

your opinion, would attend the assembling of the volunteers on the Rio Grande, and, in conclusion, expressed your belief that it could not be done before the 1st day of Sep. next. I then alluded to the troops which were now hastening to Gen. Taylor's standard, under his requisition—to the excited feelings of the country—to the patriotic ardor of those troops—to the disappointment which both they and the country would feel, if an army of eight or ten thousand men were on the Rio Grande comparatively inactive during their entire tour of service, which being limited to three months, would terminate before the period named by you for the assembling of the volunteers on the Rio Grande. It was with special reference to the employment of the troops that would be on that frontier by the 1st day of June, that I spoke of what would be the sentiments of the country, and of the spirited men who had entered the service, and the expectations of the Executive upon the subject. I was well aware that the President was most anxious that the war should be prosecuted with promptness and vigor, and that the brave and patriotic men who had been called out should have an opportunity to render their country active and effective service. I knew, too, that the President confidently hoped and expected that a large portion of the volunteers, authorized by the act of May the 12th, would arrive on the frontier in sufficient force for active operations before the time which was indicated. With the view of securing this important object, the most energetic measures had been adopted. Every consideration of economy and duty forbade that the troops should if thus collected, be permitted to remain inactive, by reason of the absence of the general officer, who fully possessed of the views of the Executive, was to direct their movements.

I did not deem it improper, indeed I considered it a matter of duty, to communicate to the general, to whom the President confided the management of the war, his views and expectations upon this point. That this communication, made in the manner it was, should not have been kindly received, is surprising to me; but vastly more so is the fact, that it should be made the basis of the most offensive imputations against the Executive Government, which had voluntarily selected you to conduct our army, and determined to put at your disposal the amplest means it could command to insure victory, and to bring the war to a successful and speedy termination.

I was also a matter of unfeigned surprise to me that you should have attributed to the President the intention of opening a fire upon your rear, while a fire in front was opened upon you by the enemy. On what foundation could such an assumption rest? Had not the President in a frank and friendly spirit, just intrusted you with a command on which the glory and interests of the country depended, to say nothing of the success of his own administration? How could you, under these circumstances, arrest your labors of preparation and suffer your energies to be crippled for the purpose of indulging in illiberal imputations against the man who had just bestowed upon you the highest mark of his confidence?

Entertaining, as it is most evident you do, the opinion that such are the motives and designs of the Executive towards you, and declaring it to be your explicit meaning that "you do not desire to place yourself in the most perilous of all positions—a fire upon your rear from Washington, and the fire in front from the Mexicans," and so entertaining them entirely without cause, or even the shadow of justification, the President would be wanting in his duty to the country, if he were to persist in his determination of imposing upon you the command of the army in the war against Mexico. He would probably misunderstand the object you had in view in writing your letter, and disappoint your expectations if he did not believe that it was intended to effect a change of his purpose in this respect. I am therefore, directed by him to say that you will be continued in your present position here, and will devote your efforts to making arrangements and preparations for the early and vigorous prosecution of the hostilities against Mexico.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding General, etc.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Washington, May 25, 1846. }

Sir:—Your letter of this date, received at about 6 P. M., as I sat down to take a hasty plate of soup, demands a prompt reply.

You have taken four days to reflect, and to convict me, upon my letter to you of the 21st inst. of official, perhaps personal disrespect to the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

If you have succeeded in imparting that impression to the President, then, by the conclusion of your letter, written in his behalf, I am placed under very high obligations to his magnanimity—may I not add, to his kindness—in not placing me instantly in an arrest, and before a general court martial. I may then hope that the President saw no such intended disrespect; and I can assure you both that I feel too great a deference to the constitution and the laws of my country to offer or to design an indignity to our chief magistrate.

The strongest passages in my condemned letter, are, I think, hypothetical. In it, I spoke of "impatience"—"perhaps in high quarters"—"perhaps under condemnation in the eyes of the people," which you seem

against danger (*ill will or pre-conviction*) in my rear," and of that most perilous of all positions—"a fire upon [his] rear from Washington, and the fire in front from the Mexicans." And I also spoke of the necessity of "the active, candid, and steady support of (such commander's) government" in the hope of conciliating it.

Now, if there be any offence to the President in these passages—the intention of committing which I utterly disclaim—it must, in candor, be found in the meaning of the passages "high quarters" and the "quarters alluded to," which qualify all the others quoted by you.

It will be perceived that I spoke not of the *highest* quarter, but in the plural, "high quarters," and I beg as an act of justice, no less to myself than the President, to say I meant "impatience," and even "pre-conviction," on your part, and the known, open, and violent condemnation of me on the part of several leading and supposed confidants of the President in the two houses of Congress, (high quarters) because, on an intimation—not an order—I did not fly to the Rio Grande, without waiting for the invading army, yet to be raised—nay, abandoning it to get to that river as it could, and without the least regard to the honorable pride and distinction of the gallant general already in command on that river; who, we knew, had done well, was doing well, and who, I was quite sure, and his little army would, if the occasion offered, cover themselves with glory. My prediction, in this respect, has been fully accomplished.

But that I did fear, and meant to express the fear in my hasty letter of the 21st, that those persons here enumerated would, sooner or later, impart their pre-conviction of me to the President, I will not deny. My letter was written, in part, to guard both the President and myself, against such a result, which would have been fatal, not only to me, but perhaps, for a campaign, to the service of the country. Hence the details I entered into to show the President and the Secretary of War—neither supposed to be professionally experienced in the technical preliminaries of a campaign—what had been, and what would continue for some days, my incessant occupations. There is no special pleading in this explanation. It is written and offered in good faith; in proof of which I beg to refer to my letter to you of this date, sent in three hours before the reception of that to which I am now replying.

You speak of my interview with the President on the subject of the intended formidable invasion of Mexico. I wish I had time to do justice to my recollection of the President's excellent sense, military comprehension, patience, and courtesies, in these interviews. I have since often spoken of the admirable qualities he displayed on those occasions, with honor, as far as it was in my power to do him honor.

And to you, sir, allow me to say I have not accused you, and do not mean to accuse you, of a set purpose to discredit me as the commander at first designed for the new army that is to invade Mexico. I bear in mind with pleasure the many personal courtesies that I have, for long years, received at your hands. But I have for many days believed that you have allowed yourself to be influenced against me by the clamor of some of the friends to whom I have alluded. To that source, and from no ill-will of your own, I have feared that you had not made, and were not likely to make, the just and easy explanations in my behalf, which might be made. You are also aware of other causes of uneasiness I have against the department—of the want of that confidence and support necessary to my official position—whether here or on the Rio Grande. I have heretofore explained myself on these points, which renders repetition unnecessary.

Whether it shall be the pleasure of the President to send me to the Rio Grande, (which I would prefer,) or to retain me here, I can only say, I am equally ready to do my duty in either position, with all my zeal and all my ability.

In great haste, I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1846.

Sir:—Your letter of yesterday, although left at my house last evening, was not received by me until this morning. Though not much of the time between the date of yours of the 21st, and of my reply of yesterday was devoted to the subject, yet it was, as justice to you required it should be, well considered, and the construction reluctantly given to your letter was such, and only such, as your language seemed to me to render unavoidable. As you now explain that letter, the suspicions or imputations of "ill will," "pre-conviction" &c. were not intended by you to be applied to the President, but in some measure to myself. There is nothing in that letter which warrants this particular application—there was nothing in our intercourse, and certainly nothing in the state of my feelings which could lead even to a conjecture that such an application was designed.

You cannot recur with more pleasure than I do to the "many personal courtesies" between us for "long years," and I was unconscious that the kindly feelings in which they had their origin, had undergone any change—on my part they certainly had not. I had hoped that your knowledge of my character was such as to place me in your opinion beyond the suspicion or reproach which you seem

to have influenced and controlled in my official conduct towards you by unfounded clamor, even should it come from "leading and supposed confidants of the President in the two houses of Congress."—As you "have not accused," and as you declare "do not mean to accuse me of a set purpose to discredit you, as the commander, &c., but only fear the effects of sinister influences, I submit to your judgment whether it was not due to our personal and official relations, that you should have been more explicit—that you should have stated the circumstances which had excited your apprehensions, and thereby opened the way to correct the rash conclusion you have adopted, that (1) had allowed (myself) to be influenced by the clamor of some of the friends to whom (you) have alluded."

You state that I am "aware of other causes of uneasiness" (you) "have against the department—of the want of that confidence and support necessary to (your) official position, whether here or on the Rio Grande." I must say that I am wholly ignorant of any just cause of uneasiness on your part, and I am very sure you have no ground whatever to sustain the allegation of a want of that confidence and support necessary to your "official position." The matters, or rather matter to which you probably allude, (for I can recollect but one,) and which has been made the subject of a frank—and I hoped—satisfactory explanation, was of minor importance of too slight a character to disturb our friendly intercourse, or influence in the smallest degree our official relations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, W. L. MARCY.
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding General, &c. &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Washington, May 27, 1846. }

Sir: I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, at my office, about 9 o'clock at night.

As you do not say that you had shown my explanatory note to you of the previous night, May 25, to the President, may I beg you to lay the fair copy (herewith) before him? In this copy I have inserted in brackets a material word—"friend"—accidentally omitted in the hurry of writing, and also a development of my meaning in another place, in red ink and in brackets.

Allow me to recapitulate some of the principal facts in my present (to me) unfortunate misunderstanding in the War Department.

About the 13th instant, both you and the President expressed the desire very explicitly, that I should conduct on an extensive scale, with the new forces about to be raised, the conquest of a peace within Mexico. I considered myself honored by the intended appointment, and I beg that my expressions on the occasion, which I need not here repeat, may be remembered.

I have said in my letter to you of the 21st instant, "I have received no orders as yet, assigning me to the immediate command of the army about to be raised," &c. No officer of the army or navy was ever despatched by any executive, on distant important service, without written instructions or orders from his government. I have received no such paper; and have never even heard that such paper had been drawn up, or was even in preparation for me. It is evident then, that without written instructions, or orders, I could not have left my habitual duties here independent of the preliminary arrangements for the formidable movements contemplated against Mexico.

On the 18th instant, hearing that Mexican troops had passed the Rio Grande, and of the capture of Capt. Thornton's detachment, I addressed a letter to General Taylor, a copy of which I annex and beg it, also, (with this letter,) may be laid before the President. The letter to Gen. Taylor was twice sent up to you before it was despatched, and, at your instance, was changed, (by the omission of a paragraph to the exact shape of this copy.

Its last paragraph is in these words—"I do not expect to reach the Rio Grande much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to above, or to assume the immediate command in that quarter before my arrival."

I quote this paragraph to show that I did not expect to be sent to the Rio Grande, and did not even expect it was the intention of the President, or yourself to send me thither, "so much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to"—viz: some twenty odd thousand volunteers, besides a few additional regulars.

Though I had occasion to see you twice or thrice in the mean time, I heard no complaint from you, and received no correction of that misapprehension—if, in fact, I had fallen into any—before the evening of the 20th instant, when you spoke of the impatience manifested at my occupations (or delay) here—which complaint caused my letter to you of the next morning—May 21st.

It seemed, therefore evident to me, at the time, that your complaint had been caused by the out-of-door clamors to which I have alluded.

Three hours before I received your letter of the 25th instant, conveying the displeasure of the Executive, and without the least expectation of receiving such a letter, I had sent into your my report or note of the same day, (the 25th,) which concluded with this declaration:

"I think my preliminary and necessary occupation may be ended here (say) three days more, when—premissing that after the great and brilliant victories of the gallant Taylor, (of which we have re-

superseded him before the arrival of competent reinforcements to penetrate the interior of Mexico, and to conquer a peace—I shall be ready for any instructions or orders with which the President may honor me."

And again on that day, (the night of the 25th,) after receiving the censure of the President through your letter, I concluded my prompt explanatory reply, thus:

"Whether it shall be the pleasure of the President to send me to the Rio Grande, (which I would prefer,) or to retain me here, I can only say I am equally ready to do my duty in either position with all my zeal and all my ability."

I still hope when the President shall have read that explanatory letter and the foregoing exposition of facts attentively, he may be willing to recur to his original purpose, and accord to my senior rank the preference which I have never ceased to entertain, and which I should have pressed with incessant zeal, but for the apprehensions heretofore expressed, and which your letter have nearly, if not quite, removed. I therefore beg to claim that command, whenever the President may deem it proper to give me the assignment—whether to-day or at any other better time, he may be pleased to designate.

In your rejoinder to me of yesterday, (May 26th,) which I have acknowledged above, you quote from my letter of explanation the words "you are also aware of other causes of uneasiness I have against the department," &c.

Your notice of this complaint on my part, is so liberal—not to say kind—that I am bound to be frank and explicit, as to one of these causes: I had upon my mind, in hastily penning these words, these facts: Brigadier General Wool was called to this place, by a letter of your own writing, to command under me, one of the detached columns against Mexico, according to an understanding between the President, you, and me, to that effect. I saw Gen. Wool first, the day of his arrival (May 17,) and communicated to him the purpose of his being called to this place. In a day or two, I learned from Gen. Wool that notwithstanding my intimation, he had been told by you, he might not be ultimately assigned that command, because, perhaps, other generals might be authorized and appointed, for the army, and called into service from the States.—That information gave me no serious apprehensions for Gen. Wool or myself, until I saw, in the morning of the 20th a bill reported in the Senate (at your immediate instance I knew,) the day before, providing for two major generals, and four brigadier generals, to be added to the regular military establishment, besides giving to the President the power of selecting State generals for the command of 50,000 volunteers. I then thought I saw a strong probability that both General Wool and myself would be superseded, at least in the war against Mexico, by two of the new regular generals of our respective grades, to be appointed, as was generally understood, from civil or political life. It was then that my apprehensions became serious, as may be seen in a letter to you of the following day, (May 21st) and in many of my subsequent acts. From that moment, (before my letter of the 21st) I have had but little doubt down to last night, that if that bill became a law—connecting it with the clamors against me to which I have alluded—I should not be sent against Mexico.

I will now, however, hope for better fortune; and appealing to the justice of the President and the rights of senior rank, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. I add to the paper, herewith, a copy of Col. Butler's explanatory notes of a rough sketch made by him of nothern Mexico, which may be valuable. The colonel, in the notes, is not so full on the rainy season as he and General J. T. Mason were in conversation with me. I beg again to refer to them personally.

W. S.
Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Washington, May 18, 1846. }

Sir. We have no report from you later than the 26th, ultimo, and but little through an official source so late as the morning of the 29th. Of course notwithstanding our high confidence in you and your little army, we are anxious to hear further from you. All the success that may be expected under the circumstances is confidently relied upon.

Congress having recognized the existence of war between the U. S. and the Republic of Mexico, and having authorized the acceptance of 50,000 volunteers the War Department has already called on several States for quotas of twelve-month volunteers—making a total of about 20,000 say one-fourth horse, to march upon Mexico, from different points on the Rio Grande. Of course, at this early moment, and at this distance from the scene of intended operations no definite plan of campaign has been laid down. Being destined to the chief command of the augmented forces, I shall delay as far as possible that plan until I can profit by your better knowledge of the enemy's country, when it is my hope to have the benefit of your valuable services according to your brevet rank and with the column that may be the most agreeable to you.

We have multiplied our forces on the general recruiting service, and hope, in two or three months, to bring up the privates of companies to 70 or 80—at least in the regiment with you.

I fear that we shall not be able to put on the Rio Grande, with our utmost efforts more than ten or fifteen thousand volun-

period, we learn here for the commencement of operations beyond, with the view to the conquest of a peace. What you may have done since the 26th ultimo, or what you may be able to accomplish before September, with your limited means, towards that general end—an honorable peace—cannot now be assumed. We may hope, that, with the small reinforcements you have by this time received, you have forced back the Mexicans to the right bank of the Rio Grande, and perhaps may have taken Matamoros, or possibly, by the greatly superior army of the enemy, you may now be placed strictly on the defensive. By this, it is not intended to embarrass you with new instructions, but to give you information as to expectations or intentions entertained here—leaving you under the instructions you have already received, and to your own good judgment, zeal, and intelligence.

I do not now expect to reach the Rio Grande much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to above, or to assume the immediate command in that quarter before my arrival.

With great respect, I remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
Brevet Brigadier Gen. TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c., &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1846.

Sir—When I received your letter of the 27th ult., it was my intention to answer it at some length, and to note the misapprehensions under which you are still laboring; but on account of my official engagements at this particular juncture, and not wishing to protract this correspondence, which can end in no practical good, I have changed my purpose, preferring to point out those misapprehensions in a personal interview if you should so desire it.

Your communications have all been laid before the President, but I have received no instructions to change or modify the directions contained in the closing paragraph of my letter of the 25th ultimo.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.
Major Gen. W. Scott.

Married:
At Philadelphia, in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday morning the 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the Rev. DAVID McKINNEY, D. D. pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hollidaysburg, Pa., to Miss SARAH T., daughter of the late Capt. Ayres Stockley, of Philadelphia.

By the Rev. Burdine Blake, of Martinsburg, on Thursday the 4th inst., Mr. ORIN CAMPBELL to Miss ELLEN HAMILTON, both of Maria Forge, Blair county.

Died:
In this Borough, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., Mr. CASPER SNARE, aged 78 years and 3 days. He was a resident of the Borough of Huntingdon 31 years.

In this Borough, on Thursday morning the 11th inst., MARY EMMA, daughter of Mr. Peter Swoope, aged 5 months.

At his residence in the Borough of Gayport, on Tuesday last, Mr. WILLIAM COX, formerly of Chester county, in the 69th year of his age.

VALUABLE REAE ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September next, on the premises, that well known tract of land situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the waters of the Little Juniata River, known as the property of Israel Cryder, dec'd., bounded by lands of Conrad Bucher, George Hyle, dec'd., and others, containing about

333 ACRES,
of first rate land, about 220 acres of which are cleared. The improvements are a large and commodious two story dwelling house, and good stone barn, of a large size. Also, a wagon shed and other out buildings. The property also contains two large ORCHARDS of Fruit Trees, and a FIRST-RATE CIDER MILL, and several springs of excellent LIMESTONE WATER. There is also erected on the same property a Woolen Factory or Fulling Mill, with all the necessary implements, which said Factory, together with about 25 acres of land adjoining the same, will be sold separate from the other property, and the balance will be sold to suit purchasers.

The terms will be made known on the day of the sale by the undersigned, residing on said property.
GEORGE S. CRYDER,
Surviving Ex'r of Israel Cryder, dec'd.
June 27, 1846.—ts.
Hollidaysburg Register inserts, and charge Ex'r.

Valuable Real Estate At Orphans' Court Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public vendue or outcry, on

Thursday the 31st day of July next, at the public house of SAMUEL STEFFY, in Jackson township, *EIGHT TRACTS* of Unseated Land, late the property of Jacob K. Neff, dec'd., situate in said township, one containing 2 1/2 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Henry Cannon: One containing 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of David Stewart: One containing 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of A. Johnson: One containing 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Hugh Johnson: One containing 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Henry West: One containing 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Thos. McCune: One containing 420 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Deann, and one containing 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Adams.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sales, respectively, and the balance within one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By order of the Court,
JACOB MILLER, Clerk.
Attendance will be given by
JOHN NEFF, Ex'r.

Sons of Temperance.
Banner Presentation on 4th of July.

STANDING STONE Division of the Sons of Temperance, will hold a public meeting on the 4th of July for the purpose of receiving a Banner, prepared for them by the Ladies of the Borough of Huntingdon, and which they propose presenting to them on that day. Sons of Temperance of other Divisions, are invited to meet with us, and the public generally are invited to attend, as it is believed that the exercises of the day will be interesting to all. Several Speakers from abroad are expected to deliver addresses.

The definite arrangements of the Committee will be made known in due season.
W. T. WILSON,
M. A. HENDERSON, } Com.
G. A. MILLER, }

Auditor's Notice.
The undersigned, appointed auditor by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon co., to appraise the assets in the hands of Andrew Wise, administrator of the estate of Margaret Lunderslager, late of Huntingdon township, deceased, among the creditors of said dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 6th of July 1846, at 10 o'clock A. M.—of which all concerned will please take notice.
JOHN CRESSWELL,
Auditor.

CAUTION.
Ran away from the undersigned, living in the borough of Huntingdon, some time in April last, an indentured apprentice to the Blot & Shoemaker business, named ANDREW CLARK; had on when he went away a brown cloth coat, dark grey cassinet pants and broad rimmed hat. All persons are hereby forewarned against harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to enforce the law upon any such person. Any person returning said apprentice to the undersigned will be rewarded.
DAVID MILLER.
June 10, 1846.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Lewis Smalley, late of the township of Shirley, in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd.
BY virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and placed in my hands, I will convene a Jury of Inquest on the premises lately occupied by said dec'd., near the mouth of Aughwick Creek, and proceed to make partition or valuation thereof, on Saturday the 27th of June, 1846, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
JOHN ARMITAGE Sh'ff.
Huntingdon, May 20, 1846.—6t.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Nathan Green, late of the township of Warriorsburg, in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd.
At the term of April 1846, of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, a Rule was granted upon all the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to come into said Court on the second Monday of August next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at its valuation.
JOHN ARMITAGE, Sh'ff.
May 19, 1846.—6t.

Auditor's Notice.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and to whom has been referred the account of Livingston, Garment & Jas. Garment, Executors of John Garment, late of Barre township, deceased, and the exceptions thereto filed, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of auditing said account at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 22d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JNO. CRESSWELL, Auditor.
May 27, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY Virtue of authority given to the Executors of James Entrekim, deceased, late of Hopewell township, they will offer at public vendue or outcry on the premises, on

THURSDAY, June 25, 1846,
the following described Real Estate situate in Williamsburg, Blair county, viz: A Lot of ground fronting on Second street 50 feet, and extending back along High street 175 feet, (being a corner lot,) having thereon erected, a LOG and FRAME

Weatherboarded HOUSE, two stories high, and Stable. There is also connected with said Lot a valuable WATER PRIVILEGE, being the right to take and use continually as much water as will run through a two inch augur hole, from the large and never failing spring running through said Town.

The Terms will be such as to suit purchasers, and will be made known on the day of sale.
JAMES ENTREKIN,
JAMES STEEL,
Executors.
June 3, 1846.

ESTRAYS.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Sinking Valley, Tyrone township, Blair county, about the 8th inst., one cow and heifer. The cow is about eight years of age, of a dark red color, with some white on the right thigh and hip, and a small piece broke off the left horn. The heifer is about one year old, of a red color.

The owner or owners, are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN H. BRIDENBAUGH.
May 27, '46—3t, pd.

Shew's Daguerrian Rooms.
Mr. Shew would respectfully announce that he has fitted up rooms
No 117 Baltimore Street.
With a light expressly adapted to taking
Daguerreotype Miniatures,
Upon the most improved system.
He would especially call the attention of country operators to his facilities for furnishing Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases and Chemicals of the very best quality, and as cheap as any establishment in the United States.