

MR. WEBSTER'S

The Hon. John M. Clayton's resolution calling for further correspondence on the Oregon Question being called up--

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: I shall advise my honorable friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from passing this resolution for a few days.

There is no doubt that there are letters from Mr. M'Lane; but, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations opposes this motion, I am to presume that the Executive Government finds it inconvenient to communicate those letters to the Senate, at the present moment.

Yet, it is obvious, that as the Senate is called on to perform a legislative act, it ought, before the hour of its decision comes, to be put in possession of every thing likely to influence its judgment; otherwise, it would be required to perform high legislative functions on mere confidence. There is certainly some embarrassment in the case. If the Executive Government deems the communication of the correspondence inconvenient, it can only be because negotiation is still going on, or, if suspended, is expected to be resumed. So far as negotiation is concerned, the communication, or publication, of the correspondence, may very properly be thought inconvenient. But, then, the President has recommended the passage of a law, or resolution, by the two Houses of Congress. In support of this recommendation, he himself sent us, unasked, at the commencement of the session, the correspondence up to that time. Now, if that was necessary, the rest is necessary. If we are entitled to a part, we are entitled to the whole.

In my opinion, the mistake was in calling on Congress to authorize notice to England of the discontinuance of what has been called the joint occupation until negotiation had been exhausted. Negotiation should have been tried first, and when that had failed, and finally failed, then, and not till then, should Congress have been called upon.

I now go on the ground, of course, that the notice for discontinuing the joint occupancy is properly to be given by authority of Congress; a point which I do not now discuss.

It is said, indeed, that notice is to be used as a weapon, or an instrument, in negotiation. I hardly understand this. It is a metaphor of not very obvious application. A weapon seems to imply, not a facility, or mermaid, but the means either of defence against attack, or of making an attack. It sounds not altogether friendly and pacific. I doubt exceedingly whether, under present circumstances, notice would hasten negotiations; and yet such are those circumstances, that there may be as much inconvenience in standing still as in going forward.

The truth is, that great embarrassment arises from the extreme pretensions and opinions put forward by the President, in his inaugural address, a year ago, and in his message last December. But for these, notice would have been harmless, and perhaps would have been authorized by both Houses without much opposition, and received by England without dissatisfaction. But the recommendation of the notice, coupled with the President's repeated declarations that he held our title to the whole of the territory to be "clear and unquestionable," alarmed the country. And well it might. And if notice were required, in order to enable the President to push these extreme claims to any and every result, then notice ought to be refused by Congress, unless Congress is ready to support these pretensions at all hazards. Here lies the difficulty. Congress is not prepared, and the country is not prepared, as I believe, to make the President's opinion of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole territory an ultimatum. If he wants notice for a purpose, he certainly must see that it becomes a grave question whether Congress will grant it.

It was a great, a very great mistake, to accompany the recommendation of notice with so positive an assertion of our right to the whole territory. Did the President mean to adhere to that, even to the extremity of war? If so, he should have known that, after what has happened in years past, the country was not likely to sustain him. Did he mean to say this, and afterwards recede from it? If so, why say it at all? Surely the President could not be guilty of playing so small a part, as to endeavor to show himself to possess spirit, and boldness, and fearlessness of England, more than his predecessors, or his countrymen, and yet do all this in the confident hope that no serious collision would arise between the two countries. So low an ambition, such paltry motives, ought not to be imputed. When the President declared that, in his judgment, our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," did he mean to express an official or a mere personal opinion? If the latter, it certainly had no place in an official communication. If the former—if he intended a solemn official opinion, upon which he was resolved to act officially, then it is a very grave question how far he is justified, without new lights, or any change of circumstances, to place the claims of this country, in this respect, on other grounds than those on which they had stood under his predecessors, and with the concurrence of all branches of the Government, for so many years; for it is not to be doubted that the United States Government has admitted, through a long series of years, that England has rights in the northwestern parts of this continent which are entitled to be respected.

Mr. President, one who has observed attentively what has transpired here and in England, within the last three months, must, I think, perceive that public opinion, in both countries, is coming to a conclusion that this controversy ought to be settled; and is not very diverse, in the one country and the other, as to the general basis of such settlement.—That basis is the offer made by the United States to England in 1826.

There is no room to doubt, I think, that this country is ready to stand by that offer, substantially and in effect. Such is my opinion at least, and circumstances certainly indicate that Great Britain would not, in all probability would not, regard such a proposition as unfit to be considered. I said, some weeks ago, that I did not intend to discuss titles at length, and certainly not to adduce argument against our own claim. But it appears to me that there is a concurrence of arguments, or considerations, in favor of regarding the 49th parallel as the just line of demarcation, which both countries might well respect. It has, for many years, been the extent of our claim. We have claimed up to 49 degrees, and nothing beyond it. We have offered to yield every thing north of it. It is the boundary between the two countries on this side the Rocky Mountains, and has been since the purchase of Louisiana from France.

I do not think it important either to prove or disprove the fact, that commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht established the 49th parallel as the boundary between the English and French possessions in America. Ancient maps and descriptions so represent it; some saying that this line of boundary is to run "indefinitely west," others saying, in terms, that it extends "to the northwestern ocean." But, what is more important, we have considered this boundary as established by the treaty of Utrecht, at least on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It was on the strength of this that we drove back the British pretensions, after we had obtained Louisiana, north, from the headwaters of the Mississippi to this parallel of 49 deg.

This is indubitable. We have acted, therefore, and induced others to act, on the idea that this boundary was actually established. It now so stands in the treaty between the United States and England. If, on the general notion of contiguity, or continuity, this line be continued "indefinitely west," or is allowed to run to the "northwestern ocean," then it leaves on our side the valley of the Columbia, to which, in my judgment, our title is maintainable on the ground of Gray's discovery.

The Government of the United States has never offered any line south of forty-nine, (with the navigation of the Columbia,) and it never will. It behoves all concerned to regard this as a settled point. As to the navigation of the Columbia, permanently or for a term of years, that is all matter for just, reasonable, and friendly negotiation. But the 49th parallel must be regarded as the general line of boundary, and not to be departed from for any line further south. As to all straits, and sounds, and islands, in the neighboring sea, all these are fair subjects for treaty stipulation. If the general basis be agreed to, all the rest, it may be presumed, may be accomplished by the exercise of a spirit of fairness and amity.

And now, Mr. President, if this be so, why should this settlement be longer delayed? Why should either Government hold back longer from doing that which both, I think, can see must be done, if they would avoid a rupture? Every hour's delay is injurious to the interests of both countries. It agitates both, disturbs their business, interrupts their intercourse, and may, in time, seriously affect their friendly and respectful feeling towards each other. Having said this, Mr. President, it would be needless for me, even if it were proper, to add more. I have expressed my own opinions plainly and without disguise. I think I see clearly where this business must end, if it is to end without serious collision; and I earnestly hope that those in whose hands power is, on both sides, will exercise that power promptly, in removing the great evils produced on both sides by the pendency of this unfortunate, disturbing, and dangerous controversy.

It is not a case in which either Government should stand on matters of form or etiquette. The interest at stake are too important for that. It is not humiliation, it is not condescension even, for either Government to signify to the other its readiness to do at once what it sees must be done ultimately. Thus far, the dispute does not touch the honor of either Government. Let, then, the propitious moment be seized; let candor, and fairness, and prudence rule the hour; and let these two great nations be restored to the full enjoyment of their vast, useful, and harmonious intercourse.

CARPET WEAVING.—Yankee Ingenuity.—Mr. Bigelow, an ingenious American artisan, has invented a power loom for weaving grain carpets which is already in use by the Lowell Company, who have set fifty looms in motion, and expended nearly one hundred thousand dollars in this branch of manufacture. The carpets produced are of the finest quality. Mr. Bigelow has also completed a machine for the manufacture of Brussels carpeting, which has every prospect of success. He has also invented a machine for the manufacture of Marcellus quilts, a species of work seldom attempted in this country. It is said that he has received an offer of £80,000 from England for the patent.

The office of the City Treasurer at Mobile, Ala., was entered by burglars on the night of the 19th ult., and robbed of \$3,000.

For the "Journal." Geographical Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of 16 letters. My 1, 5, 7, 7, 5 is a town in Thibet. My 2, 5, 11, 5, is a river in Liberia. My 3, 10, 13, is a river in Europe. My 4, 13, 3, 11, 7, is a river in Hindoostan. My 5, 12, 5, 1, is a sea in Asia. My 6, 11, 15, is a town in Belgium. My 7, 14, 8, 13, 14, is a river in Europe. My 8, 11, 3, 10, 13, 5, is a river in Asia. My 9, 10, 5, is a town in Hindoostan. My 10, 7, 5, 9, 14, is a river in the U. S. My 11, 12, 5, 1, is a river in Asia. My 12, 14, 3, is a river in the U. S. My 13, 4, 1, 14, is a river in Africa. My 14, 12, 8, 14, is a Lake in N. America. My 15, 14, 13, 4, 7, 14, 8, is a river in Asia. My whole is the name of an American Author.

For the "Journal." ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of seventeen letters. My 1, 4, 7, 8, is a town in Barbary. My 2, 15, 10, 12, 8 is a town in the Sahara Desert. My 3, 10, is a river in Europe. My 4, 9, 17, is a river in Asia. My 5, 17, 10, 1, is a town in S. W. Europe. My 6, 9, 15, 10, is a river in Europe. My 7, 16, 15, 2, 8, 16, 7 is a Strait in Europe. My 8, 1, 1, is a town in Barbary. My 9, 4, 1, 12 is a Cape of Africa. My 10, 3, 7, 15, 16, 10, is a city in Europe. My 11, 4, 15, 16, 10, 1, is a Sound in N. A. My 12, 15, 2, 15, 14, 16 is a mountain in Asia. My 13, 6, 2, 15, 5 is a river in the Southern States. My 14, 15, 16, 2, is a town in the S. E. of Europe. My 15, 4, 12, 1, 6 is a county in Tennessee. My 16, 4, 15, 1, 6, 12 is a river in Europe. My 17, 5, 9, 12 is an Island in the Mediterranean Sea. My whole is the name of a distinguished General, now dead. Warriors' March, 28, 1846. A. A. Mc. Answers next week.

Answers to the Enigmas of last week. 1.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO. 2.—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

MARRIED. In Williamsburg, on Thursday the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Gibson, Mr. ALEXANDER RUTLEDGE and Miss SARAH PEAY, all of Blair county.

Where is Frederick Lawver? INFORMATION is wanted of the present place of residence of FREDERICK LAWVER, son of Michael Lawver, deceased. He is thought he lives in either Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntingdon or Bedford counties, in this State.—Should this meet his eye, or any person cognizant of him, information is desired to be communicated to A. STEWART, Martinsburg, Va. Newspapers in the interior of Pennsylvania are respectfully requested to notice the above. April 8.

S. STEEL BLAIR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Blair, Huntingdon, and Indiana counties. Hollidaysburg, April 8, 1846.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Estate of ANNE NORRIS, (late of Springfield township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.) NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of said dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to JAMES NORRIS, Executor, LYDIA GILL, Executrix. April 8, 1846.—Gt. paid.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of THOMAS G. PATTERSON, (late of Shirley township, dec'd.) LETTERS of Administration on the said dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them properly authenticated, for settlement, without delay, to JOHN SHARER, Administrator. Mount Union, April 8, 1846.—Gt. pd.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Leas & Sharer in the Forwarding and Commission business has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will please call and make payment. WILLIAM B. LEAS JOHN SHARER Shirley township, March 12, 1846.

NOTICE. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Stevens, Snyder, & Co. was this day (March 12, 1846), dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Charles Snyder—Samuel R. Stevens and George W. Geer having withdrawn. S. R. STEVENS, CHAS. SNYDER, G. W. GEER. The business will be continued by Charles Snyder, in the town of Huntingdon, as formerly, and he solicits a share of public patronage. C. S. Huntingdon, March 25, 1846.—1m.

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.—1f.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Attorney at Law.—Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court, Stating Administrators accounts, Scrivening, &c.—Office in Diamond, three doors East of the Exchange Hotel. feb 28, '44.

JUSTICES' Blanks of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

A CARD. To the Civilized World. V. B. PALMER.

THE American Newspaper Agent, duly authorized and empowered, by the proprietors of most of the best newspapers of all the cities and principal towns in the United States and Canada, to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and to give receipts for them, respectfully notifies the public, that he is prepared to execute orders from all parts of the Civilized World, embracing Individuals, Firms, Societies, Clubs, Reading Rooms, Corporations, Incorporated Companies, Governments, &c., at his several Offices in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, and where communications and enquiries, post paid, may be directed. Address V. B. PALMER, Philada., N. W. cor. 3d and Chesnut street. " " Baltimore, S. E. cor Baltimore and Calvert street. " " New York, Tribune Buildings, opposite City Hall. " " Boston, 20 State street.

As no other person or persons are in any manner connected with the subscriber, in the American Newspaper Agency, all letters and communications for him, should be carefully directed as above, and to no other person. This caution has become necessary, in order to avoid mistakes, and put the public on their guard against all pretended Agents.

V. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent. April 1, 1846. PUBLIC NOTICE.—V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent above named, is the only authorized Agent, for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the "JOURNAL," in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, of which public notice is hereby given. JAMES CLARK. Huntingdon, April 1, 1846.

BRIGADE ORDERS. The militia composing the 2d Brigade 10 D. P. M. are hereby required to train by Company, on Monday the 4th day of May, and the Volunteers and Militia by Battalion for inspection as follows, viz: 1st Reg. 1 Bat. on Monday the 11th day of May. 1st Reg. 2 Batt. on Tuesday the 12th day of May. 2d Reg. 1 Batt. on Wednesday the 13th day of May. 2d Reg. 2 Batt. on Thursday the 14th day of May. 5 Reg. 1 Batt. on Friday 15th day of May. 5 Reg. 2 Batt. on Saturday 16th day of May. 3d Reg. 2 Batt. on Monday the 18th day of May. 3d Reg. 1 Batt. on Tuesday the 19th day of May. 4 Reg. 2 Batt. on Wednesday the 20th day of May. 4 Reg. 1 Batt. on Thursday the 21st day of May. 4th Volunteer Batt. commanded by Maj. Williams, on Friday the 22d day of May. 2d Volunteer Batt. commanded by Maj. Stephens on Saturday, the 23d day of May. 5 Reg. 2 Batt. on Tuesday the 26th day of May. 6 Reg. 1 Batt. on Wednesday the 27th day of May. 7th Company of the 6th Reg. on Friday the 29th day of May. Union Grays on Saturday the 30th day of May.

1st Volunteer Battalion commanded by Maj. Bell, on Tuesday the 2d day of June. JOHN BURKET, Brigade Inspector. 2. B. 10. D. P. M. Brigade Insp'r's Office, Walkerville, Centre Co, March 27, 1846.

A New Patent Wind Mill for cleaning Grain. THE subscribers having purchased Culp's Patent for the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata, would avail themselves of informing the Farmers that it is the greatest improvement ever made on Fanning Mills; for simplicity, cheapness, and durability there is none to equal it, and as far cleaning speedily and well, it alike surpasses all others. We manufacture in Williamsburg, Blair county, where we will always have them on hand, and will receive and attend to orders promptly. We will haul the Mills through the above mentioned district during the ensuing season. HUYETT & GARVIN. Williamsburg, March 25, 1846.—Gm.

We, the undersigned, having the above named Mills in our own practical use, and having tried them well, we fully concur in the above statement. David Ake George Ake David Good Wm. Ake Samuel Rhodes M. Brenaman Lewistown Gazette, will please publish the above 6 months, and charge this office.

Huntingdon Academy. Instructions in this Institution, will commence on Monday the 6th of April next. It is hoped that Parents, or persons wishing to send their children to the Academy will feel it important to have them in attendance at the opening of the session. The student always labors under disadvantage by not being present at the commencement of the term. Much might be said why this Academy ought to receive a liberal patronage from the inhabitants of Huntingdon, and county; but we deem it unnecessary for the present. Parents wishing to place their sons in the family of the Principal, may be assured that every thing will be done for their comfort, and improvement, both in mental cultivation, and morals. GEO. W. WILLIARD, Principal.

JOHN SCOTT, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business with which he may be entrusted in Huntingdon or the adjoining counties. His office is the one formerly occupied by James Steel, Esq., nearly opposite Jackson's Hotel. Huntingdon March 11, 1846.

COURT AFFAIRS. Trial List for April Term.

FIRST WEEK. C. Garber's Ex'rs vs. Sperring, Good et al Benjamin Clarke vs. Christian Shontz Martin Gates vs. Robert Moore Andrew P Wilson vs. Michael Buoy Leslie's Assignees vs. A. P. Wilson & Jos Jones William B Zugler vs. Hiram Williamson R Williams & co. vs. John M'Comb L Bergstresser's Ad. vs. E. Shoemaker Com'th of Penn'a vs. Alex. Ennis et al Thomas Williams vs. Christian E Crane Todd & Lemon vs. Geo. W Patterson William M'Gary vs. M'Namara & Royer Curtiss' Am's for use vs. J. W & W Myton Henry Neff's Adm's vs. John G Fleck J. Dickey's Adm's vs. Andrew P Wilson William Stewart vs. John Wray Const. A Johnston for Royer vs. R Lowry's wife William S. Morrison vs. C Hartman & Adams Jas. Martin's Adms vs. J Doughty (Ink.) D Yngling for use vs. William Neilson

SECOND WEEK. John M'Cashan vs. W Dorris, Gar'she C H Lucas & co vs. Jacob Drake et al J Entekin's Ex'rs vs. Geo Smith's Adms Com'th of Penn'a vs. Wm Price et al John Miller for use vs. D Goddellow's Ad David Branstetter vs. Robison & Nowlin Leonard Kimball vs. John M'Cashan J Higgins & Co fr use vs. Israel Graffius John F Lowry vs. M'Brice, Royer co L Lingafelter vs. Zariah Leff J D Davis for use vs. John Doughty Williams for Williams vs. J P Jones Joseph Rollin vs. Geo W Patterson Stoper for use et al vs. Johnston & Hays Henry K. Swoope vs. Geo W Patterson Potts for M'Nite & Leas vs. Lightner, Carothers et al Ewing for Gates vs. James Ewing Potts for McNite & Co vs. Lj. Lamer & Co Same vs. Same Blair for Kirk vs. Exchange Bank Com'th for Buchanan & wife vs. J B Weaver Thomas Bradford vs. Daniel Africa Esq Shirleysburg homo. vs. Abraham Long Alex & Mary M'Aninch vs. W P Laughlin Alex M'Aninch vs. John Deviney William Eden vs. David Woods Wm Pollock for use vs. G Sipes (Garnishee Com'th for Grimes vs. S Frampton et al John M'Pherran vs. Higgins Dorsey et al Kimmerling for Johnson vs. Lowry Royer et al Joseph Cornelius vs. J & D N Carothers Samuel Caldwell vs. Jos Higgins & co Carver & Love vs. John Love Robert Moore vs. J Leonard's Adms Huntingdon county vs. John Potts George Umbrella vs. Ludwig Kiester Hewit as nec of Hewit vs. J Brotherline Miller Hand & Eagle vs. Walter Graham William Glass vs. Dr W R Findley

Proclamation. WHEREAS by precept to me directed dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of Jan. A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Abraham S. Wilson, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 20th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Union, and the Hon. Joseph Adams and James Gwin, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed, to hear, try, and determine all and every indictments, and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the state are made capital or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed or be perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make Public Proclamation, throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of April next and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain. Dated at Huntingdon the 24th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the 60th year of American Independence. JOHN ARMITAGE, Shr'ff. Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1846.

Proclamation. WHEREAS by precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of Jan. A. D. 1846, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick that a court of Common Pleas will be held at the court house, in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, on the third Monday (and 20th day) of April, A. D. 1846, for the trial of all issues in said court which remain undetermined before the said Judges when and where all Jurors, Witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required. Dated at Huntingdon the 24th day of Jan. A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-six and the 69th year of American Independence. JOHN ARMITAGE Shr'ff. Sheriff's office Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1846.

NOTICE. ALL those having unsettled accounts in "Huntingdon Mill," will please call and settle, them before the first of April, as no longer time can be given. M. CROWNOVER. March 18, 1846.

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 Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 15th day of April next, viz: 1. Esther Beyer, William Beyer, and John Beyer, Administrators of John Beyer, late of Porter township, dec'd. 2. Robert McNeal and James McNeal, Adm'rs of James McNeal, late of Tell township, dec'd. 3. David H. Moore, Adm'r of William McKellip, late of Frankstown township, dec'd. 4. Jacob H. Stiffer, and Isaac Yinglin, Adm'rs of Peter Keath, late of Allegheny township, dec'd. 5. Caleb Swoope, Adm'r of Lawrence Swoope, late of Cass township, dec'd. 6. David Beyer, Adm'r of Samuel Utley, late of Snyder township, dec'd. 7. Andrew Wise, Adm'r of Catharine Louderslagh, late of Henderson township, dec'd. 8. Andrew Stewart, acting Adm'r of Daniel Stouffer, late of West township, dec'd. 9. Peter Hoffman, Adm'r of Peter Hoffman, late of Walker township, dec'd. 10. Thomas M. Owens, Adm'r of Timothy Hill, late of township, dec'd. 11. Daniel McConnell, Adm'r of John Scullin, late of West township, dec'd. 12. Hiram Williamson and Samuel Miller, Adm'rs of Elizabeth Graffius, late of West township, dec'd. 13. Thomas Weston, Adm'r of Nathan Green, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd. 14. Peter M. Bare and David Burkett, Adm'rs of Benjamin Bare, late of Cromwell township, dec'd. 15. William Templeton, Adm'r of Mary Templeton, late of Tyrone township, dec'd. 16. Rebecca Heffner, Administratrix of Adam Heffner, late of Walker township, dec'd. 17. Peter C. Swoope, and John S. Patton Adm'rs of John Swoope, late of Walker township, dec'd. 18. James Carmont, acting Executor of John Carmont, late of Barree township, dec'd. 19. Daniel McConnell, acting Executor of Henry McConnell, late of Blair township, dec'd, and John McIlwaine, Executor of last Will and Testament of said dec'd. 20. Jacob Long, acting Executor of Peter Long, late of Allegheny township, dec'd. 21. Daniel Africa, Guardian of the minor Children of John Wright, late of Henderson township, dec'd. JACOB MILLER, Register. Register's Office, Huntingdon, March 12, 1846.

LEATHER, MOROCCO AND FINDING STORE.

No. 29, North 2nd street, Harrisburg. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and neighboring counties, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, all of the best quality, and as low as can be bought anywhere, for Cash. His stock consists partly of Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, water proof Kip, Harness Bridle, &c. &c. Men's Morocco, Women's Straights, Kid, Bindings, Linings, &c. &c. Shoe-thread, wholesale or retail, spangles, glass-paper, boot-cord, bristles, boot web, cork soles, lacers, awl blades, knives, hammers, awl hafts, brushes, colts, sick blades, files, rasps, instep leather, breaks and keys, figgers, shoulder irons, shoe keys, seamers, strip-wheels, welt keys, French wheels, heel shickers, shank wheels, collis, shoulder sticks, long sticks, measure straps, nippers, pinners, punches, peg floats, gonges, patent peg hafts, sick sticks, &c. &c. and everything else in his line of business. Call and see before buying elsewhere. WM. L. PEIPER. Feb. 11, 1846.

TO IRON-MASTERS.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a tract of land, situate in the upper end of Mifflin county, containing about 75 acres, 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. ROTHSCHROCK. McVeytown, March 11, 1846.

Jewelry! Jewelry!! Jewelry!!

JUST received, a stock of the most magnificent Jewelry ever came up the Pike. Consisting of GOLD PATENT LEVERS, Ladies GOLD ANCHOR LEVERS, full jewelled SILVER PATENT LEVERS, double and single cased, SILVER ANCHOR LEVERS, full jewelled, double and single cased ENGLISH WATCHES, Imitation Levers, QUARTZ and FRENCH WATCHES, &c. &c. Also Gold Fob Chains, and Seals of the most fashionable patterns. Gold Pencils, Spectacles, Guard Chains, Key's, Breachlets set with topaz, Medallions, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, set with topaz, amethyst, &c. &c. Miniature Cases, Musical Boxes, Coral Beads, Pocket Books, Silver Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Lownds patent Silver Pencils, Razors of the finest quality, HENRY CLAY penknives, of a superior article, Steel Pens, Spys Classes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Platina Points, &c. &c. All the above articles will be sold cheaper than ever heretofore. Clock and Watch repairing done as usual, very cheap for cash. A large assortment of eight day and thirty hour Clocks will be sold very cheap. All watches sold will be warranted for one year, and a written guarantee given, that if not found equal to warranty it will (during that period) be put in order without expense, or if injured, may be exchanged for any other watch of equal value. The warranty is considered void, should the watch, with which it is given, be put into the hands of another watch maker. D. BUOY. Huntingdon, April 10, 1844. BLANK BONDS to Constables for Stay of Execution, under the new law, just printed, and for sale, at this office.