

Huntingdon, August 6, 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.

WANTED--Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, at the market price, in payment of accounts due this office. And cash will be taken in exchange for receipts in full or in part.

THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Table with market prices for Philadelphia, Aug. 1. Items include WHEAT FLOUR, RYE MEAL, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, yellow, OATS, WHISKEY, in bls. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

From the Baltimore American.

Mr. Polk and a Second Term.

A writer styling himself "A Republican of '98," published a communication nothing since in the Richmond Enquirer, suggesting that if the rival aspirants for the succession among the Polk party did not stop their quarrellings and give over their intrigues, the President himself, Polk the invincible, would enter the lists for another term and push them all from the track. Now the "Union" fell into great tribulation at the appearance of this manifesto, and at the comments of the Whig press upon it--for the Union had declared over and over again that Mr. Polk would not, upon any consideration, consent to be a candidate for re-election. The "Republican of '98" appears again, and this time in the Union itself. He now explains the reasons which induced him to write the first article, which he says the President had nothing to do with--nor had any member of Cabinet, "I believed I saw," he remarks, "much danger of strife in our ranks about men, and men only, and that it would not only be fatal to our efforts in the election of 1848, but be the means of breaking down the administration before the close of the next session of Congress."

He refers to the election of 1844, and to the wonderful escape of the party from the "vortex of discord" at that time. Mr. Polk came then to the rescue; why should he not be called upon to do it again if there should be occasion? "The crisis," he says, "differed only in the degree;--and I could not concur in the sentiment which rejected any means that might be available or necessary to effect the same result in 1848. The friends of other gentlemen were not only preparing for battle, one against the other, but had commenced hostilities against the President himself. It was necessary to arouse the republican party at once, while the evil was in a manageable form, and to indicate the means of quieting the discontents; and they were the same which formerly had healed them. I warned them that these means would be again at hand, and that the people would employ them again if their discontents made it necessary."

Here then is the explanation of the "Republican of '98" for his first intimation of the possibility that Mr. Polk might be called on to run for another term. The Union, in publishing this explanation, however, persists in repudiating the idea that Mr. Polk is to be again a candidate. But its denial now takes the form of an individual protest merely. "For one, therefore," says the Union, "we protest against the use of Mr. Polk's name for a second term."

It is quite apparent (is it not?) that if Mr. Polk should come out for a re-election it will be for the sake of preserving harmony in the party and solely against his own wishes. If they will "buckle their armor on his back" how can he help it? Will he not be penetrable to their kind entreaties? The Union will be ready to bear witness that the party "would have it so." It may appeal to its own individual protest. The thing can be managed admirably.

Our readers will, no doubt, notice the innocent confession of the '98 Republican as to the troubles and rivalries and discontents among Mr. Polk's friends, and will not fail to contrast the same with the Union's brave outgivings of the perfect harmony and serene confidence prevailing in the ranks of the party. The "Man of '98" sees, or thinks that he sees some very ominous symptoms of discord and dissension--such as may not only be fatal to the election of 1848, but be the means of breaking down the administration before the close of the next session of Congress. The Union, shutting both eyes, sees nothing of all this--nothing to cause alarm or to inspire distrust. One beholds the rival aspirants "not only preparing for battle one against another," but they "had commenced hostilities against the President himself." The official paper, on the other hand, which ought to know,

declares that there never was a more harmonious Cabinet, and that nothing could disturb the peace and concord of the party.

The truth is, we suspect, that the unlooked for elevation of so obscure a man as Mr. Polk has excited ambitious aspirations in the bosoms of many patriotic votaries of Locofocoism, who, under other circumstances would not have had the vanity and presumption to think of the Presidency as a thing for them? But if Mr. Polk could get it why not they? If he is fit for that office, they, considering themselves in all respects equal to him or superior, can see no reason why they would not make very good Presidents.

Taking Mr. Polk's grade as a statesman before his nomination last year, how many men were there in public life who stood as high as he in respect to ability and experience? When the estimate of this number is made some basis may be found for a calculation as to the number who think it no unreasonable ambition in them to aspire to the Presidency--keeping in view at the same time the fact that these aspirants are the judges of their own worth and pretensions.

"The Pennsylvania Reporter and Home Journal."--I. R. DILLER having recently purchased the interest of his late partner in the Home Journal, intends to remove the establishment to Harrisburg, where the paper hereafter will be published, under the title of the Pennsylvania Reporter and Home Journal. It will be democratic in its character, and sustain all the great measures of that party, the independent treasury, individual liability, submission of the minority of the party to the clearly expressed will of the majority, &c. It will be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year.

The above paragraph, which we cut from the Philadelphia Ledger corroborates the statement which we have seen in other papers, that Gov. Shunk and his advisers are discontented with the Union and the Argus--the locofoco journals now published at Harrisburg--and are determined to have a more congenial organ. The papers last-mentioned both refused, for reasons which we can only guess at, to join in denouncing Gen. Cameron and the Locofoco members of the Legislature who supported his election as U. S. Senator; and they have also, especially the Union--come out boldly and uncompromisingly in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and against its repeal or destruction. For these reasons they are obnoxious to Shunk, Miller, Champneys and that clique who are so bold as to lose their way the moment the rush-light of caucus is withdrawn, and having no vitality of principle, are only moved by machinery of party. They are therefore determined to provide themselves with an organ as published as themselves, wearing such locofoco goggles as the Sub-treasury, individual liability, the omnipotence of caucus, &c.; and they will labor to make all their copartisans look through the same obscure medium. Pennsylvanians had better be wide awake or they will be treated like the fellow's horse who was deceived into eating shavings for hay by having a pair of green glasses fastened over his eyes. They will lose all their substantial interests by the destruction of the Tariff, if they are verdant enough to be imposed upon by this new organ of the old bunkers. York Republican.

"Let us Alone."--The new State of Florida has adopted a banner on which the above words are emblazoned; and the new Governor, Mosely, addresses his democratic brethren of the Legislature a message in which the doctrine of Nullification, or, in the smoother cant, "State interposition," is most unequivocally asserted as matter of established law--a part of the unwritten Constitution of the country; indeed, he very coolly gives notice that if the Tariff is not promptly overhauled and cut down to the Revenue standard, Florida will nullify and demolish it. Rather a modest beginning, it strikes us, for the youngest and feeblest State of the Union.

At last we have been bullied into admitting Florida as a State, though she has not near the population requisite to entitle her to admission. Her entire vote at the late excited Election was less than half that of many a Congressional District in this and other Free States. And her constitution contains a clause making Slavery perpetual and forbidding the Legislature the right to repeal it, which ought never to have passed the House of Representatives.

Such are the circumstances under which Florida was "annexed" to us, and now comes into the Union. There is no honest workman, through the last twenty years, in the land, who has not performed five or six hard days labor, uncompensated, for the benefit of Florida. "Let us alone," say you? Good faith! Yes; with all the pleasure in life!--How we do wish you had said that thirty years ago and stuck to it!--N. Y. Trib. une.

The Mormon Temple has heretofore been the pretext under which the impostor priests have extorted from their fanatical followers, contributions of money, property and labor. The temple is now finished, and it is said that the great hotel, the Nauvoo House, is hereafter to be the object of their demands on the body of their followers.

"ADVICE TO POETS."

Under this head our contemporary of the Zanesville Gazette discourses as follows:--

Every editor in the course of his experience, has received innumerable letters requesting the insertion of verses in his paper. A nice young gentleman falls in love. He has found in the course of his poetical reading, that mountain rhymes with fountain, breeze with trees, love with dove, and blisses with kisses. He immediately sits down and strings them together in a jingling sort of rhyme and posts them off to your poor cent calculating editor to be laid before the public. Again, a sentimental young lady receives a flower from an equally sentimental young gentleman. She seizes a delicate crow quill, and proceeds, on rose-scented paper, to inform the world, or in other words, those persons who are better known as Tom, Dick and Harry, of the blissful hours in scented bowers, and of the odor to noses from bashful roses and drooping posies. Now see what a fix we are placed in. Suppose we decline. The fair lady takes up our paper and unfolds its damp leaves with her delicate little fingers, and her heart palpitating, expecting to see her verses in full, accompanied with the request of future favors. But alas! they are not to be found. She throws it down stamps on it with her pretty little foot, and exclaims, "O! what a cold-blooded wretch that editor is. He can't appreciate feeling or sentiment!" On the other hand, suppose we insert them, with a flattering notice. Here is farmer Price, in the country, one of your plain, practical, men. He returns home after a hard day's reaping. The paper has arrived, and he wishes to ascertain the quotations of pork hams, &c. His wife hands him his spectacles--he wipes them carefully--places them astride of her nose--draws the candle near him, and deliberately opens his ample folds. As his eye ranges deliberately up and down its columns, it falls on "Lines to ---" "Pshaw!" says he, "what a lackadaisical fellow that editor is. I wish they would get a man of sense."

Now, we have a word of advice to give to these rhyme-manufacturers. Mr. Horace, who lived about the year 1--we mean of the Christian era--recommended to poets to keep their verses nine years; we would suggest fifty; and then, if they thought them good, publish. We have also a word to say as to the mode of composition. When one of these nice young gentlemen, with bowing locks and darkly rolling eye, feels the divine afflatus upon him--let him go forth beneath the open sky--let him behold the moon as she rises full-orbed and cloudless from the chambers of the east--and watch the stars--those sentinels of heaven--as they start one by one, from their distant habitations, to perform their nightly rounds. Let the breeze, wafted o'er beds of flowers, kiss his fevered brow. Let the murmuring rill, gliding at his feet, or the deep-murmured baying of the trusty dog, heard from afar, salute his ravished ear. Whilst under the influence of feelings thus produced, let him retire to his chamber and pour forth his thoughts in verse. Then we would advise him to pull off his pantaloons, and go to bed.

Thus, we get the raw material, as political economists say; now for the refining process. Take the verses thus thrown off, see that the rhythm is perfect, that the rhymes correspond, and that the most appropriate words are used in the most appropriate places. Copy them in a fair legible hand, dot your i's and cross your t's. Next, fold the paper carefully--seal it--direct it--and now comes the grand climax--throw it in the fire.

Honorable Commission.

Col. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, though a brave and honored patriot, was an avowed deist. He wrote several works against Christianity, one of which was profanely entitled "Allen's Bible;" he caused the ruin of many a young man; impatient of religious restraint. While seated in his quiet home, glorying in the independence he had so bravely contributed to procure, and exulting still more in his imagined triumphs over religion, he was suddenly called to the death bed of a tenderly beloved child. She had been well instructed by her mother, in the principles and duties of revealed religion; and at this trying hour it afforded her, not merely consolation, but triumphant joy. When her father, whom she had ever regarded with respect and warm affection arrived, and was bending over her couch, she threw her arms around his neck, and with a look of unutterable kindness said "Father, I am dying--tell me, shall I go into eternity, believing your sentiments, or what my mother has taught me?"

The veteran whom no argument had ever shaken, who had stood unmoved in the battle field, surprised by her heavenly serenity and confidence, tremblingly replied, "My daughter, my dying daughter, believe what your mother has taught you."

How utterly worthless, at that moment, must have appeared all his boasted reasoning against a religion, which could thus give victory in death, by bringing life and immortality to light! And who in such circumstances, would not say--"let me die the death of the righteous?"

Temperance Lectures.

COL. WALLACE, a reformed drunkard and for twenty years a member of the Philadelphia Bar, will lecture on the subject of Temperance, in Huntingdon County, at the following places, in the evening, viz: Sulzborg, 18th of August, Menot Hill, 19, " Petersburg, 20, " Huntingdon, 21, " Mill Creek, 22, " Shireleysburg, 23, " Shade Gap, 25, " Orbisania, 26, " Cassville, 27, " McConnelstown, 28, " Alexandria, 29, " Waterstreet, 30, " Birmingham, 1st of September, Warriorsmark, 2, " Colerain Forge, 3, " Williamsburg, 4, " Frankstown, 5, " Hollidaysburg, 6, 8, " Duncansville, 9, " Hensrysburg, 10, " Newry, 11, " There will be a collection taken up to defray the expenses of the Col. which is all he asks for his services.

CHAIRS.

HENRY SMITH manufactures and is at all times prepared to furnish every variety of CHAIRS, low for cash or country produce. Apply at his shop a few doors west of the old Court House. Huntingdon, July 16, 1845.

Take Notice.

The gentleman who borrowed two show cushions from me about two months ago or upwards, will please bring them home with out further delay and save costs. HENRY SMITH. Huntingdon, July 15, 1845.

CINCULAR SHIRTS are now to take the place of the much abused "bustle." The last mentioned article without doubt has been the cause of a great number of spinal complaints--see some of our physicians say.

Meeting of Slave Holders.

At Port Tobacco, Charles county, Md., a large meeting of citizens was held on Friday last to consider what measures were most likely to put a stop to the elopement of their slaves, the recent gang arrested in Montgomery county, being owned in that vicinity. A preamble and series of resolutions were adopted recommending the appointment of an additional police, and the watchful care of their masters. Votes of thanks were tendered to the citizens of Rockville for their promptness and energy, and all free negroes, were notified that their presence would not be tolerated within the limits of that county after the first of December next, the meeting pledging itself to purchase all their property at fair prices. Ministers of the gospel are here after positively prohibited from holding night meetings, for the attendance of slaves who are not to be allowed to leave their quarters after dark, on any account, without a pass from their masters. Religious instruction during the day is not prohibited, provided one or more of their masters should be present; and the employment of free negroes at the landing hereafter will not be allowed. Funds were raised to secure the enforcement of these resolves, and the meeting empowered the President to call them together again at any time that he may deem such a course necessary. A committee was also appointed to endeavor to procure from the Legislature additional legislation for the protection of their property and civil rights.

Women, the best Nurses.

Dr. Northall, of Brooklyn, L. I., has lately made a visit to the State prison, at Sing Sing, and has contributed to the Advertiser, of his own city, a lengthy account of what he saw there. Amongst his personal observations he states that the sick are attended altogether by males, remarking that in his opinion such arrangement is wrong. "No man," he feelingly says, "we care not how well disposed, can minister to the sick like a woman--no hand however delicate the touch, can soothe the pillow like hers--no voice, however soft, is such music to a sick man's ears--no balm so healing as the soft comfort of her words. When sickness lays its heavy hand upon the convict, his chains should fall from his body--his crime be forgotten in his suffering, for we know not how near he may be to the presence of a Being, all mercy, and we would not have his troubled spirit go laden from earth with the remembrance of neglect and cruelty. We have enough to answer for, without such testimony as this to plead against us."

He "pay for Heating the Poker."

Ready and anxious as our Government has been to pay every claim that Texas preferred, there were, it seems, a few items overlooked during the Washington negotiation. These were recently brought to the consideration of our charge, Mr. Donelson, by President Jones. Among them are the expenses attending the Election of Delegates and the expenses of the Convention, which was elected and met to ratify the Treaty of Annexation. Mr. Donelson of course assures President Jones that this will be attended to at Washington; that we are so anxious to marry Texas that we not only take her dowryless, but in debt, and pay the bridal expenses. All this might be endured if we were marrying into a decent family--if our betrothed were either beautiful, accomplished; virtuous, or half white. To drop the metaphor, we take Texas with her travelling expenses, board, and julep bills. If there are any other forgotten items--any charge for washing, "mending pantaloons," &c., bring them on. The National Treasury is open to any and all demands made as the price of Texas Annexation. Evening Journal.

Estate of ISRAEL CRYDER, late of Porter township dec'd.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Israel Cryder late of Porter township in the county of Huntingdon dec'd are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated to the undersigned residing in Porter township, to whom letters testamentary have been granted on said Estate. DANIEL CRYDER, } Exr. GEORGES CRYDER } Exr. July 2, 1845--6t

Estate of JAMES ORR, late of Cromwell township, dec'd

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned, to whom letters testamentary have been granted on said Estate. DANIEL CRYDER, } Exr. GEORGES CRYDER } Exr. July 2, 1845--6t

ATTORNEY AT LAW--HUNTINGDON.

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.--4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphan's Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, viz: 1. William Templeton, surviving executor of John Templeton, late of Tyrone township, dec'd, and Armstrong Crawford, acting executor of James Templeton, dec'd, another executor of the said John Templeton, dec'd. 2. Abraham Back and Azariah Saeket, executors of Samuel Spangoff, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd. 3. John Skyles, administrator of the estate of William Elder, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. 4. Alexander Scott, executor of William Scott, late of Tell township, dec'd. 5. John Ghert, guardian of Levi Gosnell, John Gosnell and Wilson Gosnell, minor children of Joshua Gosnell, late of Union township, dec'd. 6. Lewis Hopkins and Robert Hopkins, administrators of the estate of Benjamin Hopkins, late of Antox township, dec'd. 7. Joseph Reed, administrator of the estate of Henry Thomas, late of the borough of Petersburg, dec'd. 8. Thomas E. Odison, administrator of the estate of John Flasher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd. 9. Henry Miller, executor of Martha Ker, late of Woodberry township, dec'd. 10. James McNeal, administrator of Eve Gosnell, late of Tod township, dec'd. 11. Isaac Taylor, administrator of the estate of Barton De Forrest, late of Tod township, dec'd. 12. Alexander L. Holliday, administrator of the estate of Robert Lowry, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, dec'd. 13. Joseph B. Robinson, administrator of the estate of Thomas James Caldwell, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, dec'd. 14. John P. Snavely, administrator of the estate of Nicodemus Benson, late of Tod township, dec'd. 15. James McLain, acting executor of Samuel McLain, late of Tod township, dec'd. JOHN REED, Register. Register's Office, Huntingdon, do, 12th July, A. D. 1845. }

Pamphlet Laws.

Notice is hereby given that the Pamphlet Laws of the late Session of the Legislature have come to hand and are ready for distribution to and among those entitled to receive them. JAMES STEEL, Prothonotary. July 9, 1845.

To School Directors.

Packages for the several Boards of School Directors in the county have been received at this office. By order of Commr. W. S. AFRICA, Clerk. Huntingdon July 9, 1844.

Auditors Notice.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to apportion the assets in the hands of Haram Williamson and Samuel Miller, Administrators De bonis nec with the annex d, of Nicholas Graffius, late of West township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at the Treasurer's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday the 8th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor. July 9, 1845.

Estate of ISRAEL CRYDER, late of Porter township dec'd.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Israel Cryder late of Porter township in the county of Huntingdon dec'd are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated to the undersigned residing in Porter township, to whom letters testamentary have been granted on said Estate. DANIEL CRYDER, } Exr. GEORGES CRYDER } Exr. July 2, 1845--6t

Estate of JAMES ORR, late of Cromwell township, dec'd

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned, to whom letters testamentary have been granted on said Estate. DANIEL CRYDER, } Exr. GEORGES CRYDER } Exr. July 2, 1845--6t

CARD!

DR. J. H. DORSEY, HAVING removed from Williamsburg to Huntingdon, would inform the community that he designs to continue the practice of medicine, and will be thankful for their patronage. Residence and office formerly occupied by R. Allison, Esq. N. B. Having been successful in accomplishing the cure of a number of cancers, (for which vouchers can be had if required) he feels confident of success in the most obstinate cases, and should he fail in curing no charge will be made. Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Moore & Steiner are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of September next; as the death of one of the partners, and the expiration of the term of partnership, make it necessary to close the affairs of said firm immediately. All the books and papers are in the hands of the subscriber--surviving partner. GEORGE H. STEINER. Waterstreet, July 1, 1845.

ATTORNEY AT LAW--HUNTINGDON.

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.--4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Whereas the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, Sequestrator of the life estate of S. Miles Green, of, in, and to certain real estate in the said county, by virtue whereof he will expose to sale at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest of the said Samuel Miles Green, of, in, and to the following described real estate, known by the name of the Barre Forge property, situate in Porter and West townships in the county of Huntingdon, (the same being the life estate of the said Samuel Miles Green thereon) viz:--

A tract of land containing about 140 acres, be the same more or less, situate on the little Juniata River, composed of three adjoining surveys, two in the name of Lazarus B. McLain, and the other in the name of George Glasby, having about 140 acres cleared thereon, and Barre Forge, with six fires; a grist mill; a large weather boarded mansion house; a saw mill; a good bank barn, and a number of buildings for the use of the Forge and farm lands, thereon erected.

ALSO--A tract of land adjoining the above containing about 343 acres, surveyed in the name of John Rea, having thereon about 30 acres cleared and in good cultivation.

ALSO--A tract of land adjoining the above containing about 105 acres, surveyed in the name of Robert Wilson having about 80 acres cleared, and a small log house and stable thereon.

ALSO--Two tracts of unseated land, one thereof containing 80 acres surveyed in the name of Greenbury Dorsey, and the other containing 46 acres in the name of Eleazer Wollister, lying on the little Juniata River.

ALSO--The following thirteen tracts of timber land situate north-east from Barre Forge, on Tussey's mountain, Pine Ridge &c., viz:-- One containing about 438 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Aquilla Green. One containing about 408 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Nathaniel Green. One containing about 401 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Sarah Green. One containing about 407 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Edward Green. One containing about 403 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Sarah Green. One containing about 400 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Isaac Green. One containing about 405 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Charles Green. One containing about 408 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Robert Irvin. One containing about 400 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Thomas Green. One containing about 406 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of John Green. One containing about 398 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Abraham Green. One containing about 400 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Raah Green. One containing about 277 Acres surveyed on a warrant in name of Henry Green.

ALSO--the following tracts of unseated land situate between the little Juniata River and Waterstreet, viz:-- One containing 249 Acres 87 perches surveyed on a warrant in name of Ann Brown. One containing 408 Acres 8 perches surveyed on a warrant in name of Mary Brown. One containing 430 Acres 62 perches surveyed on a warrant in name of Elizabeth Brown.

ALSO--the following tracts of unseated land situate on Tussey's mountain, back of John Pifer's and others, viz:-- One containing about 485 Acres 152 perches surveyed on a warrant in name of Andrew Cone. One containing about 446 Acres 112 perches surveyed on a warrant in name of John Ceph. One containing about 416 Acres 102 perches surveyed on a warrant in name of Robert Irvin. One containing about 70 Acres 50 perches surveyed on a warrant in name of E. B. Dorsey.

ALSO--a tract of land containing about 156 Acres situate in Diamond Valley, about 50 Acres of which are cleared, with a house and barn thereon erected. This tract is known as the "Brewer place."

ALSO--a tract of land containing 306 Acres, 25 perches, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Israel Pennington, or which is the DORSEY ORE BANK situate in Warriorsmark and Franklin Townships. ALSO--a tract of land containing 130 Acres situate in Franklin Township, in the name of Alexander Ramsey, about 70 Acres of which are improved, &c. Terms of sale, cash. Attendance will be given by JOHN PORTER, Sequestrator. July 15, 1845.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Boot, Shoe, and Cap Store.

No. 21 MARKET STREET, (between Front & Second Sts., North Side.) PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber has on hand a large and complete assortment of the above named articles, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the inhabitants of Huntingdon county, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youth's coarse Wax, Kip, Calf Skin, Seal and Morocco BOOTS and BROGANS, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes in all their varieties; also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's GUM OVERSHOES of every kind, together with Men's, Boys' and Children's CAPS of every description. Persons will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES. SAMUEL GOLDEY. Philadelphia July, 24 1845.

BLANK BONDS--Judgment and certain men--for sale at this office.