

### Trouble in the Shunk Camp.

The Friends of Henry A. Muhlenberg Desiring Shunk, Miller & Co.  
Col. Seth Salisbury, late editor of the Harrisburg Argus, has written the following letter to the North American, from which it will be seen that the men who now hold high stations in Shunk's Cabinet, wrote articles in 1844, for the "Democratic Champion," violently opposing the election of Mr. Muhlenberg, after he was nominated. A recent number of the North American charged Jesse Miller and Henry Petriken with being the authors of those articles and appealed to Dr. Salisbury for the truth of the charge. The event of that appeal is seen below. Dr. Salisbury, says the American, has been for many years prominent in the democratic ranks; the Marshall of Northern Pennsylvania under Mr. VAN BUREN; the Chairman of Democratic State Committees; the State Librarian repeatedly chosen by his political associates; the Secretary of the celebrated Lewistown Convention, and the chairman of the Committee of that Convention to notify Mr. Muhlenberg of his nomination; a delegate to the National Convention in 1844, for the 12th Congressional District, which nominated Mr. Polk; and in fact one of the most active, zealous and consistent of his party—this gentleman has responded to our appeal, and his response will speak to the hearts of every lover of the right, every despiser of ingratitude, every contemner of political duplicity.

Dr. Seth Salisbury's Letter.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20, 1847.

To the Editors of the North American and U. S. Gazette.—Gentlemen:—Your paper of the 15th inst. has been placed in my hands, and my attention has been called to an article headed "Governor Shunk and Berks County." Of the article, in the main, it is not my purpose to speak, but to a portion of that article I feel called upon by every consideration of duty to myself, of justice to the country, and to the memory of one of the purest men, most exalted patriots and eminent statesmen, that Pennsylvania ever produced, to respond.

You say "no one conversant with Pennsylvania politics can forget the virulence and abuse which assailed Mr. Muhlenberg through the columns of the Democratic Champion, a paper started at Harrisburg to advocate the nomination of Mr. Shunk, and oppose the selection of Mr. Muhlenberg, and that there are many of the original manuscript editorial articles written for that paper yet in existence; and upon the authority of persons connected with the office of the Champion," and "affirm that they are written by Jesse Miller, Mr. Shunk's Secretary, and others, all belonging to the Governor's body guard; and if the Democracy need further edification on this subject, they may appeal to the Harrisburg Argus for facts and proofs."

"Its proprietor and editor, we have every reason to believe, are in possession of the evidence to fasten the paternity of the Democratic Champion upon the officials now about Mr. Shunk. We know that Dr. Seth Salisbury, the editor of the Argus, has publicly stated in Harrisburg, that he is in possession of such evidence, and have long wondered why he suppressed it."

In reply to this, I will speak direct. You have been so obliging in your articles as to refer to the friendship which existed between Mr. Muhlenberg and myself.

Of my obligation to him, to his munificence and friendship, which had been steadily extended to me for more than twenty years, I cannot be unmindful. The tribute which I can pay for all this is indeed feeble. I can only say in truth I loved him while living, and cannot be unjust to his memory when dead. I only wish, that in responding to your inquiry, it was in my power to make that response in the negative. Articles written for the Champion so offensive to the political as well as personal character of Mr. Muhlenberg and his friends too, should not attach to the present Secretary of State and his deputy. But honesty and good faith to the public, as well as justice to the memory of departed worth, compel me to speak truthfully on the subject, and in view of that responsibility, I now aver and solemnly declare, to the people of the State, and especially to the democracy, that the original manuscripts, written by Messrs. Miller, Petriken, and others, and which appeared in the Democratic Champion of that day, are all in my possession, and that I stand ready to prove and vindicate this statement at the bar of public opinion and before the legally constituted tribunals of the country.

And here, I must be permitted to state my surprise and pain, when the facts, the "damning proofs" were placed in my hands. I had heard such things rumored, but I gave no heed to it—I suppose the personal gratitude under which I knew Mr. Secretary Miller rested to Mr. Muhlenberg forbade it—I supposed that his high regard for the usages of the democratic party, of which he had been so long a bountiful recipient, forbade it—for no man of his capacity in

our State had shared more liberally of the munificence of the democratic party.

But when some few weeks since these charges were boldly put forth by the Intelligencer and Telegraph, at Harrisburg, I learned upon inquiry of Mr. Cantine, the publisher of the paper I then edited, that the charges preferred by those journals were substantially true—that he knew the Democratic Champion had received articles from the pens of Messrs. Miller, Petriken, and others, and upon his personal knowledge of these facts, respectfully declined publishing in his paper an editorial article which I had prepared, in defence of those gentlemen. Immediately subsequent to this, the proofs were placed before me, and the original manuscripts from the pens of those gentlemen are now in my possession.—Such is the response which I have felt called upon to make to your article of the 15th inst. It is proper that you should be furnished with the facts themselves, and to that end I enclose herewith the original manuscripts, which are respectfully placed at your disposal.

With sentiments of high consideration, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.  
S. SALISBURY.

We have only room for two of the articles referred to, but these are a pretty fair specimen of the Champion editorials written by Miller and Petriken. The American contains almost a column of extracts of the same character, from the original manuscripts prepared by these gentlemen. Read the following:

Written by Miller, handed in by Henry Petriken, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

We have within the last week received a number of communications from different parts of the State, urging the necessity of another gubernatorial candidate in the field, as the forced nomination of Henry A. Muhlenberg will not go down with the hard-fisted and honest portion of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Muhlenberg will do for "speculators, bank aristocrats, anti-school, or rather anti-right party. From the communications in our possession, and a number of them written by men who have never swerved from their principles or their duty, when honestly required, we are full well convinced that H. A. Muhlenberg can never be the Governor of the party. We suggested in a former number, the holding of a Convention on the 4th of July next, we there gave our reasons. We have conceded, on all occasions, the right to Western Pennsylvania to have the candidate for Governor, and we are perfectly willing that they should make their own choice. We have several names that have been suggested to us by Western Democrats, and we to-day publish a communication, setting forth the claims of one of the citizens of the State of the West, Michael Meyers, Esq., the honest farmer of Westmore and county. The writer of it is one of the oldest Democrats in Pennsylvania, a man who has filled high places, and in whom there is no guile; with it we received a large addition of subscribers, all with the ready cash. We ask that serious perusal for it that the emergency of the case requires.

Written by Petriken, handed in by C. Seiler.

THE MONEY POWER.—In the late Democratic Convention, of all the candidates proposed for nomination, Mr. Muhlenberg had the greatest wealth; indeed all the other candidates are comparatively poor, and I believe that Mr. M. could easily buy them all, Bell, Stu. gen. Shunk, Eldred, &c., and no doubt his wealth did in a great measure procure his nomination—but we can tell Mr. M. that all his money and all the money of his Middle-town and Berks County Banks, at his back, cannot secure his election—politicians and office hunters—cashiers and bank Directors may nominate, but it requires the people to elect. We have no doubt that every press in Pennsylvania which has been opposed to Muhlenberg, and whose editor is conscientious in his opposition, will be bought out, (an editor may honest y sell out, for printing a paper is not a profitable business in general,) and then it will be proclaimed that the paper has come out for Muhlenberg. And having bought up all, or nearly all the Democratic presses in order to stifle opposition in their ranks, they will then turn their attention to us common people. And for electioneering purposes we may expect plenty of promises of offices, and money too will flare like oil spilled upon water. The leading politicians in all the various counties will be supplied with cash, and to many an honest democrat the county will be offered. But it will not avail; for Mr. Muhlenberg with all his train of banks, cashiers, and directors and money too, can never buy the unpurchasable Democracy of Pennsylvania.

A FARMER.

The British Tariff Humbug.

The recent news from Europe, says the Pa. Telegraph, has knocked out the last prop of the British Tariff humbug; the price of breadstuffs which rose to a great height on account of the famine, and the early closing of the navigation of the Black Sea, is now lower in England than it has been for many years, and nothing but ruin has marked those who engaged in the speculation. By the latest advices, flour was selling in England at 21 shillings sterling, per barrel, which is rather under the price it brings here; and the probability was that it would go down still lower. This must convince the Farmers, and all who feel an interest in good prices for produce, that they have nothing to expect from the repeal of the American Tariff of 1842, and the enactment of the British Tariff of 1846.

Besides this, the pernicious consequences of this Locofoco measure, can now be seen, and will soon be felt all around us. Our factories are stopping, and the stores of our merchants are filled with common muslins of British manufacture, the whole trade and consumption of which had, under the Tariff of 1842, been supplied by American factories. Our own workmen are thus thrown out of employment; our own en-

terprising manufacturers prostrated and made bankrupts, for the benefit of British Monopoly. The Locofoco advocates of this state of things glory in the downfall and distress of their countrymen, and boast of the additional millions imported, the product of foreign countries! the consequence of which will be a total drainage of the precious metals, a prostration of our banks, and a general stagnation and depression, which will throw the earnings of the enterprising man into the hands of the rich and grasping. Is there any American feeling in such politicians? Are they fit to control our policy or rule our destinies? If such policy is to govern us, what shall we become but a colony of Great Britain?—And yet President Polk, Gov. Shunk, and all the office holding and office seeking Locofocos are its open and zealous advocates. What American can support them?

### LATER FROM MEXICO.

TERMS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.

The New Orleans papers of the 16th have been received by the mail this morning.

By the arrival of the schooner Charan, Tampico dates to the 3th have been received. The editor of La Patria has a letter from the Capital, which, though of no later date, says that the negotiations, so far as made, have proved satisfactory, and the impression is decided that Peace may shortly be expected.

The principal articles are, that the U. States restore to Mexico the Californias and all the ports, cities and towns which the American forces now occupy. The U. States to forever retain the territory of Texas, which is to extend to the left bank of the Rio del Norte, and comprise Matamoros by means of a canal cut for that purpose.

The letter states that with regard to other points nothing definite has been agreed upon.

It was found impossible to assemble the Congress, and a Junta of notables had been formed for the express purpose of devising a treaty. Other articles are mentioned, but they are of secondary importance.

Valencia has surrendered himself to the government and been sent a prisoner to Guadalupe, where he is to be tried. Ilvaret has announced his intention to assemble a force for the purpose of attacking the Americans at the first opportunity.

Paredes is reported to be marching on the capital with a respectable body of troops.

Salas declares that the battle of Contreras was lost by the unskillfulness of Valencia, and the cowardice of Torrejon, who, instead of obeying the orders of Santa Anna to charge upon the Americans with cavalry, pusillanimously fled, bringing ruin upon the infantry.

The Picayune thinks it probable that a diplomatic arrangement will yet be made changing our occupancy of the Californias from conquest to that of purchase.

[That part of the above news relative to the negotiations is discredited by the Washington Union.]

### Interesting from the Army.

Greeting of Gen. Scott by the Army—Their Confidence in his Military Skill—The Armistice—Paredes and Bustamante—Scenery around Mexico.

The Washington Union, of Monday, contains two letters from distinguished officers in General Scott's Army, relative to the recent battles, from which we make the following extracts:

"The greeting of GEN. SCOTT by the troops after the action, on seeing the success of all his plans, was loud and vociferous. It must have shaken the Halls of the Montezumas. Their enthusiasm seemed to cheer the Mexican officers in their captivity. The army has implicit confidence in him, and apprehend nothing where he commands. He sees every thing, and calculates the cost of every measure; and they know and feel that their lives and labor will not be uselessly expended. During the day, we took 2,700 prisoners, 8 generals, 37 pieces of artillery, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign. Their defenses were completely turned, and their plans upset. We could have entered Mexico that evening or the next morning, at our pleasure, so complete was the disorganization of their army of 32,000 men. We learn that 27,000 men were opposed to us at all points on the 20th, and they acknowledge in killed and wounded 5,000. On the 21st as the army was in motion towards the city, Gen. Scott was met by a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of taking care of the killed and wounded. This he refused; but in the evening agreed to an armistice, to enable commissioners to meet Mr. Trist, and to treat for peace. This armistice has been officially ratified. It is difficult to foresee the result; though I can very well see that it is for Santa Anna's advantage to make peace.

From another letter from Tacubaya, dated August 22d, we take the following closing extract:

"We took altogether 2,500 prisoners, 8 generals, 37 pieces of cannon, ammu-

munition enough for a whole campaign, and completely disorganized their army. It is reasonable to suppose that Santa Anna wishes peace, but whether he will be able to accomplish it I know not.—There are various rumors of pronouncements, factions, &c. It is said that Bustamante and Paredes have formed on one side, Valencia and Almonte on the other, &c. I fear there is more work for the bayonet.

"After each of the battles, when the troops saw the complete success of Gen. Scott's plans, he was received with the most vociferous cheers throughout the whole army. The shouts must have reached Mexico. Even the captive Mexican officers seemed cheered in their distress, to witness their enthusiasm.—The army have the greatest confidence in him, and justly. They know his care of them. They know his worth.—He weighs his plans well, calculates the cost of every measure, and attempts nothing without a reasonable prospect of success. The march of General Scott with his little army upon the capital, has been the boldest move in modern warfare. It is ascertained that the Mexican army was thirty-two thousand strong. Twenty-seven thousand men, from their own account, met us on the 20th. They are in the midst of their resources; we are a great distance from ours."

"We are now located in one wing of the Archbishop's palace. Chapultepec, with its magnificent grove, is before us, and we overlook the great city, surrounded by its lakes, and embosomed in its mountains. I never realized the beauty of the valley of Mexico until I reached this spot. To see it now, lighted by the soft, bright moon, with every village, spire, hut, and mountain reflected in its silver lakes, you would think it even surpassed the descriptions we read of it. There are also some stupendous works of art around us."

### Broad Top Rail Road Meeting.

Agreeable to public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens, without distinction of party, of Liberty and Broad Top townships, Bedford county, and Tod and Hopewell townships, Huntingdon county, was held at Stonerstown, Bedford county, on Saturday the 25th inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of GEORGE F. STEEL, Presdt.; HENRY SHOUR, LEWIS KEITH, Esq., Capt. JOHN LONG, and HENRY PUTT, Vice Presidents; Isaac Kensing, Esq., and Levi Evans, Secretaries.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Alexander King, Esq., and John Cessna, Esq. of Bedford, and Alex. Gwin, Esq., and Capt. Geo. W. Speer, of Huntingdon, after which the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Liberty and Broad Top townships, Bedford county, and Hopewell and Tod townships, Huntingdon county, and the adjacent townships, without distinction of party, are unanimously favorable to the construction of a Rail Road from some point on the Pennsylvania improvements at or near Huntingdon, to the great coal region of Broad Top.

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of this meeting that the Representatives to be elected this fall from the Counties of Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon, should use all fair and honorable means to secure the charter of a Company for the construction of such a road, believing as we do, that the interests of this community would be greatly promoted thereby.

Resolved, That the people of Bedford county have already neglected their best interests by remaining idle spectators of the great efforts made by other portions of the State to obtain public and private improvements in their respective localities.

Resolved, That we are anxious that in the charter for the incorporation of a Company, the interests of all classes should be regarded, and that in order to accomplish this that the Company should be authorized to open their books for the subscription of stock in this and the adjoining counties.

Resolved, That in promoting our own interests, we are not willing to sacrifice the interests of others, and therefore are desirous that the stockholders of said company should be made individually liable for the debts of said Company.

Resolved, That Levi Evans, Isaac Kensing, Esq., Jos. Crissman, Abednego Edwards and John Hamilton be appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature praying for an act of incorporation for a company for said purpose.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the papers of this Senatorial District.

[Signed by the Officers.]

SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—It is estimated by the officers of the army, and those who have the means of ascertaining the grand loss of our army, since the commencement of the war with Mexico, that the bodies of 50,000 men lie mingling with the soil of Mexico, and that at the present time fifteen die every day! Is Texas worth this sacrifice!—Philanthropy looks on this picture with sorrow and weeps, and Christianity blushes to think that it was brought about and is now defended by professing christians, and members of the church of God!

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

### Draining Land.

A friend, writing me not long since on the subjects of drainage and irrigation, touching which I had propounded some inquiries, remarks:

"On the westerly side of the hundred acre lot constituting the main body of my homestead, there is an extensive tract of "bog" soil, which was always wet and cold, and in seasons distinguished for wetness always overflowed.—From one side of this morass—for it was in fact little else, and which was accessible to teams, I had taken some six or eight hundred loads of muck, as an ingredient in compost intended for very dry uplands. It finally occurred to me that this bog might be reduced to profit, and on examining it carefully the presumption was confirmed. In the autumn, before the fall rains, I commenced clearing it,—cutting the stunted alders, and removing the roots and hassocks, preparatory to plowing. I then cut a deep ditch through the entire extent, and plowed, forming where necessary, side or lateral passage-ways to the main channel, for the better conveying off of the water, and throwing the whole into beds. I then sowed on grass seed, and the whole is now in grass; averaging, annually, from one and a half to two tons to the acre of fine English hay." Clay draining is a branch that has not as I am advised been much practiced in this country. In Gloucestershire, England, however, where the soil is a stiff clay, it is extensively practiced, particularly on grass lands, where it is especially effectual, answering all the purposes of tiles, and at far less expense. The plan, as detailed by an English author of much celebrity, is as follows:— "a trench is dug three feet deep, in the shape of a wedge; at the bottom of this, a certain number of pieces of wood, resembling tiles are placed, and attached to each other by means of iron chains, which act as a hinge. On the top of these clay is thrown and rammed down, to the depth of twelve inches, the remainder of the soil is thrown in and the soil replaced. The wooden models are then withdrawn, by a strong lever being fixed at the outer end, by which the drain is left perfectly in form, and as smooth as a polished table." This drain, it is said will last for years, and carry the water off admirably. "In draining a small orchard lately," remarks the writer above quoted, "a drain was cut across which had been in use eighteen years without exhibiting any signs of damage." The price, including every item, damages and all, is, I believe 1 1/2d. per yard. There are some soils that cannot be well managed without under draining, and where this is the case the above plan is doubtless the most profitable that can be adopted.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Bald Eagle Farm, Aug. 17, 1847.

RUPTION OF THE SKIN.—It should be remembered, when the coarse particles of impurity are diverted from their proper channels and become deposited in the skin, that cutaneous eruptions are the certain consequence. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a delightful medicine for all disorders of the skin; because they expel from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of all kinds of eruptive diseases. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found to aid and improve digestion, and as they are a direct purifier of the blood, they will most assuredly give health and vigor to the whole frame, which in turn will be sure to give a smooth and healthy complexion.

Beware of sugar coated counterfeits. The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine and to counterfeits this is Forgery.

P. K. SIMONTON, Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Charles Porter, Alexandria; Blair & Robinson, Shade Gap; Blair & Co., Frankstown; Orban & Co., Orban; A. O. Brown, Shilohsburg; Hunter & Co., West Park and Petersburg; Graf & Co., Manor Hill; D. S. Bell, McElroy's Fort; James Maguire, Salsburg; John W. Myton, Ennsville; George H. Steiner, Water Street; A. & W. Cresswell, Petersburg; Milliken & Kessler, Mill-creek; and wholesale and retail at the principal office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 7, '47.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. CHARLES W. KENNEDY and Miss AMANDA GIVEN, of Alexandria.

On Tuesday the 21st instant, by the same, Mr. CURTIS KIDER to Miss WILMINA POOL, of Sinking Valley.

### DIED.

At Burnt Cabins, Bedford county, on Thursday 16th inst., Mr. WILLIAM CAROTHERS, in the 36th year of his age, leaving a beloved wife, and four small children to mourn their loss. In recording this mournful event, it is not our purpose to say anything more than that those who knew him will bear witness to the integrity of his character, and his worth as a citizen—while those who knew him in the more intimate relations of life, feel the extent of that calamity which has deprived them of a warm and generous heart, a much beloved husband, and a kind father.—[Communicated.]

### Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, auditors appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Po lock, Lightner and Carothers, and report the facts, &c., will meet for that purpose at the office of J. Sewell Stewart, on Friday the 22d day of October next, (A. D. 1847,) when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred thereafter from coming in for a share of such proceeds.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL.

J. SEWELL STEWART.

Sept. 31, 1847-48.

### Real Estate For Sale.

By virtue of authority given to the undersigned in the Will of James Enriken, Esq., late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, deceased, he will expose at Public Sale, at the house of Robert Spiller, in Casville, in said county, on Thursday the 29th day of October, 1847, all the right, interest and claim of the said James Enriken, deceased, to the following mentioned and described TRACTS OF UNSEATED LAND:

No. 1. One Tract surveyed in the name of Dorey Belt, situate on Shirley's Nab, in Cass township about one mile from the town of Casville, containing 250 acres, more or less—tolerably well timbered; adjoining lands of Robert Speer, Daniel Kurman and others.

No. 2. One other Tract, being part of a tract surveyed in the name of Adam Keith, situate in Tull township, adjoining lands of John Savage, Reuben Trever's heirs, and others; containing 100 acres, more or less—part of it can be cultivated.

No. 3. One equal undivided fourth part of a Tract known by the name of the Saw-Mill Tract, situate in said township, formerly of the estate of Philip Snare, dec'd., adjoining lands of Adams Houck, Amos Claik and others on Trough Creek; containing about 200 acres, more or less—a small part of which has been cleared, the residue tolerably well timbered.

No. 4. A part of a Tract of Land surveyed in the name of Mary Foster, situate in Broad Top township, in Bedford county, on Broad Top Mountain, adjoining lands of John Leer, Richard Foster and others, containing 35 acres, more or less.—This tract is said to have coal on it.

No. 5. IMPROVED LAND.—One other tract situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county—surveyed in the name of George Myers—adjoining lands of Matthew Garner, John Shultz, and land devised by said James Enriken, dec'd., to James Steel—containing 300 acres, more or less. There is a small improvement on this tract—about 40 acres cleared—having thereon erected a hewed log house and a cabin barn.

No. 6. Also, one other Tract of Unseated Land situate in Hopewell township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Garner, William Steel's heirs and others—surveyed in the name of James Enriken—containing 250 acres, more or less; tolerably well timbered.

The terms of Sale will be CASH. Any further information will be given on application to James Enriken, Jr., at his residence at Coffee Run, Hopewell township, before the day of sale.

JAMES ENRIKEN,

JAMES STEEL,

Executors of James Enriken, dec'd.

Sept. 21, 1847-48

### NOTICE.

To the heirs and Legal Representatives of Jacob Stouffer, late of West Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, deceased.

An Orphan's Court held for said county, on Monday the 20th September, 1847, on motion of N. Ellmaker, Attorney for Christian Rohrer and wife, ruled granted upon the said heirs and legal representatives, and all persons interested in the estate of Jacob Stouffer, late of West Lampeter township, dec'd., to appear in the Orphan's Court of Lancaster county, on Monday the 11th day of October, A. D. 1847, at 10 o'clock forenoon, to accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd., at the valuation thereof made and confirmed; and in case of refusal, to show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

Attest, JAMES DYSART, Clerk of Orphan's Court.

Sept. 21, 1847.

### NEW GOODS!

At the Cheap Corner! THE subscriber would most respectfully invite the public to call and examine one of the most splendid!

### Stock of Goods

ever opened in this county. It is needless to undertake naming the articles or prices; as the price would be so low you could not believe it until you would see it, and the variety so great that I could not do justice to myself or the goods by attempting to give you any idea of the quality. Thankful for past favors, I still hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN N. PROWELL.

"CHEAP CORNER," Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1847.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

### Stray Steer.

Came to the residence of the subscriber residing near Greenwood Furnace, Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about the 12th of August last, and an white spotted Steer, two years old last Spring, both ears docked; there has been two letters pinned on his hip which can not be distinguished now. The owner is requested to come forward, or otherwise pay charges and take him away, or property he will be disposed of according to law.

WM. MUSSER.

Sept. 21, 1847-48

To Purchasers of Unseated Lands. PERSONS who purchased unseated lands at the Treasurer's Sale of 1846, and have neglected to lift their Deeds are requested to do so on or before the 20th of October next. After that time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOS. LAW, Treasurer.

Sept. 21, 1847-48.

### CITY OF MEXICO TAKEN!

### Ready-Made Clothing.

THE subscriber offers for sale a splendid and reasonable assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, just opening at his new stand, in the corner of the brick building opposite John Whittaker's Tavern, in the Borough of Huntingdon; consisting of the following seasonable articles, warranted well made and fashionably cut, viz:

- 2 dozen blanket over-coats of different sizes and qualities.
- 1 do Gentlemen's Fashionable Cloaks.
- 1 do Dress and sack coats.
- 1 do well made Fanny Vests.
- 1 do Pants—massimer, salmet, cassinet and corduroy, plain, figured and striped.
- 1 do Shirts (pleated breasts).
- 1 do Plain checked cotton shirts.

Also, a variety of satin and silk stocks, handkerchiefs and short stockings, together with a variety of articles of men's and boy's wear; all of which will be sold CHEAPER than at any other establishment in the county.

Please call and examine for yourselves. Customer's work punctually attended to.

Sept. 14, '47.

BENJAMIN SNARE.

### To Those Interested.

Will take notice that you who neglected to settle your accounts with the subscriber, according to former notice, will be expected to settle them shortly.

JOHN N. PROWELL.

Huntingdon, Sept. 7, 1847-48