—all of which will be sold low for cash in country produce.

SWCOPE & AFRICA,  
 Huntingdon, May 7, 1845.

**Estate of Elizabeth Shaw, late of Morris township deceased.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of said deceased have been granted to the subscribers. All persons therefore indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN WILLIAMSON  
 Having returned to Huntingdon county, has recommenced the practice of Law in the Borough of Huntingdon, where he will carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care.—He will be found at all times by those who may call upon him, at his office with Isaac Fisher, Esq., adjoining the store of Tho's. Read & Son, near the Diamond.  
 Huntingdon, April 30, 1845.

**Take Notice;**

THAT I have left my accounts with John Abright, Esq., for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber will save costs by calling on or before the sixth of May next and settling their accounts.  
 THOMAS ADAMS,  
 Huntingdon, April 30, 1845.—3t.

**One Cent Reward.**

Absconded from the subscriber, residing in the borough of Huntingdon, an indebted 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 recollectcd.  
 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.

**GEORGE TAYLOR.**

Attorney at Law—Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court, Stating Administrators accounts, Grievances, &c.—Office in Dimond, three doors East of the "Exchange Hotel." feb28, '44.

**Auditor's Notices.**

The undersigned having been appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, Auditor to settle the accounts of Joseph S. P. Harris, and among his liquidating duties, will attend to that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 14th day of June next, where all persons interested are notified to attend.  
 THOMAS P. CAMPBELL,  
 May 7, 1845. Auditor.

The undersigned having been appointed Auditor, by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to report the facts on the exception filed to the account of Randall Alexander and Daniel T. Couders, Assignees of M'Carrell & Butler, and to state an account, and to report a distribution of the monies of which the said assignees are chargeable, to and among the creditors of the assignors according to his decision, &c. gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS P. CAMPBELL,  
 Huntingdon, May 7, 1845. Auditor.  
 The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Thompson Melby, administrator of the estate of Thomas Melby, late of the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Huntingdon, and among the creditors of said estate, gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Treasurer's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 7th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons having accounts against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated.  
 GEORGE TAYLOR,  
 Huntingdon, May 7, 1845. Auditor.

**BRIGADE ORDERS.**

THE VOLUNTEERS and MILITIA, composing the 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M. are hereby required to train by companies on Monday the 5th day of May next, and by Battalion for inspection as follows:  
 4th Volunteer Battalion commanded by Maj. Williams, on Wednesday 5th day of May. 1st Volunteer Battalion commanded by Maj. Bell, on Thursday 2d day of May. 5th Regiment, formerly 32d.—1st Battalion on Friday the 25th day of May. 2d Battalion on Saturday 24th of May. Union Grays will meet on Monday the 26th day of May. 7th Company of 6th Regiment, formerly 142d, will meet on Tuesday 27th May. 6th Regiment, formerly 143d.—1st Battalion on Wednesday 28th of May. 2d Battalion on Thursday 29th of May. 3rd Volunteer Battalion commanded by Col. Bayart, on Friday the 30th of May. 2d Volunteer Battalion commanded by Col. Birchfield, on Tuesday 3d of June.  
 JOHN BIRKEL,  
 Brigade Inspector,  
 2d B. 10th D., P. M.  
 Brigade Inspector's Office,  
 Ironsville, March 25, 1835. }

N. B. All commissioned and staff officers within the bounds of said Brigade are requested to be properly equipped according to law.  
 Also, all Adjutants and Captains of Militia within the bounds of said Brigade, are required by law to make a proper return of their respective rolls to the proper Brigade Inspector, on or within ten days thereafter, under the penalty of fifty dollars.  
 Also, all officers required by law to make return of absentees on oath to B. Inspector, on days of Battalion Training, or within ten days thereafter, are hereby notified, that the names of said absentees in the said return with the name of the County, Township, Borough or Ward, in which the said absentees reside, must be written in a plain, legible hand writing, and each of the names spelled correctly, otherwise said return will not be received and the penalty for not making such return is \$30.  
 Also, all Militia men claiming to be exempt from Militia duty by certificate or otherwise, must produce the requisite evidence to the proper commanding officer of their Regiment, Battalion or Company as the case may be on or before the fifth of May next for exemption.  
 J. B.

**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 Penn'a 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

**Grist 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 undisturbed 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.  
**J. SEWELL STEWART,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
**HUNTINGDON, PA.**  
 Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Boy's Jewelry establishment.  
 February 14, 1845.—tl.  
**JUSTICES' Blanks** of all kinds, for sale at this Office.