



One country, one constitution, one destiny.
Huntingdon,
Wednesday morning, July 2, 1845.

No Postage.

This paper is carried free of postage to any post office within thirty miles of Huntingdon. This is an important matter to subscribers, and we hope it will be a means of inducing many persons who do not get a newspaper already, or who get some of the "wily-washy" mammoths from the cities, to subscribe for the "Journal." Under the new postage law no family ought to deny itself a country paper.

The death of Gen. Jackson has been commemorated in an appropriate manner in all the cities and principal towns which we have heard from.

McCurry, the murderer of Paul Roux, was executed in Baltimore on Friday last. It is stated that he made a full confession, which is to be published.

The Mercer County Whig, has passed from the hands of John B. Butler, into those of William Waugh. We wish him success.

Standing Stone Division of Sons of Temperance.

The following are the officers elected on last Saturday evening, for the next quarter,

- THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, W. P.
M. McCONNELL, W. A.
THOMAS H. CHEMER, R. S.
Geo. ARMAN MILLER, A. R. S.
L. G. METTINGER, F. S.
ANDREW S. HARRISON, T.
THOMAS BURNETT, C.
DAVID BLACK, A. C.
ALEX. PORT, I. S.
WM. H. KING, O. S.

DESIRABLE ARTICLE.—Mr. Robert Carmon, of Alexandria, has prepared an article of "Shaving Soap," which should be in the hands of every person who follows the practice of shaving. It is unnecessary to give it praise as its use will commend itself. We were presented with a box, and upon trial pronounced it an article far superior to any we have ever used. All that is necessary is to procure a box and give it a fair trial, and satisfaction will follow.

The press of Florida, is urging upon its new Senators to insist upon the removal of all the Indians from its boundaries.

A gang of horse thieves, twelve or thirteen in number, have been arrested on the Missouri side of the river, near Quincy, Ill.

The Louisville Courier says, "the Native American candidate, Mr. Clark, was elected Mayor of New Albany, Ind., by a majority of 130 votes."

We see it stated that in 1768 a man named Gillet, of Patchogue, L. I., cut his name on the shell of a Tortoise, and let it go, and in 1844 the Tortoise so marked was found crawling over Gillet's grave. Doubtful!

Legal Weight of Rye and Corn.—By an act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th of April, 1845, it is provided "that from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of Rye and Indian Corn in this Commonwealth, shall be fifty-six pounds for each and every bushel thereof."

A FOOT RACE.

A foot race was run over the Cambridge Trotting Course recently. The distance run was ten miles. Of numerous entries only three did the ten miles within the hour—namely: John Gildersleeve, of New York, 57m. 19s. Michael Cavanaugh, of Conn., 59 19. C. Desmond, of Boston, 59 56. The first took the purse, \$500; the next best Cavanaugh, won \$100; and Desmond \$50.

DUELING IN DELAWARE.

The Governor of Delaware has issued a Proclamation enjoining vigilance upon Magistrates, Constables, &c., in arresting and bringing to justice those violators of the laws who resort to that State to settle their disputes by duelling.

Melancholly Suicide.

We sincerely regret to learn that GEORGE M. KELMS, Esq., of Lebanon, committed suicide on Friday last, by shooting himself in his own house. We have heard no part of the cause assigned for the commission of the act, except that he had been for some time laboring under a severe depression of spirits, occasioned by the loss of a favorite daughter. He is a brother of the late State Senator of this district, and was regarded as a wealthy man. He was by profession a lawyer.—Har. Intell.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

It is computed that there are twenty thousand members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in the United States, comprised in nearly two hundred subordinate Divisions. There are already organized in the State of Pennsylvania 45 Divisions, numbering upwards of 4000 members. This great increase has taken place within a short time over a year, for at the time the Grand Division of this State was organized, on the 16th April, 1844, the subordinate Divisions then in operation numbered only 270 members. There are now in the City and County of Philadelphia alone 22 Divisions, numbering over 2600 members.—Public Ledger.

HATTERS, LOOK HERE!

A machine has been invented in Bangor by a Mr. Foster, by which he is enabled to press hats into any form, oval, tapering, or bell crown, with any sweep of brim. It is done by several eccentric joints, and is a great saving of labor.

THE UNION—THE TARIFF.

The last number of the Democratic Union comes out boldly for the Tariff of 1842. In the course of an excellent article on the subject, that paper says:—We shall not take up in detail the items of the tariff of 1842, as if we were anxious to search out flaws and defects in it, but content ourselves with stating the fact that the people of Pennsylvania are favorable to the law as a whole. "Pennsylvania is in favor of THE TARIFF OF 1842."

This, says the Penna. Intelligencer is the right talk; and shows that the editors understand well that any other course on this question is certain death to their party in Pennsylvania. The givings out in certain high quarters that this measure is to be violently attacked by the Locofocos in the next Congress has alarmed them already, and they find it necessary to reassure the people that all is well. So far as the Democratic Union is concerned doubtless it is so, but the fact is not to be concealed that the powers that be at Washington entertain different views and intentions with regard to it. Read the following from the Washington Union—the organ of Mr. Polk's administration. That paper says:—

"The present tariff can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country. It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive on some interests, too partial to others—too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community. The sooner it is reduced the better for all."

This extract expresses the voice of THOMAS RITCHIE and JAMES K. POLK. The Democratic Union expresses the voice of Pennsylvania.

The U. S. Senate.

The Charleston Mercury appears to think that the democratic party is likely to be very poorly represented in the Senate for the future, and expresses a hope that Virginia will send no commonplace drudge as a substitute for Mr. Rives. The editor remarks, truly enough, that "never were the Whigs more brilliantly and powerfully represented than now." Clayton, Webster, Crittenden, Corwin, Berrien and Dignon, are indeed powerful names. The Whig party may well be proud of its representatives in the Senate.

The democrats have recently lost three of their strongest men from that body—Buchanan, Wright and Walker. McDuffie is sick and Benton has just cast. Mr. Woodbury is now looked to as their leader; but unless we greatly mistake, they will endeavor to coax Mr. Calhoun back again. Indeed they will find it almost impossible to get along without some such statesman.

Hon. John P. Hale, who voted against the Texas Annexation on the ground of its extension of slavery, has been read out of his party in New Hampshire as our readers are aware. He offers himself as an independent candidate for Congress, and is defending his course before the people. The New York Express says he and Franklin Pierce met at Concord, and before a large auditory discussed the points at issue between the former and his party. Hale seems to have had the best of the encounter decidedly. He said he expected to be called ambitious, for the course he had taken, and to be traduced and misrepresented. He had not been disappointed. "But," said he, "I may in conclusion, be permitted to say that the measure of my ambition will be full, if when my earthly career shall be finished, and my bones are laid beneath the soil of New Hampshire, and when my wife and children shall repair to my grave to drop a tear of affection to my memory, they may read on my tombstone, 'HE WHO LIES BENEATH, SURRENDERED OFFICE, PLACE AND POWER RATHER THAN HOWL DOWN AND WORSHIP SLAVERY.'"

Northern Liberality.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury having asserted that "the only way to touch the sensibilities of the Northern men is to touch their pockets," Prentice, in the Louisville Journal replies:—

"The sneer is a very contemptible one. The editor ought to know that it is a very easy thing to touch the pockets of Northern men. Let a case of distress be presented to them, and their pockets are touched at once, and touched deeply. No sooner was the distressed tale of the Pittsburgh fire circulated at the North, than the pockets of the citizens of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, were touched to the tune of nearly \$100,000. If there is a way to the sensibilities of Northern men through their pockets, there is also a way to their pockets through their sensibilities."

There are many smaller towns in the North which contributed in an equally liberal spirit to the relief of the sufferers by the Pittsburgh fire.

DOG LAWS.

The dog laws are now in force in our cities, and the dog-killers are busy at their vocation—knocking on the head every thing found in the streets in the shape of

"Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound, And cur of low degree."

A few of these public functionaries might find employment in our borough for a few days. Dogs are more plenty than dollars, and quite as annoying. We coincide entirely in opinion with a contemporary, that when a man is too poor to keep a cow he ought not to keep more than four dogs and five cats.

Cholera at Calcutta.

A letter is published in the New York papers, dated at Calcutta, April 4, which says the cholera was raging there, and that from five to six hundred die daily, though not many had died among the shipping. Letters to the Sth have been received in this city. Most of these letters do not allude to the cholera, while one mentions the disorder as being more than usually prevalent. The season of the year was a sickly one; and among the lowest class of the inhabitants, who live a precarious life, and eat unwholesome food, the mortality is unusually great.—Boston Daily Ad.

The Big Gun.

The Liverpool Albion, noticing some trials recently made with the Princeton Big Gun, says:—"The first ball, weighing 219lbs, was then 'driven home,' the gun being charged with 30lbs of powder, and the first shot was fired at ten o'clock, in the presence of about five hundred spectators. The result was most satisfactory. The report was deafening, and was distinctly heard nine miles off. At the distance of about three miles, as nearly as could be judged, the ball was seen bounding on the surface of the water, occasionally dipping and springing up again, until it at length became wholly lost to view. The second was the trial shot. Two balls, each weighing 210lbs, were 'driven home,' 45lbs of powder being the charge. This shot was equally satisfactory. The report of course, was terrific but the gun withstood the shock, and thereby proved that it had been manufactured on a principle and with a material which render 'bursting' almost, if not altogether, an impossibility. A great number of single shots, with balls of 219lbs each, were fired during the afternoon of Friday and the whole of Saturday, with the like successful result. It is further stated that the gun will be shortly shipped by a vessel for America, there to be taken on board the war steamer for which it was manufactured."

The New Republic.

The idea of a New Republic to be formed out of California and Oregon, continues to be noticed by leading papers in various sections of the Union. The Charleston Mercury, after speaking of Oregon as a country not very desirable, says—"The settlers are more and more diverging from the rugged region of the Columbia, to the fertile plains South. Oregon cannot be colonized to any great extent by a people whose base of operations is 1200 miles this side of the Rocky Mountains; and if it were colonized, with so wide a separation of desert and wilderness from the mother country, it would not belong to us, and would not abide our rule: We could not take care of its interests, or defend it from invasion—it would be a distant colony, with no influence, and treated as such appendages are ever treated. The people would set up for themselves—may, have already done so,—and by urging this matter before its time, we have probably laid the foundations of the 'Republic of Oregon and California.'"

The Oregon Fever.

A letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Indianapolis, says—"The Oregon fever rages, to some extent, in different portions of this State. Several of my acquaintances, who were well situated on as good land as can be found any where, have recently sold out and are now on their way across the Rocky Mountains. Is it not strange that men will leave such a country as we possess—capable of sustaining comfortably ten times our present population—for the uncertainty of finding a better one, to say nothing of the hardships endured in getting to it! Such is the unsatisfied, restless disposition of our race!"

MR. CALHOUN'S FARM.

Mr. Calhoun, like Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, is fond of agricultural life, and when not engaged in professional duties, he occupies himself on his estate at Fort Hill. About forty acres around his mansion—and other sections of his grounds, according to the Express, are occupied with cotton, corn, peas and various other crops. He has drained his grounds, and introduced rotation of crops—according to the report of a committee who visited it—with an unexampled degree of success. The stock on his farm consisting of hogs, horses, sheep, and cattle of good blood, and in excellent condition. His negro house is a spacious stone building, 200 feet long, divided into spacious and comfortable apartments. In all parts of his estate he has blended the useful and ornamental, introducing amiable tillage with great horticultural taste and beauty.

Bishop Potter.

The Washington Union says: It is impossible to pass over the powerful and touching sermon, which was delivered by Bishop Potter, the lately elected Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, in St. John's Church, on Sunday last. It was the highest order of pulpit eloquence. The arguments drawn from the uniform belief of mankind in favor of religion, and illustrating the immense benefits which it sheds upon the human race, were pressed with a fervor and a pathos which we have never heard surpassed. The portrait of General Jackson, rising from poverty to the summit of human wishes, and dying amid all the consolations of our holy religion—followed up by the pictures of the death of General Harrison, and the fate of the Princeton in this vicinity—thrilled with an irresistible force upon an awe-struck and affected congregation. We congratulate the diocese of Pennsylvania upon the master spirit whom they have called into their service."

Kindly Advice.

Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has written a letter to the editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, in which, after suggesting the possibility that "warmth and occasional bitterness" may have been exhibited on each side of Mason and Dixon's line, he exhorts all to examine themselves and put away every thing contrary to love;—to cultivate a good understanding between the two divisions of the Church; and especially urges the preachers to "lead the way in the great work of promoting revivals of religion,—such revivals as we have known in days of old,—deep, thorough, overwhelming, bearing down all before them, and gathering into the gospel net, rich, poor, black, white, old, young, wise and ignorant."

The Miners' Journal says that on Wednesday, fire was communicated, by a spark from a blast, to two kegs of powder, in Hill's mines, and an explosion followed, which singularly enough, did no further damage than to slightly burn two men who were standing between the two kegs. Their fortunate escape may be considered miraculous."

The Mormons.

The editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, who recently paid a visit to Nauvoo, gives a most unfavorable picture of the Mormons and their morals. He states that Hancock county, in which Nauvoo is situated, is chiefly filled with inhabitants from the free States, "with quite a large proportion from New England, and educated in the strictest regard and reverence for the laws, they approach with dread any infraction of their letter, even in self defence, and when no other resource is left. Warsaw, a town on the Mississippi, below Nauvoo, where the principal organized opposition to Mormons exists, and which forms a rallying point for the anti-Mormons, has been considered by some well-meaning people, little better than as a den of ruffians and mobocrats, whereas it is a very quiet, peaceable and intelligent little community. A stranger on becoming acquainted with the inhabitants, would find as refined, sociable, intelligent, and well disposed a community, as in any other town of the size in the United States. Very many of the inhabitants, quite a large proportion belong to the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches."

He leaves it to be inferred that such a community could never be guilty of the outrages which from time to time have been charged against them by the Mormons, and he proceeds to notice several cases which took place while he was at Warsaw—all calculated to show the Mormons in an unfavorable point of view. He mentions an instance in which a Mormon elder was charged with most abhorrent crimes, which were testified to before the Grand Jury by several witnesses. But there being eleven Mormons on the Jury, they threw out the bill.

In another case, he says, an indictment was presented against a Mormon for giving sanction to, and putting in circulation fraudulent notes, by which a gross fraud was committed on the community in a manner most difficult to guard against. Abundant evidence was brought to prove the charge, but the Mormon sages on the Grand Jury hit upon a most unheard of mode of dispensing justice. They sent for their guilty brother, brought him before them, and permitted him to swear himself guiltless of the charge, and quashed the indictment. To crown all, when the Mormons on the Grand Jury found that indictments were preparing to be preferred against their brethren who had testified on the trial of the persons indicted for the murder of the Smiths for perjury, and whom the Prosecuting Attorney acknowledged to be guilty, they suddenly and unexpectedly adjourned sine die, before their business was near finished."

These are stated as but a few of similar cases; and hence the excitement among the Anti-Mormons of Hancock county. It is nevertheless clear that Joe Smith and his brother Hiram were murdered after for their security; and thus far the murderers have eluded justice. How does our friend of the Gazette account for this matter? Among the Mormons there are doubtless many infamous scoundrels, who make use of the fanaticism of this deluded people for their own base purposes. But the great mass, as it seems to us, must be weak rather than vicious.

FREAK OF NATURE.

The Southern Courier has the following from a correspondent:—"On the 27th of March, I had a mare that foaled a mule (or colt, I do not know which to call it), of full size, though dead when I found it, with two perfect heads and necks, coming handsomely out of one perfect body, without any deformity, and each head and neck as large as we would suppose the body ought to have, had it but one. I had it skinned as neatly as I could, and stuffed with bran; and this was done in the presence of Dr. B. Rea; and on examination, he found it had two hearts and two stomachs, connected with one set of intestines, thus far forming two distinct organizations, partly separate, as in the heads and necks, then blended in one body, partially through a part of the internal organs, and then strangely united in one, as to the balance, such as intestines, legs, &c."

An editor having read in another paper that there is a tobacco, which if a man smoke or chew it he will forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

A man, his wife, and dog, were fined in St. Louis \$110 for vicious conduct; the man \$50, the lady \$50, and the dog \$10—the dog appearing to have the best character of the three.

A Love Letter.

The following sweet morsel, which originally appeared in the New York Union, is reported to have been picked up in the Park. We insert it as a mode worthy of imitation of the love sick swain, whose situation may be such as to compel him to conduct his courtship in writing—

Deer Sweet— On my love of loves, clarified honey and oil citrons, white loaf sugar of my hopes, and molasses of my expectations; you have been absent from me three whole days! The sun is dark in mid-day—the moon and stars are black when thou art absent. Thy steps is the music of the sepherds,—and the wind of thy gown when you pass by, is a zephyr from the garden of paradise in the time of early flowers! I kissed you when we last met, and my whole frame was filled with sweetness! One of your curls touched me on the nose and that organ was transmuted into loaf sugar. Oh spices, garden of delights! send me a lock of your hair, send me any thing that your blessed finger has touched, and I will go raving mad with ecstasy! One look from thy bright eyes would transport me incontinently into the 3d heaven! Your lips are red roses gathered from Eden by the hand of Gabriel! Your words are molten pearl dropping from your mouth! My heart blazes at the thought of thee! My brain is an everlasting fire! The blood burns and scorches my veins and vitals as it passes through them! Oh come, most delightful of delights, and breathe upon me with your seraphic breath! When you do come be sure and bring that two shillings which you borrowed of me, as I want to buy some tobacco!

A Daring Robber.

The Northampton Courier, in noticing a recent robbery, says that a negro was suspected, and a pursuit was instantly made.

"He was followed to Himsdale and from thence to the State line, where he was arrested and returned to the Hotel of Mr. Tuttle, in Himsdale. An examination was here made, and the goods and part of the money found. The examination was made here by daring feats and thefts. He was lashed to the bed with a chain. During the night he broke the lock of the chain and made his escape from the window. He was heard and followed, but from the darkness of the night he eluded his pursuers. His clothes were taken from him by the officers who left in the room, and of course his exit was in a state of nudity. He broke into the first house he came to and obtained an overcoat. He next entered a shop and took a knife to defend himself. The next house was that of a minister, the rear part of which he entered and took some over-shoes. The next and last place he entered was a tailor's shop, where he fitted himself up in good style and fashion with a broadcloth suit. The last our informant heard of him he was travelling in Windsor with a knife in one hand and a pitchfork in the other. The fellow is a full-blooded black about six feet high."

AN INTRUDER AND A CONFLICT.

On Friday last Mr. Caleb Bedell, of Peekskill, started off in a row boat, in company with two ladies, intending to cross over the river to Caldwell's Landing. While Mr. B. was tugging away at his oars, a sea monster suddenly leaped into the boat, separating between Mr. B. and the ladies, to their no small consternation and alarm. Mr. B. called to the ladies to hand him a hatchet that was lying in the stern of the boat, but terror had seized hold upon them, and they were unable to render him the required assistance.

He immediately jumped upon the intruder, and seizing a stone hammer that lay by his side, commenced belaboring the monster, and did not give over until life was extinct. In the conflict, however, Mr. Bedell received some damage, by having his pantaloons nearly torn off, and a gash in the leg made by the fin of the monster. Upon taking him ashore, it was decided to be nothing more nor less than a sturgeon, measuring seven feet and nine inches in length and weighing two hundred and twenty pounds.—N. Y. Post.

The yolk of an egg mixed with salt as long as it will receive it, and applied as a salve to a cancer, twice a day, has been tried with beneficial results, according to the Southern Reformer.

HYMNICAL RECORD.

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

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Miles, Capt. JOHN WATSON, of Mill Creek Furnace, Huntingdon County—formerly of Milesburg, Centre County—to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of S. J. Green Esq. of the latter place.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. D. McKinney, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, of Scotch Valley, to Miss MATILDA IRVIN, of Fairmont Farm, Frankstown township.

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 bow, Alike are ravished by his haughty power.

On Sunday last, in Hartslog Valley, in this County, Mary Roun, consort of Wm. Roun, aged about 60 years.

DR. WISTAR'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, in every respect, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," as spurious imitations are abroad. Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to Isaac Datts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

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

TO THOSE WHO THINK

WHAT IS DISEASE? What is unhealthy virus? How is it that the small quantity of matter upon the point of a lance should be capable of causing the most fearful complaints? How is it that the teeth of a dog, of an adder, or of a rattlesnake, should be capable of imparting maladies before which the most powerful or the most feeble fall victims? Is it not the virus has the same power over the fluids of the human body that yeast has upon fermenting liquors? Now some persons have their blood in so pure a state that they cannot receive infection of any kind. Many cases have occurred where a rabid dog has the same day bitten several persons, some of whom have escaped entirely, while others have died. This is only to be accounted for on the principle that there was no impure blood upon which to act in those persons who escaped. All can be in this condition who wish, and who are willing to persevere with the BALSAMIC PILLS until their blood is entirely regenerated and free from all impurity. How important it is they should be appreciated.

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

J. SEWELL STEWART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's Jewelry establishment, February 14, 1845.—t.

A. K. CORNYN,

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

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, &c.:

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 next, after which day suits will be instituted without respect to persons, against all delinquents.

Those marked thus [†] sell liquors.

Table with columns: CLASS, Name, CLASS, Name. Lists retailers such as Elias Baker, D. H. Royce & Co, William Walker, Joseph Patton, Samuel Confare, etc.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

Treasurer of Huntingdon County, Treasurer's Office, Huntingdon, June 11, 1845.

T. H. CREWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

Having returned to Huntingdon county, has re-commenced 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 Thos. Reid & Son, near the Diamond, Huntingdon, April 30, 1845.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

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

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.

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.—t.

JOHN BROTHEBLINE,

Attorney at Law, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA Will practice in the several courts of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cambria counties. All business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. Office.—Diamond.