

measure, to impose revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country.

The act of the 6th of August last, "to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approving the bonds, and preparing and securing proper places for the safekeeping of the public money, would permit. It is not proposed to depart in any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure is founded. There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration.

In connexion with this subject, I invite your attention to the importance of establishing a branch of the mint of the U. S. at New York. Two-thirds of the revenue derived from customs being collected at that point, the demand for specie to pay the duties will be large; and a branch mint, where foreign coin and bullion could be immediately converted into American coin, would greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business, enlarge the circulation of gold and silver, and be, at the same time, a safe depository of the public money.

The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market, at the minimum rate authorized by existing laws, and remain unsold, induces me again to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration.—Many millions of acres of these lands have been offered in the market for more than thirty years, and larger quantities for more than ten or twenty years; and being of an inferior quality, they must remain unsaleable for an indefinite period unless the price at which they may be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price upon them above their real value is not only to prevent their sale, and thereby deprive the Treasury of any income from that source, but it is unjust to the States in which they lie, because it retards their growth and increase of population, and because they have no power to levy a tax upon them as upon other lands within their limits, held by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of their local governments.

The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States owning the lands within their limits, in which it has been adopted. They have been demonstrated also by the U. S. acting as the trustee of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the sale of their lands lying within the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The Chickasaw lands, which would not command in the market the minimum price established by the laws of the U. S. for the sale of their lands, were, in pursuance of the treaty of 1834 with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. The result was, that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would otherwise have remained unsold. The lands were disposed of at their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their families. That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the U. S., in all the States in which they are the owners of large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted. It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which experience has shown they will not command. On the contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to become the owners, at low and moderate rates, of freeholds of their own, instead of being the tenants and dependants of others. If it be apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted, in limited quantities, to actual settlers or persons purchasing for purposes of cultivation.

In my last annual message I submitted for the consideration of Congress the present system of managing the mineral lands of the U. S., and recommended that they should be brought into market and sold, upon such terms and under such restrictions as Congress might prescribe. By the act of the 11th of July last, "the reserved lead

mines and contiguous lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa," were authorized to be sold. The act is confined, in its operation, to "lead mines and contiguous lands."

A large portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores is represented to be very valuable, and I recommend that provision be made authorizing the sale of these lands, upon such terms and conditions as their supposed value may, in the judgment of Congress, be deemed advisable, having due regard to the interests of our citizens as may be located upon them.

It will be important, during your present session to establish a territorial government and to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the U. States over the territory of Oregon. Our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains should be extended to the Pacific ocean, and for the purpose of executing them and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agencies will be required and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom-houses and of post-offices and post-roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the public convenience will suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general's office in that territory, and to make the necessary provisions for surveying the public lands, and bringing them into market. As our citizens who now reside in that distant region have been subjected to many hardships, privations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of their settlements it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a limited period, to be prescribed by law.

The report of the Secretary of War contains detailed information relative to the several branches of the public service connected with that department. The operations of the army have been of a satisfactory and highly gratifying character. I recommend to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War for speedily filling up the rank and file of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force to serve during the war with Mexico.

Embarrassment is likely to arise from want of legal provision authorizing compensation to be made to the agents employed in the several States and Territories to pay the revolutionary and other pensions the amount allowed them by law. Your attention is invited to the recommendation of the Secretary of War on this subject. These agents incur heavy responsibilities and perform important duties, and no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same footing, as to compensation, with other disbursing officers.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes continue to be of a pacific character. The unhappy dissensions which have existed among the Cherokees for many years past have been healed. Since my last annual message important treaties have been negotiated with some of the tribes, by which the Indian title to large tracts of valuable land, within the limits of the States and Territories, has been extinguished, and arrangements have been made for removing them to the country west of the Mississippi. Between 3 and 4,000, of different tribes, have been removed to the country provided by treaty stipulations, and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

In our intercourse with the several tribes, particular attention has been given to the important subject of education. The number of schools established among them has been increased, and additional means provided, not only for teaching them the rudiments of education, but of instructing them in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge during the past year. It is gratifying to perceive, that while the war with Mexico has rendered it necessary to employ an unusual number of our armed vessels on her coasts, the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved inefficient. No means will be spared to give efficiency to the naval service in the prosecution of the war; and I am happy to know that the officers and men anxiously desire to devote themselves to the service of their country in any enterprise however difficult of execution.

I recommend to your favorable consideration, the proposition to add to each of our foreign squadrons an efficient sea steamer, and as especially demanding attention, the establishment at Pensacola of the necessary means of repairing and refitting the vessels of the navy employed in the gulf of Mexico. There are other suggestions in the report which I deem, and I doubt not, will receive your consideration.

The progress and condition of the mail service for the past year are fully presented in the report of the Postmaster General. The revenue for the year ending on the 30th of June last amount to \$3,487,199 00, which is \$802,642 45 less than the preceding year. The same time mounted to \$4,084,297 22. Of this sum \$597,097 80 have been drawn from the treasury. The disbursements for the year were \$236,434 70 less than those of the preceding year. While the disbursements have been thus diminished, the mail facilities have been enlarged by new mail routes of 5,739 miles, an increase of transportation of 1,764,145 miles, and the establishment of 418 new post-offices. Contractors, postmasters and others, engaged in this branch of the service, have performed their duties with energy and faithfulness deserving commendation. For many interesting details connected with the operations of this establishment, you are referred to the report of the Postmaster General; and his suggestions for improving its revenues are recommended to your favorable consideration. I repeat the opinion expressed in my last annual message, that the business of this department should be so regulated that the revenues derived from it should be made to equal the expenditures; and it is believed that this may be done by proper modifications of the present laws, as suggested in the report of the Postmaster General, without changing the present rates of postage.

With full reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of your deliberations, it will be my duty, as it will be my anxious desire, to co-operate with you in every constitutional effort to promote the welfare and maintain the honor of our common country.

THE HUNTINGDON VOLUNTEERS.
Although we cannot boast a regular volunteer company, yet a "Spartan band" has nevertheless been formed to represent "Old Huntingdon" at the "Seat of War." The following named young men left this place during the last week for the purpose of joining the Pennsylvania volunteers, for Mexico, viz: Jas. Ellis, Wm. Sullivan, Robt. M. Jones, J. H. Condo, Daniel Gottwald, Robert Woods, Yeager, Saml. Holliday. There is also a number more who intend leaving with the very next volunteers that come this way!
One of the above named young men has kindly consented to correspond for our paper; our readers may consequently look out for something like

THE JOURNAL.



Huntingdon, Wednesday, December 16, 1846.

WOOD! WOOD!
We want wood immediately. Will some of our subscribers, who pay in that article, furnish us?

Thanks to Hon. John Blanchard, and Hon. Thos. Corwin, for early copies of the President's Message.

THE MESSAGE.
The President's message, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, is given entire in this number of the Journal. It is a document of most indelicate length, but our readers will please bear in mind that this is Mr. Polk's fault, not ours.

The war with Mexico is made "the chief end of man" by the President—about two-thirds of the message being taken up with that subject. Its justification has called forth the united energies of the Administration. We think all will agree that a righteous cause should not require such a labored defence. When the United States declares war against a sister republic, the necessity and justice of the measure should be so manifest as to require but little special pleading on the part of those at the head of the government, to convince the people of it.

The President pleads guilty to the charge of having allowed Santa Anna to pass our Blockading Squadron into Mexico—thus rendering essential "aid and comfort" to the enemy, by supplying them with an experienced and wily leader. He complains that Honest John Davis talked him out of the two millions of dollars asked for at the close of the last session of Congress, with which it was said, he intended to bribe Santa to turn traitor to his country, and through him, secure with Mexico an HONORABLE PEACE! He again renews his request for that sum, without stating to what purpose it is to be applied. We heartily agree with the President in his praise of the gallant deeds of our army in Mexico, but in common with our cotemporaries, are at a loss to know why the President has not deigned to mention the name of General Taylor in connection with the brilliant victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey! Is the President envious of the laurels which encircle the brow of "Old Rough and Ready?" Or was he afraid that the mention of his name might create for the old hero an enthusiasm, all over the country, which might be difficult to allay?

A further loan of \$23,000,000 is asked for to carry on the war, which, when granted, will make the public debt \$47,000,000, created for this purpose.

The President adheres to the British Tariff of 1846, and declares himself opposed to any modification of its provisions. He indirectly recommends a tax upon TEA and COFFEE to raise revenue to carry on the war.

The Sub-Treasury does not work well, and some amendments are recommended. Its absolute repeal would have been a more satisfactory recommendation to the country.

We have no room for further comments this week. The message is about what we might expect from Mr. Polk, and the presses in his interest will doubtless laud it as a document of unusual merit.

The Volunteers.
During the last week, our town was in a state of unusual excitement caused by the arrival of the volunteer companies spoken of in our last.

On Thursday morning three companies from Philadelphia and one from Pottsville, arrived; the former commanded by Capt. Binder, Hill and Bennett and the latter by Capt. Nagle. They took breakfast in their boats, our citizens having furnished them with provisions purchased by a general collection. They were all fine looking soldiers and conducted themselves with propriety with the exception of Capt. Hill's command, which was made up principally of "Killers" and "Pouncers," from the pupils of Philadelphia, whose conduct along the whole route has been one scene of robbery and blackguardism. They are a disgrace to the State, and should be dismissed from the service at once.

About 9 o'clock, on Friday, the Wyoming Artillerists, Capt. Dana, arrived, and took breakfast at Mr. Wallace's Hotel. This company comprises about 100 men; and are as fine a body of soldiers as any one could wish to command. William T. Wilson, formerly employed in this office, joined this company at Lewistown, and passed through in the stage, intending to take his place in the ranks at Hollidaysburg. He carries with him our best wishes for his speedy and safe return, all covered with glory.

On Saturday morning the remaining companies from Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Scott, Small and Morehead, arrived, and took breakfast at different hotels. We should like to speak at some length of these splendid companies, but our space forbids. Suffice to say, they are composed of the bone and sinew of Philadelphia, and are a credit to that city and the State. We are not afraid to have the honor of the Commonwealth committed to such hands.

The Pennsylvania volunteers, with the exception above mentioned, will, we have no doubt, compare favorably with those from any other State in the Union; and we will therefore expect to soon hear of their gallant deeds, under Gen. Scott, in Mexico.

WALKER'S REPORT.—The Secretary of Treasury has sent in his report to Congress. He recommends directly a TAX upon TEA and COFFEE, and argues at some length in favor of the manufacturers of Great Britain and against those of the United States. We have no doubt the English Parliament will again honor Sir Robert by a reprint of his report!

Congress assembled on Monday, the 9th inst. There was a quorum in both Houses on the first day. Nothing of interest has yet transpired.

FROM MEXICO.

Since our last Intelligence has been received that Monclova, Chihuahua and Saltillo have all been taken and are now in the possession of our Army. They were all taken without fighting.

LATER.
Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 11, }
9 o'clock, P. M. }

The Southern Mail informs us that the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, had arrived at New Orleans, from Tampico. The steamer Neptune was totally lost on the bar at that place—crew saved.

The affairs of Mexico are in a most deplorable condition, and scarcely any form of established government can be maintained. Santa Anna had issued an address to the troops, with a view to his own elevation to the Dictatorship, but it met with a very cool reception.

Soon after, he left San Luis Potosi, with the intention, as is supposed, of repairing to the City of Mexico, to watch the proceedings of the Congress there assembled, and trying his usual plans of intrigue and corruption to carry out his views.

A most important point is, that the elections have resulted in giving a considerable majority to the adherents of Herrera, who has many warm friends, who will use all their influence to restore him to the Presidency, and probabilities are much in his favor in that respect.

Later advices have been received from Monclova. The army of Gen. Wool was in fine condition, with ample supplies of every description, and about marching for Saltillo, where they have most probably arrived by this time, and formed a junction with the division of Gen. Worth.

"THE JUNIATA SENTINEL," is the title of a new Whig paper, just started in Millintown, Juniata county, by ALEX. MCCLURE, Esq. The first number has been received, in which the editor defines his position in a very neat address. The mechanical execution of the paper is excellent; and we are pleased to observe the short but expressive motto adopted by us, is scribbled upon the mast-head of the "Sentinel." By a zealous and true support of "correct principles," friend McClure, your success is certain. Here's our

The services of another volunteer company in Philadelphia under command of Capt. Charles Naylor, has been accepted by the President.

FARM AND MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a very valuable property situated in Porter township, Huntingdon county, consisting of about 700 acres of land belonging to said property, about 75 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with an apple orchard of 80 trees thereon. The improvements are situated on the Juniata river, and consist of a frame

GRIST MILL, with two pairs of French burrs, and one pair of country stones; a SAW MILL, a new Frame and Weatherboarded Dwelling House, two stories high, a Log Stable and other necessary out-buildings.—The water power is excellent, perhaps not surpassed by any in the State; and the Woodland borders on the "Big Dam," and is well timbered. There are three quarries of excellent Limestone on the premises, and a Dime-Kiln on the border of the Pennsylvania canal.

Terms.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
dec16-6t

THOMAS WHITTAKER.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

Will be sold at private sale, that well known valuable tract of land situated in Porter township, Huntingdon county, on the waters of the Little Juniata river, known as the property of Israel Cryder, decd., bounded by lands of Conrad Fucker, George Hyle, decd. and others, containing about 338 acres, of first rate land, about 220 acres of which are cleared. The improvements are a large and commodious Two Story Dwelling House, and a 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 Pulling 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.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber residing on the property, who will give all necessary information concerning the sale thereof.
GEORGE S. CRYDER,
dec16-6t Surviving Ex'r of I. Cryder, decd.

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 congruence and allowance at an Orphan's Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January next, viz:
1. Hans R. Campbell, administrator of James Campbell, late of Shirley township, decd.
2. Adam Hazey, administrator of Henry Hague, late of Walker township, decd.
3. Joshua Green, administrator cum. test. annexo, of Henry Weidensaul, late of Barree township, decd.
4. Samuel McVitty and Mary Myers, executors of Daniel Myers, late of Shirley township, decd.
5. Samuel Wigton, executor of Mary Ingraham, late of Franklin township, decd.
6. Peter Hooper, guardian of Andrew Kyler, of Cromwell township.

JACOB MILLER, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 11, 1846. } 3t

All Whom it May Concern,

Will find by this notice that all accounts contracted with the subscriber, before the 1st of last November, must be settled on or before the 1st day of January, 1847; as I am determined to settle my accounts once a year.
dec16-3t. JOHN N. PROWELL.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa., Lev. Fa., in my hands, I will sell at the Court House Door, in Huntingdon, on Monday, 11th day of January, A. D. 1847, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, containing 160 acres more or less, adjoining Shade mountain, lands of George Gooshorn, Nicholas Gooshorn, John and William Gooshorn, of which land about 150 acres are cleared, with a log barn, a dwelling house, and other improvements thereon; said property was purchased by defendant from Samuel Gooshorn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Christian Courts.

ALSO,
All the right, title and interest of George W. Geer in a tract of timber land situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Thomas Ralston, and containing 400 acres, be the same more or less. Also, in and to another tract of timber land, situate in said township, adjoining the above, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Thomas Russell, containing 400 acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Geer.

ALSO,
All that small piece, parcel or tract of land lying on the waters of the East branch of Stone creek, in Jackson township, containing about 27 acres, be the same more or less, about 7 acres of which are cleared, adjoining lands of Wm. Stewart, Wm. McDowell's heirs, Rawle & Hall, and others. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Kyler.

ALSO,
All the right, title and interest of Wm Nesbitt in and to a tract of land in Shirley township, containing about 100 acres, be the same more or less, bounded on the north-east by the Juniata river, on the south-east by land of Jonathan Doyle, and on the west by Chestnut ridge, being part of a tract heretofore purchased by said Wm. Nesbitt from Wm. Pollock, by articles of agreement, and part of which is now in the occupancy of David Patterson, about 60 acres of which are cleared, with a story and a half hewed log dwelling house thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Nesbitt, senior in a judgment with John Doyle, decd., with notice to terre tenants.

ALSO,
All that one story brick building with basement story, situate on Hill street, between Hill and Allegheny streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, containing in front on said Hill street—feet, and in depth—feet, and the lot and piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church, Huntingdon, and Charles B. Callahan, architect and contractor.

ALSO,
All that certain piece, parcel, or part of a tract of land, situate in Barree township, purchased by the defendant, under articles of agreement, from Richard Cunningham, containing about 30 acres more or less, adjoining Richard Cunningham's land, Solomon Hamer, John Love and Leonard Steffy, about 10 acres of which are cleared, and a two story plastered dwelling house, and a small log stable thereon erected.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Hans Hutchison.

ALSO,
All the right, title and interest of Adam Warefel in and to that certain lot of ground lying on the north-western side of the great road leading through Kishacoquillas valley in the town of Roxberry, in Brady township, containing about one acre of land, bounded on the east by a lot of Paul Orland, and on the west by a lot of Jacob King, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and a blacksmith shop. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Adam Warefel.

ALSO,
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Shaeffersville, Morris township, containing about one-half an acre more or less, adjoining a lot of John Shaeffer, on the west land of John Shaeffer on the north and south-east, and the Lutheran church lot on the north-east, having thereon erected a two story stone dwelling house and a one story weather-boarded building.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robt. Kinkead.

ALSO,
All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in Tell township, containing about 75 acres more or less, being the same land devised by the last will and testament of Jacob Gooshorn, decd., to defendant, and charged in part with payment of debt named in this writ;—said land adjoins George Gooshorn, Christian Courts, Abraham Hegie and others, about 30 acres of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a two story log house and a barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Gooshorn.

ALSO,
All that certain tract, piece or parcel

of land situate in Tell township, containing about 80 acres more or less, adjoining lands of A. P. Wilson, Esq., James Mitchell's heirs, Walter's heirs, and others, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house and log barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Parsons.

ALSO,
All that certain tract of land, situate in Barree township, lying in Kyler's Gap, near the waters of Stone creek, containing about 200 acres of land, adjoining lands of Abraham Zook, Philip Silkmitter, John McCahan and others, having thereon a saw-mill, log dwelling house, and a log barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles S. Ash.

ALSO,
All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, containing 115 acres 60 perches and allowance, being part of a tract of land granted to Matthias Graeff by warrant dated 18th April, 1774, and conveyed by Thomas Blair to Samuel Steffy on 10th August, 1841, adjoining lands of George Steffy, Solomon Hamer, Thomas Blair's estate, and others: of said land a small quantity is cleared, and a couple of buildings thereon.

And all that certain lot or small piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, containing about 11 acres more or less, 7 or 8 acres of which are cleared, adjoining lands of Geo. Steffy, George Riter, John Stem and others, with a two story frame tavern house and a barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Steffy, with notice to terre tenants.

JNO. ARMITAGE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1846. } 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of November, 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. James Gwin and John Stewart, 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 11th day) of January 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 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the 70th year of American Independence.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1846. }

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing the 20th day of November, 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 16th day) of November, 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 20th day of November, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1846. }

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Warriorsmark township, on the first day of December, a black and white spotted mooley Heifer, supposed to be two years old past given, in as a stray on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1846. The owner is requested to come, and prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
ABRAHAM BRANSTETTER.
dec16-3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Robert Logan, decd., late of Barree township.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of said deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.—All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately; and all claims and demands against the same to be presented, duly authenticated for settlement, to
CHARLES GREEN,
JOHN LOGAN,
Executors.
dec16-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Stewart, decd., late of Henderson township.
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to
DAVID SNARE, Admr.
dec16-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Edward Hays, late of Shirley township, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same, are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to
dec16-6t. ELIJAH MORRISON, Admr.