



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, March 11, 1846.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. JONAS BLANCHARD, for a valuable public document.

The Aqueduct across Shaver's Ford will be completed, it is thought, by the beginning of the coming week. We observe that our transportation men are putting their stock upon the canal and preparing to commence the business of the season.

The Message of President Fisher, to the U. S. Senate at Huntingdon, will be read with interest. It contains, as does every thing coming from the pen of this gentleman, sound, statesman-like doctrines, and lofty, brilliant ideas. Let all read it. It will be found on our first page.

THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT will come up for discussion in the U. S. Senate at Huntingdon, on to-morrow evening. It is expected that Geo. Taylor, Esq. will address the Senate on this question, as well as the able and eloquent gentlemen who have on all occasions participated and enlivened the debates of this useful and interesting association. Let there be a full house—a perfect jam.

State Legislature.

We are without our usual Legislative letter this week, and are as yet unaware of the cause. It is possible, however, that our correspondent did not write on account of the entire barrenness of Legislative news. We see by the papers that nothing of interest has transpired in either House since our last, with perhaps the exception of the passage in the House of the Judicial division of the Revenue bill, the provisions of which reduce the salaries of the Supreme and District Court Judges. This time of the Locofoco members was taken up during nearly the whole week with the nomination of a Commissioner candidate. There has nothing been done in the House in regard to either the Central Railroad or the Right of Way. As the Locofoco Convention has adjourned, we shall likely have some news in regard to these two great projects for our next paper.

SENATE.—The weather for the last few days has been delightful, and the way Mr. Sol has been walking into winter's white marble, is a caution to all who have been caught at a distance from home on runners. At this present writing the snow has almost entirely disappeared.

The citizens of Mifflin county held a meeting at Lewistown on the 2d inst., and passed a series of resolutions on the canal route. JAMES PARKER, Esq. presided.

The press and the people of "Little Mifflin" deserve thanks for the firm and patriotic manner in which they have stood up to the interests of Pennsylvania on these railroad questions.

Spring Elections.

We hope our Whig brethren will consider the importance of the election of Judges and Inspectors of elections, which are to be held in the respective townships on Friday the 20th day of March inst. The partial success of the Locofocos last fall, enabled them to divide our county, in the hope that they could place it under the rule of Locofocoism for the future. Let them never realize that hope. There is still a Whig majority of from SIX to SEVEN HUNDRED in the old county, as appears by the returns of the last gubernatorial and Presidential elections. Every friend of the country should be at his post, ready to do his duty at the spring elections, so as to prevent Locofocoism from obtaining the custody of the ballot boxes; for there is no doubt but that the "spoilers" will use every effort, no matter how foul, to make a demonstration next fall, and carry the county if possible. Let it be remembered that an important election takes place in October, for members of Congress, Canal Commissioner, and county officers; and recollecting that, let every man be on the alert early.

The Globe not being in the hands of any responsible person, and the title to it not altogether "clear and unquestionable," the public will of course not expect us to reply to any thing that may be said of us by the long-eared tribe that for the present manage that sickly concern.

Tax Motive.—The editor of the Clinton Democrat, in speaking of the division of this county, thus unwittingly lets out the secret motive which induced the Locofocos all over the State to support the measure. Hear him:

"Our friend of the Huntingdon Journal is perfectly rabid in consequence of one of the members from that county supporting the measure, and he deals in sundry not very amiable epithets in reference to the gentleman. What is wrong with old Whig and antimasonic Huntingdon he denounces hereafter? Ha! ha!"

The interrogatory contained in the above, we will let the people answer at the polls, in October next.

CONGRESS.—James R. Snowden, Esq., State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, announces the receipt from an anonymous source of two hundred and fifty dollars, which the writer states to be due to the State for taxes on certain property which descended many years ago to collateral heirs.

The Huntingdon Journal charges Mr. Gwin with going against his own interest.—Register. Not so, Mr. Jones. We never even suspected him of going against his "own interest."

RIGHT OF WAY IN VIRGINIA.—The bill removing some of the restrictions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has passed the Senate of Virginia, just as it passed the House.

Anonymous Writers—Mr. Gwin on the Tariff.

We do not often pay any attention to anonymous correspondents of papers; but we are inclined to notice a communication of a decidedly Locofoco character in the last Hollidaysburg Register, which is professedly a Whig paper. The communication, we have reason to believe, was penned by the editor of that paper, and we are somewhat fortified in this belief by the fact that our brother of the Register is blamed with often giving publicity in that shape to obnoxious pieces, which it would be too inconsistent to let appear as editorials.

The communication alluded to states that we eulogized Mr. MORRISON for having Morris township divided, and abuse the traitor Gwin, whom it characterizes as "the representative of the people and not of a faction;" and the writer hesitates not in pronouncing the traitor Gwin and Mr. Patterson "faithful and worthy representatives;" and adds, "they are entitled to the continued confidence of every citizen of the new county of Blair as well as of the unprejudiced of the county of Huntingdon."

If it were not for the course pursued by the Register for the last nine months, we might well be astonished at seeing such a communication in that paper; but knowing that its chief avocation during the time specified has been to abuse Whigs and eulogize Locofocos, we are not at all surprised at this feeler which it has now put forth. We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that no Whig would write such a communication, nor would any Whig publish it, the assertion of the author, who signs himself "W," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Alexander Gwin "entitled to the thanks and continued confidence" of the Whigs of Blair and Huntingdon counties!! Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askelon! Is Whiggery a watercock which changes with every Wind? Or is it a nose of wax, to be twisted into any and every shape in the hands of the demagogue?

Whigs of Huntingdon and Blair what think you of it! Have you abandoned the Tariff? Do you now hate what you always professed to love! Alexander Gwin, who has persecuted the Whigs all the days of his life—who would persecute them yet even unto death, is recommended to the "continued confidence" of the Whigs! Alexander Gwin, the open advocate of FREE TRADE—the sworn enemy of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—Alexander Gwin, who skulked behind the Speaker's chair when the vote was taken on the Tariff Resolutions as they came from the Senate into the House of Representatives, and sneakingly DODGED the vote in favor of the Tariff, unencumbered with Locofoco measures, but whose cowardly heart, rankling with vengeance against the Tariff and the Whigs, had Locofoco ardor enough to prompt him to sneak into his seat and vote for loading those resolutions with land-taxes of James K. Polk, the "better Tariff man"—with hearty approbation of the Sub-Treasury scheme, and Quixotic hostility to a National Bank—this is "the representative of the people and not of a faction," who is entitled to the thanks of the Whigs, and who is *not* a *representative* but just *entirely* through a Whig paper, (God save the mark!) by its astute editor or an equally astute anonymous correspondent, in order to enable this honest, fair, and popular!! "representative of the people," to carry his love for Locofoco measures and his hostility to Whig principles into the hall of Congress.

What think you of it, Whigs of the iron region? Are you ready to be turned over to the support of such a creature, who has rendered himself odious to every friend of Pennsylvania interests, by his abominable course towards the measures which protect all those interests? And what say you Whigs of Blair county, are you ready for a bitterer dose than was prepared for you last fall? Are you, because the Locofocos, to gratify a spirit of persecution and revenge, granted your petitions, ready to swallow this creature whole? or will you not rather in defiance of the wishes of those who control what professes to be your organ, cast this traitor from you, and as in times gone by, support those entertaining principles in accordance with your own? We believe you will.

Anthracite Furnaces.

We see by a statement in the last Harrisburg Telegraph, taken from the Railroad Journal, that there is now 34 Anthracite Furnaces in Pennsylvania, all of which are in blast, except 7. Those in blast are capable of turning out 1300 tons of iron per week, or 67,600 tons per annum. Those erecting, and preparing to be put in blast, can produce 500 tons per week, or 26,000 tons per annum—making the product of the whole 1800 tons per week, or 93,600 tons per annum. The quantity of coal required to smelt a ton of iron, upon the average, is 2 1/2 tons, which would make a weekly consumption of 45,000 tons of coal, amounting to 234,000 tons per annum, in these works, merely to run the ore into pig metal. Of the 27 furnaces all except four have been put in blast since the passage of the Tariff of 1842. It is true that several others were built before that period, and blown in, but were soon compelled to suspend operation.

In speaking of this subject the other day, an intelligent friend of ours remarked, that the revenue which the State would derive from having one hundred of those Anthracite furnaces located upon the banks of her canals, would pay the interest upon the State debt.

Tax-payers of Pennsylvania, are you prepared to see the destruction of the present Tariff, which, if let alone, will in a few years, produce the very result of which our friend speaks?

WHICH IS THE BRITISH PARTY.—The London Spectator, speaking of the President's Message, says:

"The American President's Message, which was looked to with some anxiety, produced no ill effect on the market. On the whole, it is considered favorable to the pacific settlement of the negotiations pending on the Oregon territory, and with regard to a revision of the Tariff, it cannot but act favorably to BRITISH INTERESTS!"

"Fence does not control Mr. Gwin."—Register. Have some of your neighbors found out that it requires dollars to do that? Eh, Mr. Jones?

Locofoco State Convention.

This body, which met in Harrisburg on the 4th inst., appears to have been rather a boisterous affair. The Harrisburg Intelligencer says: "The hour of meeting of the Convention was three o'clock in the afternoon, and the moment had scarcely arrived, when Gen. Porter Wilson, of Huntingdon, at the top of his voice, nominated a Mr. HALE as President of the Convention; and at the same instant another delegate vociferated the name of Gen. ROGERS for President. Thus the melee commenced. Both nominees took the stand, the friends of each shouting at the top of their voices—'Hale!—Rogers!—Rogers!—Hale!—Hale!—Rogers!—Rogers!'—intermingled with hurrahs, shouts, hisses, groans, clapping and stamping—the voices of the chairmen appealing to the Convention for 'order!—order!—order!'—and making as much clamor themselves as any body else—and the various speakers, prominent amongst whom we recognized Messrs. Brewster, Frazer, Brown, Reader, Wilson, Black, Rumford, and others of equal celebrity, mounted upon the desks and tables, trying to make themselves heard by shouting at the top of their lungs, altogether presenting such a scene of disorder and confusion as beggars description. After some ten minutes or more of this 'confusion worse confounded,' the tumult subsided in a degree, and Mr. Charles Brown of 'Bucksport' memory, succeeded in making himself heard, and proposed that a vote be taken by yeas and nays on the appointment of the President, which was finally agreed to, and resulted as follows—Rogers, 81; Hale, 39."

On the morning of the 5th, the Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of B. Champeys, of Lancaster, as President.

The anti-Foster men then offered resolutions inquiring into the expediency of adjourning until June, and in favor of rotation in office, all of which were voted down; the State Administration having a large majority in the Convention.

Resolutions in favor of the one term principle were then offered, and opposed by Brown of Philadelphia, and Joshua F. Cox, the renegade Whig of Somerset county, and others.

They were replied to, says the Intelligencer, by Mr. Reynolds of Millin, and very ably and successfully by Sam'l. Black, of Allegheny, and Gen. Wilson of Huntingdon. Mr. Black was exceedingly happy, sarcastic and severe. The administration men fairly winced under the battery of sarcasm and wholesome truth which he levelled against them. Mr. B. made by far the most effective speech in the Convention, which was evinced by the repeated and hearty plaudits with which it was greeted by the audience.

The one term principle, however, was voted in favor, and the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, which resulted in the choice of Wm. B. Foster, Jr., by a vote of 80 to 40, the latter being divided amongst a number of other candidates. Mr. Foster is a member of the present Board and has been charged with using the patronage of his office to secure his own nomination of the bank of the State.

But the worst act, says the Pa. Telegraph, was left for the last. A resolution was reported in favor of a revenue tariff, with discriminations, in the language of Polk and Walker, for protection of all the interests of the country.

Mr. Mumma, a delegate from Dauphin county, moved to amend the resolution by one asserting that the Convention approved of the Tariff of 1842, and were opposed to its modification or repeal.

A debate sprung up on this motion, in which the cloven foot of free trade was fully exposed to view. The Whigites made every attempt to dodge the question, and finally succeeded in laying both the resolution and the amendment on the table. Thus ended the labors of the Convention, which, by refusing to give an expression of opinion in favor of the present tariff, has done more to prostrate Pennsylvania, than a hundred Conventions can do to build her up.

The question will now naturally arise, can Pennsylvania be whipped into the support of a man nominated through the influence of his own OFFICIAL PATRONAGE, and by a Convention that refused to sustain the Tariff of 1842?

The Tariff.

The Washington correspondent of the North American says:—"An estimate has been made within a few days, of the actual vote that can be relied upon for the existing Tariff, and 95 is the total ascertained. In addition to the Whig vote, 10 are expected from Pennsylvania, 2 from Maryland, 2 from New Jersey, 2 from New York, and 3 scattering. There is an inclination in the Committee of Ways and Means to report McKay's bill, which was prepared by Gov. Wright two years ago, and it would very probably command the Democratic votes I have enumerated. At the final test there will be several absences, and I still hold to the conviction that whatever bill emanates from the Committee, will be carried by a majority of twenty votes or thereabouts."

Later News from Europe.

By the arrival of the packet ship Toronto, at New York, we have received four days later advices from Europe.

The news is interesting. The prospect of the repeal of the Corn Laws grows stronger.

The markets are steady, and in wheat there is no change since the Cambria's advices. The cotton market is steady, the sales large, and prices well supported.

English funds were on the rise, the news received from the United States being considered satisfactory.

Ireland continues in a state of great excitement, and O'Connell has brought the subject of the famine in that country before Parliament.

FIRE.—On Wednesday last the barn of Mr. Isaac Waugh, of Coolspring Pt., was destroyed by fire. The fire was used in dressing flax, very imprudently, near the barn, and by some means communicated with it. One of Mr. Waugh's daughters, aged about 18, was very badly burned; but it is thought may recover. A quantity of Hay, some Oats, and about 100 dozens of broken flax were destroyed.—Mercer Whig.

The Late Duel at Richmond.

We mentioned in our last that a hostile meeting had taken place between John H. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, and Thos. Ritchie, editor of the Enquirer. As was feared, Mr. Pleasants had died of the wounds received in the combat. The following is taken from the Richmond Times: "THE DEATH OF MR. PLEASANTS.—VEDDIEY, of the CONEXUS'S ISYLET.—On Friday an inquest was held upon the body of John H. Pleasants, deceased, before Coroner Robert T. Wicker, the examination before the Jury occupying nearly the whole day. Their verdict was, that Thos. Ritchie, Jr., was guilty of the murder of Mr. Pleasants in a mutual combat had between them on the 25th ult., and that Peter Jefferson Archer, Washington Greenhaw and William Scott were present, aiding and abetting in said combat and in said murder. The Coroner has issued his warrant to arrest said parties found guilty by the inquisition."

This affair grew out of a card published by Ritchie, pronouncing Mr. Pleasants "a rank coward." They met armed with pistols and swords, and after firing several shots, they closed, using their swords and inflicting several severe wounds upon each other. Mr. Pleasants received a wound in the abdomen, which caused his death on the 27th ult.; having left an aged mother and two children, who were dependent upon him for their means of sustenance.

Judge WOODWARD has come before the public with a long address, explanatory of the causes which led to his rejection by the U. S. Senate. It appears that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania remonstrated against his confirmation, and Judge Woodward seems to think their influence was the cause of his rejection.

Judge Woodward thus speaks of their honors on the Supreme Bench of this State:

"From the time I voted for the limited tenure in the Reform Convention to this day, I have heard nothing but reproaches of myself from Chief Justice Gibson, Judge Rogers and Judge Burnside. It would not comport with the temper of this letter to write down the hard speeches and abusive epithets, adjectives being omitted, which I have been compelled for years to hear from these distinguished men. And since the President honored me with the nomination which they so much court, their wrath seems to have burst all bounds. Self-respect forbids me to notice in detail the many unkind things they have said of me, but it is time for them distinctly to understand, that if there be not voluntary and total reform in that regard, such notice will be taken of the matter as may, possibly, in their cases, abbreviate the tenure already limited."

And again: "I remember one disreputable case well, for it turned upon a constitutional question which I had ruled in an opinion filed. Whilst it was under review in the Supreme Court, Judge Rogers is said to have ejaculated that my constitutional opinions were 'monstrous.' I think, however, the obiter dictum of his Honor must have referred to the limited tenure, for they affirmed the opinion I had filed."

NATIVE CONVENTION.—The Native Americans held a State Convention in this place on Tuesday the 24th ult., and re-nominated Capt. MORRISON as their candidate for Canal Commissioner. Delegates were in attendance from six or seven counties.

The world, to see these infuriated men, continuing in their efforts to build up a party. We should think that the rebukes they have already met with would convince them that they labor in vain. Such Whigs we trust, as have been led off in the hope of accomplishing imaginary good through this organization, will see the folly of longer adhering to it, and return to the support of their cherished principles. The friends of the tariff must be convinced by this time, that it is only by adhering to the Whig organization, that any good can be done for the country through this great measure. Let them rally then, to the Whig Standard.—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The Lancaster Examiner copies a paragraph from a Pittsburg paper, in which it is threatened that the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Armstrong, and one or two others, will combine together in resisting all payment of taxes for State purposes, should the Right of Way be refused to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and appends to it the following rather significant comment:

"This alarming threat on the part of our Western friends induced us to look into official documents, to see what would be the consequences if they should actually carry out their threat, and no longer suffer themselves to a drain of their means to swell the wealth and arrogance of all that is mean, sordid, selfish and mercenary." It appears from a report of the Auditor General, that in the period of four years, ending in 1844, the counties named by the American paid into the Treasury, about \$160,000, of taxes for State purposes, whilst in the same period of time they drew out over \$284,000 for School purposes! We would suggest to our nullifying friends of the West, that they further spite the "mean, sordid, selfish and mercenary" East, by refusing longer to maintain their schools at its expense. The 'bondholders' would take such a course dreadfully to heart!"

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A respectable young Irishman, named Patrick McOwen, left his employer's house in Newark township, N. J., on the 9th ult., to go to Morrisstown, and was expected to return next evening, but he did not come, and the next morning he was found in the barn of Mr. Van Blaricum, in whose service he was, senseless, and lived but three hours after he was found. He had some wounds on the head, but the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was to the effect, that it was impossible to decide whether they were inflicted by the hands of violence, or caused by a fall from the hay loft.

Major THOMAS STOCKTON, Governor of the State of Delaware, died suddenly on Monday evening at New Castle, while sitting in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, conversing on business.

COTTON.—There were received at New Orleans in one day, on the 21st ult., 10,114 bales of cotton.

Correspondence of the Harrisburg Telegraph.

CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, March 5, 1846.

DEAR SIR.—The New Jersey election case occupied the House on Monday, Tuesday and yesterday.

This case was finally disposed of, by deciding in favor of John Runk, wllg, and against Mr. Farlee, Loco; the vote being 96 to 96, the Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Runk.

Mr. Sawyer of Ohio, then rose to make a personal explanation. A letter had appeared in the New York Tribune, setting forth that he, (Mr. S.) was in the habit of daily bringing to the House bread and cheese, and eating it back of the Speaker's chair. Some other things were said about his picking his teeth with a jack-knife. He recommended no course of action to the House; he merely wished to state the facts. After he sat down, Mr. Brinkerhoff of O., rose and submitted a resolution to the effect that the letter writers and reporters for the New York Tribune be expelled from the House. Which was agreed to by a large majority.

This may be very right, but if we look back in the session a little, we will find that one of the editors of the Union, and an officer of this House, endeavored to browbeat Mr. Hudson of Mass., for making some enquiries, in his place, relative to the public printing. He, (Mr. H.) was charged with falsifying, a far more serious one than that laid at Mr. Sawyer's door, and a motion to expel said editor and officer, was laid on the table. Kicking dead horses, displays great courage.

In the Senate the Oregon debate has occupied the week thus far, and continues to be the grand object of attraction. Although the Oregon question has been discussed over and over again, and every inch of ground occupied dozens of times, yet the interest is as great as ever.

On Monday Mr. Breese occupied the Senate in a profound and well studied speech, in which he endeavored to show, beyond cavil, that our title to Oregon up to 54 deg. 40 min. was clear. He reviewed the speeches of the several Senators who had preceded him, and differed with the most of them in regard to the relative naval strength of the United States and England. He looked upon England as the weaker nation by far, owing to the number of dependencies she is forced to keep in subjection, and hooted at the idea of her doing us comparable injury.

On Tuesday Mr. Dayton took the floor, and was strong in favor of compromise. Up to 49 deg. he was satisfied our title was the best and he was willing to maintain that; but between 49 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min. he believed the territory was a fit subject for arbitration and compromise, and was therefore in favor of that mode of adjustment. He took a passing survey of Mr. Breese's speech, and thought differently from him, in regard to the naval force of the two nations.

On Wednesday Mr. Haywood followed Mr. Dayton, in one of the most sarcastic and forcible speeches I ever listened to. How he made the 54 deg. 40 min. line, he was satisfied our title to 49 deg. was good, and he would fight for it, but not an inch further would he go without negotiation. He belabored Mr. Cass and Mr. Allen most unparagonably; their faces mounting crimsoned with passion. He quoted from Mr. Allen's speech, and burlesqued his bombastic talk about war, until Mr. A. could stand it no longer, who springing to his feet said he wished the Senator from N. C., would not quote him falsely.

Mr. Haywood said he did not carry the Ohio Senators speech in his pocket, but was sure he quoted right. Before he had concluded the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Haywood resumed and concluded his remarks this morning in the Senate. He regarded this whole debate as a grand electioneering scheme, got up for the purpose of forcing certain gentlemen prominently forward for the Presidency. He ridiculed the idea of bringing the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, relative to Texas and Oregon, before the Senate of the United States. He went on to say if that resolution was administered as a pledge, it was forgotten in the letter to Mr. Polk informing him of his nomination.

As soon as he had finished, Mr. Hannegan rose, laboring apparently under the influence of much passion, and was proceeding to inquire whether the Senator from North Carolina professed to represent the views of the President in his speech, when he was interrupted by Mr. Allen, who seemed unable to resist the strong excitement which agitated his whole system, and who, in a boisterous tone of voice, and in the most insulting manner, demanded a categorical reply to the interrogatory propounded by Mr. Hannegan—he demanded it for the country, and not for himself or the Senate. Mr. Haywood, who manifested admirable calmness and collection, refused an answer, when Allen renewed the demand, in a tone of absolute fury, to which Mr. Haywood signified he would neither give satisfaction, nor suffer himself to be catbashed by any member upon that floor—he also gave Allen to understand in the plainest terms, he would be ashamed of himself if, holding the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the place of all others supposed to enjoy confidential intercourse with the Executive department, he was compelled to ask publicly, the sentiments of the President, and he thought it proved there was no love lost between the parties, and no confidence wasted.

Mr. Hannegan then obtained the floor, and indulged in a strain of personal reflection, for which he was called to order. He charged the South with Punic faith, in departing from the Baltimore Resolutions, and said if the President deviated from the purpose of maintaining, at every hazard, our right to 54 40, he would sink to the lowest deep of degradation that ever fell to the lot of a public man—that he would stand disgraced before the world, and despised by his own country. Take it all in all, it was a most extraordinary scene for the Senate Chamber, and shows how far men will allow themselves to be carried by partisan zeal.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, through Mr. Stanton, reported a bill relative to coast and harbor defence on a plan submitted by Captain Taylor, the diving bell man.

There was a levee at the Presidential mansion last evening. It was well attended, but not quite so fashionable as some of its predecessors.

A small building, in which gas was generated, for the use of Brown's Hotel, was destroyed by fire this morning.

It is a great pity this occurred, gas being an excitement as yet with us. It is to be hoped Mr. Brown will repair the damage and "go it again."

In conclusion, I will observe that your readers must pay no attention to the denials of father Ritchie, of rumors sent from here. He will stultify himself twenty times a day if hard run.

Yours truly, S.

MARRIED. On the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Lee, Mr. ENOCH S. WALL, of Parree township, to Miss RUTH TICE, of Petersburg.

On the same day, by John Albright, Esq., Mr. MOSES HAMER, to Miss ELIZABETH COZENS, both of Walker township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HOLLINGSHEAD, to Miss JANE WILSON, both of Huntingdon.

On the same day, at Barree Forge, by the Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. WM. AKELEY, to Miss MARIA NEVILLE, both of this county.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. C. McKeen, Mr. WM. H. GORSUCH, to Miss ELIZA JANE BOOHER, both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WM. CRESINGER, to Miss SUSAN ANN BARN-DOLLAAR, both of this county.

DIED. On the night of the 2d inst., Mrs. MARGARET FLENNER, of Walker township, aged about 64 years.

Come taste and try, I am sure you will buy, some very superior molasses, at the cheap CASH STORE of JOHN N. PROWELL.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1846.

PERSONS wishing to purchase any kind of WOOLEN GOODS, will find that they can be had at very reduced prices, at almost cost, at the Cheap-Cash Store of JOHN N. PROWELL.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1846.

TO IRON-MASTERS.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a tract of land, situate in the upper end of Mifflin county, on which there is a VERY EXTENSIVE bank of IRON ORE

of excellent quality. The bank is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Canal. Several hundred tons of the Ore have been manufactured.

For particulars refer to A. ROTHROCK, McVeytown, March 11, 1846.

Huntingdon Academy.

The winter session of the Huntingdon Academy will close on Friday the 20th inst., at which time there will be an examination on the various subjects that have been studied during the session. The following are the principal subjects on which the students will be examined: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Philosophy, Chemistry, Greek, (Homar,) and Latin (Virgil, and Cesar.)

The Trustees, Parents, and public are invited to attend. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Summer session will commence after a vacation of two weeks, on the 6th of April. Persons wishing to send their sons to the Academy should make application as soon as possible. Parents may be assured that every attention will be given to their children, both in regard to their improvement, and morals.

GEO. W. WILLIARD, Principal. Huntingdon, March 11, 1846.

Notice

To the creditors of Kemp & Cunningham, and of Joseph Kemp and Jeremiah Cunningham, and all persons interested.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to marshal and apportion the assets in the hands of James Gardner, assignee &c. will attend at the Public House of John Dougherty, (the United States Hotel) in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Thursday the 2nd day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all interested are notified to attend.

JOHN CRESSWELL, Auditor. Huntingdon, March 11, 1846.

Auditor's Notice.

The creditors and all interested in the assets in the hands of Randall Alexander and Nathan Ricketts of Shirley township, in the county of Huntingdon, are hereby notified that the undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to audit and apportion the assets in the hands of said assignees—will attend at the Public House of Thomas Wallace, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday the third day of April next, for the purpose of auditing, &c., when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL, Auditor. Huntingdon, March 11, 1846.

Auditor's Notice.

All persons interested will take notice that the undersigned, Auditor appointed to make distribution of the proceeds of a Sheriff's sale of Thomas McNamara's interest in the Portage Iron Works, among his creditors, will attend for that purpose at the Prætorian's office, in Huntingdon, on Friday the 5th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN CRESSWELL, Auditor. Huntingdon, March 11, 1846.

Auditor's Notice.

ALL persons interested, are notified that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, as Auditor to marshal the assets and apportion amongst the creditors &c., the remaining assets in the hands of Albert J. Garber, Administrator of James Archurs late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, dec'd, will attend to Audit and apportion &c. at the American House in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday the 2nd day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all interested may attend.

JAMES D. REA, Auditor. Huntingdon, March 11, 1846.