

THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, February 18, 1846.

Delegate Elections and County Convention.

To the Whigs of Huntingdon County:
Your Standing Committee, approving of the recommendation of the Whig members of the Legislature, that a State Convention be held on the 11th of March next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and do such other things as the good of the party may seem to require, respectfully request you to meet in

COUNTY MEETING,

in the old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 28th day of February inst. at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to said State Convention; and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed expedient for the advancement of the Whig cause in this county. By the County Committee.

THEO. H. CREMER, Chairman.

Feb. 4, 1846.

The U. S. Senate at Huntingdon, will meet as usual on Thursday evening. The alteration of the Naturalization Laws is not yet disposed of, and will be the subject under consideration. The public are invited.

An examination of the pupils in the Female Seminary, under the charge of Miss Howe, took place on yesterday. We shall notice this examination at some length in our next.

We were visited on Saturday last with a snow storm, which continued during the whole of that day and Sunday. It fell to the depth of about 14 inches, and at this present writing, the sleighing is said to be very fine.

We have received the first No. of "Morris's National Press," published in New York, by Geo. P. Morris, at \$2.00 per annum. It is printed on a mammoth sheet, with new type, and is altogether one of the neatest literary papers of the day. It is altogether unnecessary for us to speak of the high literary character of its editor—Gen. Morris—as his long connection with the press has rendered his merits familiar to all. A specimen number of this paper can be seen at our office, and we will cheerfully forward the names of any who may desire to subscribe.

The last Gettysburg Star contains a sensible and well written article in defence of CHARLES GRAYSON, Esq. The North American editors will find that their course and conduct in regard to this talented young Senator will receive no response from the country. Mr. G. is too well known in the interior to have his character assailed by Locofoco, under the garb of neutrality.

County Convention.

Our friends throughout the county will bear in mind that this body meets on the 28th inst. It is desirable that the townships and boroughs should be generally represented, so that the delegates selected to represent us in the approaching Convention at Harrisburg, may have an opportunity to know something about the feeling of the party throughout the entire county, as to who they would prefer should be selected as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. We hope our friends will not neglect this.

The bill for the erection of Blair county, we are credibly informed, has been amended by the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, by substituting the boundaries of last year for the bill which passed the House some time since. It was expected that the Committee would on yesterday report it to the Senate.

The North American says that we were "highly indignant" because thirteen Locofocos in our State Legislature voted against the Tariff of 1842. Not so. Our indignation was directed against the Locofoco party in the House, for allowing an avowed free trade man to hitch on to the Senate resolutions, matter containing instructions in favor of the rejected Sub-Treasury scheme, and against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, for which they well knew the Whig party could not vote. It was this miserable party trickery we denounced. If the Locofoco party are the friends of the Tariff as it is, why did they not pass the Senate resolutions at once and thus show to the world that they were sincere in their professions? And not, after battling them for about ten days, attach to them that which they well knew would deprive a large body of avowed Tariff men from casting their votes in favor of the existing protective policy.

We shall at all times be quite as willing as the editor of the North American, to give the Locofoco party credit for assisting us to sustain the present Tariff, when we see them evincing an honest disposition to do so, located, as we are, in the midst of a community as much interested in maintaining its protective features as any in the State. And we shall feel ourselves equally free to condemn any course on their part, calculated to have a contrary effect.

As an evidence that there will be no war upon the Oregon question, it has been suggested that Great Britain does not consider the Locofoco party of this country responsible for anything they may say or do. Not unlikely!

New Correspondence.—The Cincinnati Gazette thus describes it:
"State Bank of Indiana 2's. Indianapolis Branch dated April 4th, and payable to H. Bates. Thos. H. Sharpe, Assistant Cashier and S. Merrill President. The filling up and the names of the President and Cashier are engraved. The appearance of the engraving is coarse and dark, and to those viewed, is easily detected."

Oregon.

It will be seen by our Congressional news, that the House of Representatives have at length closed the debate upon the Oregon question, and passed the resolutions giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of that country in one year, by a large majority. The southern Calhoun Locofocos, fearing that England might view this as a war measure, strenuously opposed these resolutions, and appeared very anxious to give the "go by" to this prominent and efficient portion of the Locofoco creed, as presented to the country by the Baltimore Convention which nominated Pook & Dallas. Oregon and Texas, it has been aptly remarked, are "twin sisters," and the Southern Locofocos "assisted at their baptism if not at their birth." They would now, while viewing their unprotected frontier, much prefer if this "cup could be allowed to pass from them;" but as it is a potion into which they mixed their own ingredients, we admire the course of those who voted to allow them an opportunity to drain it to the dregs. If men will play demagogue and hypocrite, while presenting an exposition of their principles and policy to the people, for the sole purpose of elevating themselves and defeating their opponents, we hope they will be allowed the privilege of enjoying the benefits resulting from having those principles carried out to their extent.

The following notice of the position of Mr. Adams on this subject, we clip from an able article in the U. S. Gazette:
"Mr. Adams carries over to the South the proposition of the President, 'war or no war,' and allows them an early taste of the consequences of their follies in electing Mr. Polk. And he stands now on the floor of the House of Representatives, with one hand clutching in the throat of the administration, and the other in that of the South, while he makes them look shamefully and reproachfully into the face of each other, he whispers to the South that they are eating the 'Sodom apples' which they gathered when Texas and Oregon were put into the Presidential canvass."

The Whigs of Ohio met in State Convention on the 4th inst, and upon the second ballot nominated William Bebb, of Butler county, as their candidate for Governor. This nomination is highly spoken of by the Whig press. We congratulate our brethren of that gallant State on the cheering prospects before them, as evidenced by the unanimity and enthusiasm of the Convention. Mr. Bebb is said to be a very able and popular stump orator, and has signified his intention to visit every county in the State during the campaign.

We learn from the Miltonian that four negroes were arrested a few days since at Monticelloville, in Licking county, by three persons from near Chambersburg, on the charge of being runaway slaves, for whom a reward had been offered. On the return of these men to Milton, they were arrested on the charge of kidnapping, and committed to jail by Justice Mackey, to answer. The negroes were ordered to be set at liberty, but were subsequently arrested on a charge of theft, and committed. So the negroes and their captors are all safely lodged in the same jail at sundown.

It is said that R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, is busily engaged arranging the details of a revenue tariff bill. It is expected that it will soon be reported to the House. The friends of the present Tariff should be active in sending in their remonstrances against any change, as great fears are entertained that the Administration will be strong enough in Congress to overthrow the act of 1842, unless there is a strong effort made on the part of the people to prevent it.

COUNTERTIPS.—The Miltonian says that three men, named Moses and John Stetler and H. H. Riff, were arrested in Cattawissa, and lodged in the jail of Columbia county on the 2d inst. They had when taken about \$500 with them, most of which was counterfeit. The money was on the Schenectady, Ithaca and Orange Banks, New York, and the Lewistown Bank of Pennsylvania. A large quantity of quarter dollars were also found with them. They travelled in a sleigh with two horses.

A man named John Clark, fell over the wall of the bridge in Chambersburg, a few nights ago, and in the fall, had the flesh torn off from the eye to the ear, and down the cheek for several inches, besides other wounds and bruises. He then waded and swam about for nearly two hours in the water, before he was able to gain the bank. When found, he was frozen stiff. It is thought, however, he will recover.

MEXICO--SANTA ANNA.

By a letter from Havana, dated Jan 28, we learn that Santa Anna anticipated sailing to Vera Cruz in the British steamer, on the 9th or 10th of this month. His object is a renewed attempt to revolutionize Mexico. What policy Parades will adopt in regard to him, is, like everything in relation to that unhappy country, uncertain. It is said that Santa Anna may be induced to favor an adjustment of the dispute with this country, and to cede California.

Collectors.

The Washington correspondent of the Ledger, under date the 6th of February, says:
"Mr. Haywood, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in the Senate, is still absent from the seat of Government, and certain nominations, among others that of Mr. Horn, I learn, have not, in consequence, been yet reported upon by the committee—action on these nominations it is probable, however, will not be much longer delayed. That of Governor Morton as Collector of Boston, is generally believed, cannot possibly be confirmed, and Mr. Horn is thought to be equally in danger."

The King of Prussia has purchased the silver cup with which Martin Luther used to administer the Sacrament.

Mr. EBERNEZ GORHAM, a Staff-officer in the American army during the revolution, died recently at Gorham, Maine, aged 88. Mr. Gorham was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, the execution of the lamented Andre, the battle of Monmouth, and other memorable occasions.

THOMAS W. WATSON, for many years a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and a well known politician, is dead.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13, 1846.
My Dear Captain:—Another week of fine weather has elapsed since last I wrote you; but at this present moment snow is descending pretty rapidly, having already covered the ground with its white mantle to a depth of several inches, and should old Hores, by the time it gets through, set fresh hands at the bellows, and block up the roads with snow banks so as to intercept the mails, you will please not publish this letter until you receive it.

The Legislature has been in blast daily (Sunday excepted) since my last epistle. The principal subjects of discussion have been the "Right of Way" for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the South West, and the N. York and Erie Railroad on the North East—the former in the Senate, and the latter in the House; And although these appear to embrace the extremes of the Commonwealth, yet there is much sign of amity existing between them, and a prospect of their meeting upon these propositions and mutually assisting each other to carry their respective projects. Some say there is a little "log rolling" between them, others that is a mere similarity of views based upon well measured observation of the true interests of the Commonwealth. One thing is certain, the friends of the one "Right of Way" appear to be favorable to the other, which, to say the least of it, is a very remarkable coincidence, unless there be some understanding in the premises.

The Senate, after going through with the morning orders, has spent a couple of hours daily in discussing the Balt. & Ohio Railroad Bill, and the subject has been presented with great labor and ability on both sides, but no decisive vote has yet been taken upon the merits of the Bill, amendments being always offered, one after another, as they are voted down. The friends of the Bill appear to be in the ascendancy, for amendments calculated to trammel or effect the Bill materially are usually voted down. One, however, has been agreed to, laying a moderate tax upon merchandise and passengers which may be transported over the said road, the entire distance between Pittsburg and Cumberland.

At present the question pending is upon an amendment offered by Mr. Bigler, providing that the Act shall not take effect before the 1st day of June, 1847, and shall be null and void then, provided \$5,000,000 of the capital stock of the "Central Railroad Company," or any other company hereafter to be chartered by the Legislature, shall be bona fide subscribed before that day, and \$10 per share shall actually be paid in; and moreover, 15 miles of the said Central Railroad, be by that time actually under contract at each end of the line between Harrisburg and Pittsburg. This is an important amendment, and may possibly be agreed to, inasmuch as Mr. Gibbons, one of the advocates of the Bill, has intimated his willingness to agree to something of the kind. This will test the earnestness of the friends of the "middle route," and give them an opportunity to show whether they are serious in saying that this road can and will be made if authorized. But the Legislature would do well to secure the passage of the Bill incorporating the "Central Company" before they pass the Balt. & Ohio bill, even with this amendment.

The Bill asking for the right of way for the N. Y. & Erie Rail Road Company through Pike county in this State, was taken up in the House, on Thursday last by a vote of 54 to 4, when a motion was made by Mr. Trego to amend by adding a Section requiring the said Company to procure the passage of a Law by the Legislature of New York, authorizing the North Branch Canal Company, or any other improvement in this State, to connect with the Chenango & Chemung Canals in the State of N. York, on fair and equitable principles, to be approved of by the Governor of Pennsylvania, before the "right of way" asked for should go into effect. This amendment was voted down, however, by the combined force of the Northern and Southern Right-of-Way men. Yeas 40, Nays 46. The Bill is still on second reading.

The Tariff Resolutions are lying under protest in the House, having been returned from the Senate for concurrence in the amendments made by the Senate to the House amendments. It will be remembered that the Senate by a unanimous vote passed a simple Resolution of instructions to our Senators &c. in Congress to oppose any attempt to alter or modify the Tariff act of 1842. The House after a long discussion, and various attempts by the Locofocoes to fritter away the force of the instructions, and by some ten or a dozen to reverse the instructions so as to instruct the Congressmen to vote in favor of the modification of the "unjust and unequal" tariff act aforesaid, passed the Senate Resolution, with an additional one instructing our Senators &c. in Congress to oppose a National Bank and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and to go in for a Sub-Treasury. The Senate concurred in these amendments of the House, with the exception of that part which relates to a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, which was disagreed to by two of the Locos (Messrs. Heckman and Ebaugh) voting against it. The Resolutions were then returned to the House, where they are now sleeping—and if passed would be of no manner of strength or utility at Washington. Alas! for these "better tariff men!"

A great number of private Bills were passed in the House on Tuesday last, under the Rule which runs them through the Legislative mill sub silentio when no objections are made. Of course they cannot be of much consequence.

Your's &c. PHIL.

During a drinking frolic, at Grier's Tavern, in Hogestown, Cumberland county, on the 6th inst, John Evans was killed by a man named Samuel Hunter—both intoxicated. The murderer has been arrested. A familiar story told in three words:—
Intemperance—murder—THE GALLOWS!

NOTE.—There are comparatively few who think when they use this word how much of pious beauty it possesses—conveying as it does the sentiment, "To God I commit you—may God guard you."

CONGRESS.

THE OREGON RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN THE HOUSE—EXCITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1846.
SENATE.—Mr. Morehead arrived and appeared in his seat this morning.

A memorial was presented by the President, in favor of a dry dock at Philadelphia.

A message from the President relative to Oregon, being a duplicate of that sent to the House on Saturday, was received.

On motion of Mr. Allen, it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Among the resolutions of inquiry submitted, was one by Mr. Cass, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report whether there is now any naval armament on Lake Superior, and whether an armament is not necessary there, also what would be the best kind of defence. It was laid over.

After the disposal of a mass of private business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the construction of ten iron war steamers.

Mr. Westcott having the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dickinson said that in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Fairfield, he proposed that the bill should be laid over informally. On this a very exciting discussion arose, during which Mr. Mangum took occasion to say that premeditated excitement and agitation had been resorted to for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the country. He said that a system of mystification and concealment had been indulged in for the purpose of raising the fear of war, when the party in power never dreamt that there would be war. He also said that if he had more confidence in those now conducting the negotiation, he should feel more comfortable.

Mr. Haywood moved to lay the bill on the table for the present.

Mr. Sevier moved to postpone. He said it ought to come up after more important measures.

After a continuation of the debate between Messrs. Mangum, Bagby, Allen, Cass, and others—the latter denounced the policy of doing nothing because we could not do every thing. He desired to augment the Navy, although we might not make it superior to that of Great Britain. As to the remarks of Mr. Mangum relative to the disturbance of business, it was true the evil would be lamentable, but a disruption of all business was preferable to the loss of national honor. We were defenceless in the last war, and we were defenceless now—this city and Bladensburg stand where they did in 1814.

Mr. Mangum having said that a large majority of the Senate wants confidence in our negotiators, Mr. Allen challenged him to draw up a resolution to that effect so as to test the question by a vote.

Mr. Bagby replied to Mr. Mangum. He (Mr. B.) was sorry to hear him make so sweeping a denunciation against the party in power.

After a rejoinder from Mr. Mangum, on motion of Mr. Haywood, the Senate adjourned, in order to be present at the voting of the House upon the Oregon notice propositions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Roberts presented joint resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, offering the support of that State to the General Government in case of any emergency relative to Oregon. They were referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Adams took the floor. He made an elaborate defence of his formerly advanced position relative to our claim to the whole of Oregon. The amount of his argument was that the term "occupancy" is not applicable to the territory at all as occupancy is the thing we want. He referred to the grand division of this Continent, made by the Pope, under which Spain got her title to the territory.—That division made by the Pope being, at that time, acquiesced in by the whole known world, the title of Spain was good; and as we got our title from Spain, our claim to the whole was also good and indisputable. He went on to argue that Great Britain does not contend that she has a title or jurisdiction.—She says it is an open country to the savage tribes and the wild beasts, and she wanted it kept open for the purpose of hunting, and for the wild beasts. But we desired to extend our laws over the country, to make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and to obey that behest of the Creator, "increase and multiply and replenish the earth." This was the great and glorious command we desired to obey, and found a great republic, peopled from ourselves. Just as Mr. A. was entering upon his argument his hour expired.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved a suspension of the rule so as to enable him to complete his argument; but after some rather noisy proceedings, the motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Haralson, of Georgia, then took the floor, and made a warm speech in favor of the notice.—He claimed our right to the whole of the territory, and argued that in case she should continue to press her arrogant claims, and to resist all offers of a compromise, our wisest course would be to put on a bold front and meet her half way. Some gentlemen had talked about the power of Great Britain, and how she could demolish our towns &c., but he was not doubtful of the courage and energy of this country in case of war. He was sure that the invader would be met as in times of old, when we made her quail before our indomitable energies.

Mr. Darrah followed.

The hour having arrived for terminating all debate, the chairman's hammer fell and members prepared to vote.

The first proposition before the committee, was the joint resolution of the committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the President to give the notice forthwith.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to strike out the word "forthwith," and it was agreed to by acclamation.

A motion was then made to amend by striking out that portion of the resolution directing the notice to be given, and inserting, "when in the judgment of the President the public welfare shall require it." This was rejected by yeas 66, nays 136.

After the rejection of numerous proposed amendments, one was offered to the effect, "that the Or-

gon question is no longer a subject of negotiation or compromise."

Tellers being demanded, only ten gentlemen walked through the tellers in the affirmative, Mr. McConnell bringing up the rear, and Mr. Douglass leading. The acclamation and clapping at this tremendous vote in the affirmative, were almost deafening. Their names are, M'Clenard, Hoge, Ramsey, Wentworth, R. Smith, M. Connell, Sawyer, Yell, Darrah, and Douglass.

An amendment setting forth that the Oregon question is still the subject of honorable negotiation and should by that means be adjusted, was carried.—Yeas 102, Nays 99. A great uproar arose, however, owing to an alleged mistake in the count, and finally a second count was demanded but refused.—Yeas 90, Nays 108. So the amendment was declared adopted.

After the rejection of a great number of amendments, the committee rose and reported the joint resolution to the House, amended by the substitution of the bill of Mr. Dromgoole, submitted some days ago, as follows:

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the north-west coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

And which was passed by the following vote:—Yeas 163, Nays 54.

Correspondence of the North American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1846.

Nothing but an absolute sense of duty induces me to write to-night, and was not the intelligence which I am about to communicate of so important a character to the country, I should certainly retreat from my accustomed labor, in justice to my painful physical condition. I must content myself, therefore, with being laconic, stating the main points, and leaving the community in the hands of the editors.

I have now the means of stating with full faith, which I hinted pretty plainly in my last two letters, that Mr. Packenham did not receive full and comprehensive instructions as to the ultimatum of the British Ministry by the Hibernia.

I have authority for stating that a Message will be communicated by the President, (perhaps, and very probably, to-morrow) calling upon both Houses of Congress to adopt a Joint Resolution, or such other bill or legislation as they may think proper, defining the boundary line between the two Governments, and asserting what is the clear and unquestionable title of the United States in Oregon.

The purpose of this movement is to relieve the President from the responsibility to which he stands committed, by his inaugural and annual Messages, and by the negotiations which have transpired under his direction and auspices.

The President will communicate with his Message a request for large appropriations for Naval and Military defences, which I apprehend will not be considered until further intelligence from England arrives.

Important Correspondence.

We give the following abstract of the late correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. McLane our Minister in England, in regard to the warlike preparations making in that country, as also the late proposition of Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, to renew the Oregon negotiations, with the reply of Mr. Buchanan declining to do so in the manner proposed. This abstract is taken from "Oliver Oldschool" Washington letter of Feb. 7, and will be found as satisfactory as to give the correspondence at length:

The first letter was from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, dated 13th Dec. 1845, in which Mr. B. states that the President has received information of extensive warlike preparations, and directs him to seek an interview with Lord Aberdeen, and inquire whether these preparations have reference to the state of the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The next is a letter from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he had had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, who had frankly admitted that they were making preparations, but not exclusively on account of the relations between the two countries, though it was due to frankness to say that the state of these relations were such as to render preparation necessary. Mr. McLane as requested, gives his own opinion that in case of war Great Britain would endeavor to strike a severe blow at the commencement.

The next letter was from Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated 27th Dec. 1845. Inquiring whether an offer would be accepted by our government, if made by England to submit the subject and an equitable division of the territory in dispute to the arbitration of some friendly power or State. If made at all, it would be made in a spirit of moderation and fairness. The territory in dispute, Mr. P. says is of small value to both nations compared to the importance of preserving friendly relations, &c. Mr. Buchanan replies to this on the 3d of January 1846, and states that such an offer would not be accepted, as it would be admitting, on the part of the United States, that Great Britain has a colorable title to the whole of Oregon. Mr. Packenham acknowledges the receipt of this letter on the same day, and says he will transmit it to her Majesty's Government.

On the 16th of January, Mr. Packenham replies more at length to Mr. Buchanan's letter of the 3d, declaring that Great Britain has rights in the whole of Oregon. He suggests, however, that the question of title can be submitted to a mixed commission or to a court of distinguished civilians, and earnestly presses the subject upon the consideration of the Secretary of State.

On the 4th instant, Mr. Buchanan replies to Mr. P.'s last letter, and gives the reasons why this government cannot consent to refer either the question

of title, or of a division of the territory in dispute, to any arbitration however constituted; intimating that our title to the whole was considered clear, but that a considerable part of the territory bounded upon and was of great importance to the United States—while it was of very little to Great Britain. One reason given was that there were no harbors from lat. 42 to near lat. 49, and should it be referred and a division of the territory be made so that these harbors would be thrown into the British portion, it would render ours nearly valueless. These harbors were absolutely essential to us, for the use of our wharves in the Pacific, and also for the purpose of carrying on our trade with China and other countries bordering on the Pacific.

On the whole, it does not appear that the two governments have approached any nearer to a settlement than they had at the commencement of the Session, only that there is a more friendly spirit manifested, and negotiations being opened may lead to an amicable adjustment after a while.

The National Intelligencer says: "It is understood that Capt. John H. Aulick, the esteemed Commander of the Washington Navy Yard, has been appointed to the command of the United States frigate Potomac, now preparing for sea; and that Commodore Wm. B. Shubrick, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, is to succeed him in the command of said yard."

In the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Cincinnati, a few days since, Miss Ann M. Roberts recovered of Mr. John Hough \$1700 dollars for seducing her.—On the 21st ult, another verdict was rendered against the same gentleman, of \$3,750 for non-fulfilling a marriage promise made to Miss Sarah Weston—making, in both cases, \$5,450. At that rate John had better "leave the girls alone."

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned being appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance of assets in the hands of William Christy, Administrator of John Isenberg, late of Porter township, dec'd., to and among the creditors of said dec'd., gives notice that he will attend at the office of Campbell and Jacobs, in the borough of Huntingdon, for that purpose, on Saturday the 21st day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

WM. J. JACOBS, Auditor.

Feb. 18, 1846.—41.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the property of Wm. M. Murray, will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 23d day of March next at 1 o'clock, P. M., of which all concerned will please take notice.

JOHN CRESSWELL, Auditor.

Feb. 18, 1846.

Notice to the heirs of David Johns, dec'd.

THE heirs of said dec'd. will take notice, that the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1846, granted a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said David Johns, dec'd., to appear at the next Orphan's Court to be held at Huntingdon on the second Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the real estate of the said dec'd. should not be sold.

JACOB MILLER, Clerk.

Feb. 18, 1846.—61.

Gift Your Deeds.

THOSE who have left deeds &c. with the undersigned to be recorded, and who have not since taken them up, are hereby informed that these deeds will, for a short time, be left at the Recorder's office, with Jacob Miller, Esq., who is authorized to deliver said deeds to their owners, and to receive and receipt for the fees and taxes due thereon; and also to receive and receipt for any fees that may be due to me for services rendered as Register, Recorder, or Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

JOHN REED, late Register &c.

Huntingdon, Feb. 18, 1846.—31-pd.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has purchased the following property, sold at a constable's sale, Feb. 11, 1846, as the property of John Daughenbaugh, viz: One black mare; one sorrel mare; two sets of horse gears; one wagon, one red cow; two red heifers, two ploughs; one harrow; one cutting box; one clock; and three sheep.

The undersigned has left the above article in the possession of said John Daughenbaugh, until he sees proper to take them away, and would therefore caution all persons from meddling with the same.

JOHN R. GONNELL.

Clay township, Feb. 18, 1846.—31.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Jonathan Isenberg, Administrator of John Gahagan, dec'd., gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at the office of Campbell and Jacobs, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 21st day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

Feb. 18, 1846.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE of MARY HUDSON (late of Cass twp., dec'd.)
I, ETIERS of administration having been granted to the und sign'd on the estate of MARY HUDSON, late of Cass township, dec'd.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all those indebted to make payment immediately to

WILLIAM SMITH, Adm'r.

Feb. 18, 1846.