



One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, Wednesday morning, June 18, '45.

Bishop Potter's Acceptance.

At a special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Church of this Diocese held in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 7th inst., the following letter was presented from the Bishop elect:

UNION COLLEGE, June 3d 1845. Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D.; Rev. T. M. Clark; Thomas Robbins, Esq.; Dr. T. L. Atlee. Gentlemen:—I received several days since, through your kindness, the official notice of my election to the office of Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. I want words to express my grateful sense of this undesired and distinguished mark of public confidence, and to each of you I owe my sincere thanks for the kind and cordial manner in which you were pleased to urge my acceptance. I have given to the subject that anxious consideration which is so eminent in merit, and I have concluded, though not without many misgivings, to accept the appointment. Besides conflicting claims of a sacred nature and a strong reluctance to leave scenes and employments endeared to me by many ties, I have had to encounter the painful consciousness that I shall be likely to prove unequal to the faithful responsibilities of such a charge. Accustomed to a life of retirement and of comparative exemption from care, I cannot but contemplate with deep solicitude the prospect of the arduous public labors to which you have called me. But I commit myself to God and the support of His grace; and it is my earnest prayer that I may not prove entirely unworthy of the generous confidence of your Diocese, nor forget under any circumstances, the meekness, diligence, and zeal which becomes a Bishop in the Church of God.

I am with great regard, Yours faithfully, ALONZO POTTER.

Liberal.

Montreal has come forward nobly in aid of Quebec. Besides the £2,000 (\$8,000) advanced by government, a subscription list was opened at the first meeting, and £5,000 (\$20,000) subscribed on the spot. This was subsequently increased, down to Friday evening, to £7,151 2s 3d or the handsome sum of \$29,605.

A Chinese Convert to Christianity.

The Rev. Mr. Dean, a Missionary to China, who has been delivering a course of lectures at Rochester, has with him a Chinese convert, whose parents are heathen, and whose brothers are now worshippers of idols. He recently delivered an Address, which Mr. Dean translated for the audience. He said he was happy to meet so many Christians, that he hoped with them in the same Saviour, and looked forward to the same Heaven. Before his conversion, he had a very confused idea of the hereafter. He thought he would enter some other world, and live pretty much as he lived here. He worshipped the idol gods of his own country, whom he had been taught to believe would protect him from disease and promote his business. He thought that the god dwelt in the image, not that the image was God—but he never knew exactly what to think with regard to the future. He thought according to the Buddhist system, that good men after death, became angels, and if they did not sin, when angels, they would become gods; and if they maintained their integrity as gods, then as their last reward, they would be annihilated. But if not good in this life, he believed they would be turned into brutes. The name of the convert, as we learn from the Rochester Democrat, is A-Bok—he is 23 years old, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits till the age of 20. He is a man a little above the usual stature of the Chinese, can read and write imperfectly—is dressed in his native costume, and in all respects, is a fair representation of the common people of his native country. He was baptized about two years ago, and was one of the number organized into the T'ie Chew church, in Hong Kong, under the pastoral care of Mr. Dean, in April 1843. The church is now composed of eight members. A number more have desired baptism. Large assemblages on the Sabbath, attend divine service in their dialect, and the people appear simple, teachable and inquiring, and afford encouraging prospects to those who are laboring for the introduction of Christianity into China.

Caution to Patentees.

It has been declared by Judge Nelson, as we learn from a communication in the National Intelligencer, that if the proprietor of a new invention sells even one of his articles, before he has taken out his patent he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of his invention to the public. This is a new decision—the opposite doctrine having been heretofore held at the Patent office. The case in which the law was declared by Judge Nelson, was that of Wilson vs. Packard.

A Washington letter to the New York Tribune says that Mr. Packenham (British Minister) has privately expressed his belief that the Oregon question will be settled without War, unless there shall be a serious effort to make trouble about it, in Congress or by the Press.

The New Orleans Picayune states, that a scheme Yankee has been selling "purely vegetable Pills" through the southern country at a great rate. On undergoing an analysis, they were found to be "purely vegetable," indeed. They were nothing more nor less than common green pills dipped in a solution of powdered liquorice.

A Whale Caught.

A young whale was captured in the Cobcook River, Me., on Sunday week by a Mr. Small. He was captured in the following manner, and some think the feat was superior to any of the Baron Munchausen's. Mr. S. ventured in a boat alongside of him, and with a boat hook put out his eye on the side leading down the river, which forced him into shoal water. With an axe he then made an incision, through which he passed a rope, which kept his head in shore. After thrashing about some time, the tide left him high and dry. He was 41 feet long, and 8 1/2 feet through the thickest part. He yielded about 25 barrels of oil, and as much blubber.

CRIME AND CONFESSION

Fifteen years ago—says the Cleveland Plain Dealer—a man committed perjury in Sheldon, Genesee county N. Y., by which he not only, by the aid of strong circumstantial evidence, defrauded his neighbor of four or five hundred dollars, but also threw a suspicion of crime upon the head of that neighbor. It rested there. Stung by remorse, perhaps, the perjurer left that county, and became a way-farer in the west. After many years, Justice laid her heavy iron grasp upon him, and sent him retribution in the shape of poverty, sickness and misery. He became an inmate of our township Hospital, the Poor House. Death was very nigh to him. Moved by the prickings of that conscience which "doth wake cowards of us all," he began to fear the monster, and to call for very present help in time of trouble. A neighboring clergyman hastened to the dying perjurer's bed-side.—The man uttered a confession of the crime, and as a feeble token of repentance, requested the whole to be noted down, and sent back to the defrauded and despoiled individual.

The Plain Dealer adds:—"The confession was sent, but so incredible did the story appear, and so fixed were the impressions of the citizens of the guilt of their neighbor, and of the innocence of the real perjurer, that nought but the highest written evidence could remove them. Certificates of the verity of the confession were yesterday sent, and after a lapse of fifteen years, the stain upon the fair fame of the individual has been somewhat removed."

A RIOT IN A THEATRE.

The New York Sun says that a riot at the New Bowry Theatre, last Saturday Night, terminated in the almost total destruction of the boxes, and benches throughout the house. Mrs. Phillips refused to proceed until her promised compensation for several nights' services then past due, had been paid to her and the audience were requested to call at the ticket office and receive back their admission fee. But the Cashier was not in the office—he could not be found, and returning to the pit, boxes, and galleries, the more active spirits among the audience tore up the benches, cut and disfigured decorations, and left off: were compelled by a strong body of watchmen and police officers.

HEALTH OF THOMAS W. DORR.

Governor Jackson, of Rhode Island, having recently visited Thomas W. Dorr in prison, makes the following statement in a letter to the Chairman of the State Prison Inspectors:

PROVIDENCE, June 5, 1845.

Sir:—I have your note of the 3d instant. In reply permit me to say, that during the visit I made to the State Prison a few days since, I saw, among other prisoners, Mr. T. W. Dorr. As a large portion of the people of this State feel a strong interest in his welfare, I enquired of him particularly concerning his health and the treatment he had received in prison.

He informed me that the circulation of his blood was variable, ranging from fifty to one hundred pulsations in a minute—that the surface of his body was constantly cold—that he had chronic rheumatism in his back and extremities, and that his appetite was poor and his digestive functions much impaired. He also stated that he was afflicted with sub acute inflammation of the liver, attended with pain in his side, which deprived him to a considerable extent of sleep.—Under these circumstances, he was very desirous of exercise in the open air. He did not complain much of his fare, and said he had invariably been permitted to judge for himself as to his ability to labor.

Relying, as I do, on the integrity of his word, and having some acquaintance with the nature of diseases, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider him in a very infirm state of health. I therefore advise that in connexion with his medical treatment he be hereafter allowed the benefit of exercise at frequent intervals in the open air.

I also recommend that the prisoner in No. 58 (whose mind appears to be much impaired, and who complains of pain in his head) be indulged in a similar manner. And I further suggest, for your consideration, whether it may not be advisable to grant occasionally the same privilege to every convict, whose deportment is universally proper and praiseworthy.

It gives me pleasure to say in conclusion, that the cells, workshop and other apartments of the prison, appeared to be clean and comfortable, and that the prisoners, so far as I observed, were judiciously and profitably employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES JACKSON.

It is well known that Mr. Dorr was in bad health when he entered the prison. Whether it is any worse now than then, we are unable to say. The Rhode Island papers differ on that point, according to their political affiliations. But there is not the least evidence within our knowledge that his symptoms have been aggravated by severe treatment, on the contrary, he has been treated with the greatest lenity and indulgence. He himself says, as reported by Governor Jackson, that he has "invariably been permitted to judge for himself as to his ability to labor.—The Providence Journal expresses its regret that the Governor had not made a more explicit statement in regard to Dorr's treatment, regimen, &c., while in prison, and invites him to supply the omission by answering the following questions:—

- 1. Is there any harshness or unkindness, or unnecessary restraint, exercised towards the convict?
- 2. Is the treatment of Thomas W. Dorr any better or worse than that of the other convicts, and if so, in what respect?
- 3. What is your opinion of the prison fare, as compared with the ordinary fare of laboring men?
- 4. How does the prison, in its discipline, treatment and general management, compare as a whole, with similar institutions in other States?

There has been a difficulty between the authorities of Missouri and Iowa for some years past in relation to the question of boundary.

Recently Mr. Riggs, the Sheriff of Sculer county, Missouri, was seized by the authorities of Iowa, and committed to prison while exercising the duties of his office within the boundaries of Missouri as established by the laws of that State. Iowa has repeatedly captured and imprisoned the Sheriffs of Missouri and sentenced them to the Penitentiary for the faithful discharge of their official duties.

Murderers of Joe Smith.

The five persons indicted for killing Joe and Hiram Smith appeared in Court, at Hancock county, on the 19th ultimo.—This trial was fixed for the 21st. But few Mormons were in attendance, and no disturbance of any kind took place, although something of the kind was anticipated, and would undoubtedly have taken place had the Mormons appeared in full force at court, as they promised to do and attempted in any way to interfere with the trial.

The impression appears to be that the Mormons will not attempt a very vigorous prosecution, although they have witnesses who are ready to swear to the actual participation of some of the defendants in the death of the Smiths; yet, being convinced of the entire incredibility of their testimony in a court of justice, will rather let things take their own course, and after the trial of the prisoners, endeavor to create sympathy in their behalf, from the fact that the testimony failed to establish the guilt of the prisoners.

Ten dollar notes altered from notes of the late U. S. Bank, and purporting to be on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, are in circulation in that city.—Balt. American.

Altered Notes.—We have seen a one dollar relief note, purporting to be of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg—but which we found on close examination, our attention having been directed to it, to be very ingeniously altered from a one dollar note of the depreciated issue of the Towanda Bank.—The signatures, E. W. Morgan, Cashier, W. Scott, for President, are those of the Towanda notes referred to; but this note has so close a resemblance to those of the Exchange Bank, that few persons especially in the hurry of business, would observe the signatures. It is a well contrived and dangerous fraud, and we think proper to advise our readers of it.—York (Pa.) Gazette.

Still Another Disastrous Fire in Pittsburg.

We learn from the Pittsburg Morning Ariel that another disastrous fire has occurred in that devoted city. About half past 3 o'clock this morning, says the Ariel of Tuesday the 10th, flames were seen issuing out of the stable of Mrs. Verner, corner of Exchange and Brewery alleys, between Liberty and Penn streets, and St. Clair and Irwin streets, and soon spread to surrounding buildings. Our firemen were soon upon the spot, but greatly felt the want of water and apparatus. They worked as well as they could, and deserve credit for their good intentions, but were unable to subdue the fire until a quarter of more of the block was gone.

From Mrs. Verner's stable the fire communicated to the stable of Mr. McCutcheon, which was destroyed. From here in a direct line along Exchange Alley, it burned a stable and partly destroyed W. & M. Mitchell's distillery, where it stopped in that direction. Several sheds and outhouses of one sort or other were burned on this row.

From the distillery the fire worked down to Penn street, destroying a large frame which we could not learn the name of. At this juncture the three story brick house of Mr. Samuel McClean was considerably damaged, and the kitchen roof burned off.

Next, on Penn street, the Livery stables of Mr. James McAfee, the frame dwelling of Mrs. Verner and the dwelling of Mr. White, extending to the corner of Brewery alley, were consumed.

The Pittsburg Brewery, belonging to G. W. Smith, and a building next to it, on the west side of Brewery alley, were on fire several times; but were saved by the vigilance of the firemen. The back roofs of several stores fronting on Liberty street caught also, but were extinguished without much damage.

The fire was undoubtedly, the work of incendiaries, and nothing but the entire absence of wind prevented greater destruction.

The President and his family have removed to Coleman's, in Washington, while the White House is being repaired.

Water melons were in fashion at New Orleans on the 1st inst.

The Cincinnati tailors are making India rubber pantaloons.

Accidents.—On Tuesday last one of the miners for "Elizabeth Furnace" was killed by the caving in of an ore bank. He has left a wife and 6 or 7 children to mourn his untimely end. Another workman made a narrow escape, having been nearly buried beneath the embankment.

On Wednesday evening Mr. ZIMMERMAN, one of the carpenters on the building of James M. Bell Esq. fell from the top of the third story into the well and, strange to say, was not much injured. A boy made a miraculous escape on Wednesday evening at the state slip. He was sitting on the front of a truck as it was descending into the water fell off, and the whole train passed over him. He came out with but a slight bruise.—Hollidaysburg Register.

From the United States Gazette.

Another Disgraceful Firemen's Riot.

On Saturday evening a fire broke out in the Lamp Black Factory of Mr. Thomas Matlack in Schuylkill Front street, between Callowhill and Wood street. The fire burned during the whole night and the upper part of the building was destroyed. The building was formerly used as a foundry. The walls are still standing, and from their great thickness, are as good as ever.

The first alarm occurred about 11 o'clock, and while the engines were in service a difficulty arose between the Fairmount Engine and Good Will Hose Companies. The second alarm was about 6 o'clock. The Fairmount Engine again repaired to the fire, and had just got into service, when another difficulty occurred between the same parties. The Fairmount was then surrounded by a mob of men, who drove the Engine to the corner of William and Vine street. Here the principal fight was carried on. The weapons used were missiles of all kinds, which were collected in great quantities on the ground—spanners and horns, and a few firearms.

It is thought that no injury was done to persons by the latter, although nine reports were heard. A pistol was fired in Vine street, the ball of which passed between a man and his wife, who were sitting at a second story front window. A number of persons were injured by having been struck with bricks, among these were three men named Henwitbank, who received a blow on the back of his head, Jas. Hughes and William Wallace. A running fight ensued.

The Good Will members made an effort to get possession of their adversaries, apparatus, and the Fairmount members made a vigorous effort to retain it and get it away from this ground. The latter were met at every corner by parties of the mob, who drove them from place to place; they however succeeded in getting the engine to the corner of Schuylkill Third and Vine street. Here those protecting the engine were overpowered, and the apparatus was taken away from them.

The Good Will members, and those who assisted them, ran her out Vine street to the Schuylkill. Crossing the Wire Bridge, they continued for about the distance of a mile, breaking her on the way, and on arriving at a hill, they let her go down with great violence, and from thence sent her into an old stone quarry. The engine fell about forty feet up on the rocks, and on reaching the bottom was a perfect wreck. As soon as the Sheriff was notified of the disturbances, he called upon Alderman Ash, the Police Magistrate of the district of Spring Garden, and they proceeded to the spot, but at that time the Fairmount Engine had been taken away, and broken up.

The attack seemed to be premeditated on the part of the stronger party—as the Columbia Hose and Northern Liberty Hose Companies, and the Southwerk Engine Company were compelled to leave the ground, the former without her hose, in consequence of the demonstrations which were made towards them.—The fight while it lasted was a most ferocious one and a shameful desecration of the Sabbath. It is seriously to be hoped that the principles concerned in the disgraceful affair may be ferreted out and brought to justice.

American Review.

We have the June number of the American Review, the Whig monthly magazine; but we have not had time to make an acquaintance with its contents. We perceive that the paper called the "Mystery of Iniquity" is continued. It shows up the fraud which was practised against the Whigs at the late Presidential election. We copy the following paragraphs as specially startling:—U. S. Gazette.

"The associated gamblers and criminals of the city of New York had for many years maintained a peculiar connexion with the cognate fraternity of political adventurers and speculators who formed the nucleus and directive agency of 'the party' here. Distinct in organization, though often possessing some members in common, these two communities of knavery had subsisted, each in its own sphere, but in a sympathetic contact, productive of reciprocal profit incalculably great, consequently accumulating durability by duration.

"The gamblers had long been in the habit of paying to the responsible agents of the party with which they were thus associated, a large sum of money just before each election, as a consideration for secret political intelligence upon which they would make their betting calculations and also a means of bringing about the proposed effects which constituted the certain details of success. The authorized General Committee of the party made an exact, thorough canvass of the actual lawful vote of the city just before each election, and upon that, decided how many spurious votes were wanted to secure practical results, and were they wanted and could be desirably bestowed. They could announce to their secret allies, with great precision, the real majorities against them; and then they arranged with them, in like precision, the exact apparent majorities in every ward or district, which were to be produced by their joint means and agencies in the manufacture of false votes. The sum raised by the gamblers, and contributed to the treasury as their equivalent for secret intelligence, was \$3000 in the spring of 1844, and did not much vary from that amount for some time previous. This both paid the expenses of the laborious preliminary canvass, and furnished means for making good its deficiencies by illegal ballots. The gamblers could also furnish the instruments and agents of fraud from among their retainers and dependents. All the powerful influence of the lawless and criminal class of the community were within their reach.

The Largest Letter in the World.—Mr. John R. Peters, Jr., who accompanied the American Embassy to China, arrived on Monday morning in the ship Bazaar, and informs us that the Emperor of the Celestial dominions has written a letter, in the Chinese and Mantchou languages, to the President of the United States, which is six feet long by three feet wide! Mr. Peters saw the letter. It is written on yellow paper, enclosed in a yellow silk case, and is now in the hands of Dr. Parker for translation. It is expected that it will be sent home in the next ship.

No one can imagine what gratification we feel in communicating this intelligence to the President, that functionary having heretofore borne away the palm for long messages. Though we have "licked the Britishers, who licked the world," it is not improbable that the Emperor of China has "licked" us by out-presiding the President. At any rate Mr. Polk will have this consolation—the reading of the document and the necessary reflection thereupon, will be a task weighty enough to excuse his being "at home," to those who still prefer him about office. By the way might he not, with great propriety, create a new office—that of reader of the Emperor of China's letters?—Verily it would be no sinecure.—N. Y. Commercial.

From the Green County Democrat.

A LOCOFERO SHERIFF.—Slipshod fiction.—Our quiet little town has been much excited, for several days past, by the disappearance of JOHN BARNES, Esq., High Sheriff of this county. At first, strong suspicions were felt that he had been murdered, as he was known to have gone into the sparse settlement in the Southwestern extremity of the county; but at the last account, he was alive and well, and on his way down Fish Creek, towards the Ohio river—perhaps carrying out some new project of annexation! His absence will materially derange the business connected with the approaching Court.

Later.—A committee of Enquiry, who have been in search for the lost Sheriff, returned yesterday, with his horse, which was found some nine or ten miles from the Ohio river; and report that a man answering his description, was seen on foot, heading towards the river. He was deeply involved, in consequence of a habit of Gambling. We are truly sorry to publish these facts but our duty requires it as a warning to others. The authors of his disgrace, however, should have their full share of the punishment. INDIGESTION AND BILIOUS AFFECTION CURED. Sing Sing, January 14, 1843.

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Merchandise, Liquors, &c., as returned by the Constables of the several townships to the county of Huntingdon at January Sessions, 1845, and classifications thereof by the Commissioners of the said county and Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, viz:

The undersigned, Treasurer of said county of Huntingdon, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, publishes the following list of Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, within the said county for the current year, as classified and returned to him by the Associate Judges and Commissioners of the county. Any person doing business, whose name is not in the following list, as well as those who are bound to pay any fractional part of a license, are requested to have their names registered agreeably to law; without delay.

Such as are designated by a [] have taken out their licenses, and those who have not are required to do so, on or before the fourth Saturday, (and 28th day) of June inst., after which day suits will be instituted without respect to persons, against all delinquents.

Those marked thus [] sell liquors.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Class. Includes entries like Allegheny township, Joseph R. Hewitt & Co, D H Royer & Co, William Walker, Joseph Patton, Samuel Confare, etc.

DEAR SIR: This will certify that I have used your Vegetable Universal Pills, for indigestion and bilious complaint which had almost proved fatal to me. I had been under what was supposed good medical treatment, and used various advertised remedies, but without any good effect. I then made trial of your celebrated pills, which gave me immediate relief, and soon effected a perfect cure. I have since used them in my family with the best effect. They are the best and easiest purgative we ever used.

I am respectfully yours, NICHOLAS FOWLER.

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

WINTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This article, as its name indicates, is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry. It is simple and harmless in its effect—it is more efficacious in obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Consumption and Liver Complaint, than any other medicine known to man. It has effected more marvellous cures—having more the appearance of miracles than the effect of a natural remedy. The active ingredient of this balsam, "the Extract," is not, and cannot be known or made by any but the inventor. Hence it is in vain to try remedies that fall in their object as often as they are used.

William Seaver, Esq. Postmaster at Batavia, N. Y., writes that he gave an afflicted person one bottle, the effect of which was so wonderful that it created an immediate and extensive demand for it.—It needs but to be known to be universally used by physicians as well as patients.

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

HYMNICAL RECORD.

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

MARRIED: On Sabbath evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Weaver, Mr. GEORGE GENTZ, to Miss MARIA OTTO, of Newry, Huntingdon co.

OBITUARY RECORD.

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

DIED: In Hollidaysburg on Sunday evening, the 8th inst., Mrs. SHAFER, aged about 79 years.

On Friday the 6th inst., in the borough of Indiana the Hon. JAMES M'KENNAN, one of the Associate Judges of that county—aged 40 years 5 months, and 3 days.

Wanted.

A good FOUNDER, to take charge of one or two Furnaces, situated five miles apart, in a healthy and pleasant part of Ohio. He must come well recommended. Apply to A. BELEN, Pittsburg. Kittingburg Free Press and Hollidaysburg Register please copy to amount of one dollar and fifty cents each, and charge and send papers to advertiser.

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. Morris tp. April 23, 1845.

A. W. BENEDICT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—HUNTINGDON, Pa.—Office at his old residence in Main street, a few doors West of the Court House. A. W. B. will attend to any business entrusted to him in the several courts of Huntingdon and adjoining counties. April 30, 1845.—tl.

ALL Eyes This Way.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recently received and opened a good assortment of confectionery and fruit, which he offers for sale in the basement story of the store of Thos. Read & Son, where he will be pleased to wait on all those who will give him a call.

He will have constantly on hand Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and all other articles usually kept in confectionaries. He also has Beer, Cakes and Pies, and

PASBURY

of every description. Being of any kind done according to order in short notice. His intention is to have none but the very best articles, and to have always a good supply in his shop, and last he would say, all, call and judge for yourselves. He hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage, as his intention is to sell on very moderate terms.

R. READ.

Huntingdon, June 11, 1845.—St.

To the Voters of Huntingdon Co.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I respectfully offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of

Register & Recorder,

of said county at the ensuing General Election. (Having had experience in the duties of said office,) should I be elected, I pledge myself to a faithful discharge thereof. JAMES MORROW.

Frankstown, June 11, 1845.—tl.

Wanted.

AN experienced FEMALE TEACHER, to take charge of a Public School in this Borough for a term of three months. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES RAMSEY, Clerk. Shilbysburg, May 29, 1845.