

THE WAR.

The news from Mexico has been felt by the whole public to be of the most painful character. The hope was of Peace; but there is no peace. All is, as before, war—new strife, new battles, new bloodshed; and the prospect of peace is as far off, perhaps further off, than ever.

As we have always apprehended, the President's terms have prevented peace—and that at a moment when the Mexicans need peace as much as our own countrymen desired it. The terms are too hard even for a defeated nation, reduced to extremity, and almost totally desperate. What these terms are we can only guess from the vague accounts that come home from Mexico with the news—territory, territory—the Rio Grande, and California down to the line of the Rio Gila,—whether to be taken as the price of blood, or paid for at the rate of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. There is the better reason for believing that these were the President's terms, because they would give us some of that "one-half or two-thirds of the territory of Mexico," which Mr. Dallas, in his Pittsburg speech, so complacently supposed we might find ourselves in possession of at the peace, and which he seemed to think such a trifle as to be unworthy of figuring among the "objects," for which we were waging the war.

Is it wonderful that the Mexicans refuse, utterly refuse, to give up "one-half or two-thirds" of their territory?—refuse with our bayonets at their throats, even, and the murderous mortars about to play on their devoted capital?—is it wonderful that they refuse such terms, while their eight millions of people can yet furnish armies to fight the puny force which Mr. Polk has sent rather to irritate and tempt, than to overwhelm their efforts? Such terms ought to have been proposed at the head of fifty thousand men; or, rather, they ought not to have been proposed at all. They are the President's terms; and the President offers them of his own will and pleasure merely. What right has he to offer such terms—knowing that it is, at least, doubtful—supposing them even accepted by Mexico,—whether our own people will, or can agree to them? We do not know that the Senate can ratify any treaty taking land from Mexico south of 36 30. We may fight through another year, wading through carnage and heaping up a vast public debt, to compel Mexico to grant the line of the Gila.—But what will it profit us, when it is found that all this territory may be refused by the Senate and American people?

The peace escapes us "by the act" of the President. The responsibility for the failure of negotiations rests with him. And if Mexico now burst into a flame, and new armies start up on all sides to hem in Scott, amid the ruins of the "Halls of the Montezumas," afar from succor, and no considerable reinforcements ready to be marched to his assistance, within any reasonable time, the responsibility for any disaster that may befall the army will also rest with and upon the President.

BANKRUPT LAW.

The Whigs do not pretend to deny that Henry Clay is the FATHER of the infamous Bankrupt Law.—[Bedford Gazette, March 1844.]

HENRY CLAY ORIGINATED the Bankrupt Law—he voted for it—and he prevented its repeal by his own vote.—[Bedford Gazette, Sep. 20, 1844.]

GEN. JAMES IRVIN is the FATHER of the Bankrupt Law.—[Bedford Gazette, Aug. 6, 1847.]

Liars should have good memories.—It was proclaimed from one end of the State to the other in 1844 that HENRY CLAY was the FATHER of the BANKRUPT LAW. It was rung in the ears of the people of Bedford County during the entire campaign, and yet, with an impudence and effrontery which could be looked for only from those the most degraded and abandoned, the people are assured, with as much solemnity as if such a thing as lying were never dreamed of or suspected, that General IRVIN is the FATHER of that Law!!! This is no random assertion, for we have referred to the documents which substantiate it. But even if we had not referred to them, the fact is so well remembered that the mere mention of it would have served our purpose. How men can pursue a course so grossly inconsistent—outraging every thing like truth and fair dealing—is a mystery to us.—The people have not forgotten the campaign of 1844, and it is not even probable that they will listen to the same story twice told of different men. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people to say that the Bankrupt Law had TWO Fathers.

The Reading Journal states that the Locofocos are desperately frightened, in that county! What will they say and do, when they hear the Whig thunder on the 2d Tuesday of October?

Shunk, Miller and Petriken.

To the Editor of the Lancaster Tribune: Sir:—We saw several letters published in the North American as copies of "original manuscripts" in the handwriting of Messrs. Miller and Petriken, that had been published in the "Democratic Champion," four years ago, in Harrisburg, shamefully denouncing the lamented and honored HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG—which are now the "damning proofs" that they (Miller, Petriken and others) were at that time endeavoring and determined to DISORGANISE the Democratic party, with an independent candidate, "Michael Myers of Westmoreland county," and defeat the Democratic Party. Is this true!!!!

During the month of April, 1847, the Perry County Standard published the fact, that after the nomination (March 4th, 1844,) of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, Messrs. Shunk, Miller and Petriken, sustained by their communications and letters that infamous paper called the "Champion," but at that time (March, April, May, June and July) the Democratic party supported the "Champion" to be published by Whigs and supported by Whigs to defeat the election of Mr. Muhlenberg. That those letters and communications would be forthcoming at the proper time, and calling upon the members of the Democratic Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, the Perry County Standard begged them to nominate a new man, and not the present incumbent, Francis R. Shunk!

Did Mr. Petriken at that time (April, 1847,) see and read those charges in the "Perry County Standard?" What did he say on the evening of the 2d of March, 1847, in the Hotel of Mr. Henry Buehler, in the presence of others? Did he say that "Mr. Morgan, the Editor of the Perry County Standard, had no such letters or communications in his possession?" Did he say that Mr. Morgan was not one of the publishers of the "Democratic Champion," in 1844? Or did he say "that he knew of no communications or letters of Mr. Shunk and Miller to the Champion; that he had nothing to say for them, THEY could answer for themselves, but that [he (Petriken) had written against Mr. Muhlenberg, AND HE DID NOT DENY IT! Has Mr. Petriken forgotten what he then admitted or said?"

Does Mr. Jesse Miller deny that he wrote communications for Seiler and Petriken to be handed in by Mr. Sprigman, to have published in the Champion?

Why is it, that the North American only publishes Miller and Petriken's letters? Does not Dr. Seth Salisbury solemnly declare that those "original manuscripts" were from "Miller, Petriken and others?" Who are the "others?" Is not FRANCIS R. SHUNK one of them? Are not some of the "original manuscripts" in the handwriting of Mr. Shunk? Or were not some of those communications written in Pittsburg by Mr. Shunk and sent to his own daughter in Harrisburg, to be transcribed by her, and then handed in to the office of the "Democratic Champion?"

Why did not Messrs. Shunk, Miller and Petriken, in April last, (1847,) when those charges were made in the Perry County Standard, refute them? Why not then have DEMANDED the proof and dare the Editor to produce such (these) letters, these now "damning proofs?" Why wait until now at the eve of the election, to deny them? Were they held back under the delusive idea of producing an excitement now at this late day, in their favor?—Why did Mr. Petriken then admit his communications and now deny them? It is a very easy matter to publish a simple demand, and charge upon every person who reads or speaks of them as guilty of "horse stealing," or "moral purjury." Do they believe that the people are so ignorant as to be satisfied with such a denial?

We call upon them to acquit themselves, before they charge purjury upon others. To come out in earnest sincerity, and make oath of their innocence, before they charge purjury to others. Come Messrs. Shunk, Miller and Petriken, let us see your own affidavits of your innocence, and we stand ready to meet them; and we demand your proofs or you shall feel the resolute rebuke of an injured Democracy.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT AND FRIEND OF THE HON. HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG.

For the truth of the facts set forth in the above article, the writer appeals to J. FRANKLIN REIGERT, Esq., of this city, who is said to be in possession of certain information on the subject.

"GOOD TIME COMING."—The majority for Power, the Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner, a year ago, was 8,899 over Foster, his Loco competitor. Nothing has since occurred to weaken this triumph.—On the contrary new issues have sprung up to make the cause of Old Hunkerism much more unpopular than it was then. We look for a majority for Irvin and Patton, of at least 10,000, and most likely 15,000 or 25,000.—There is "a good time coming boys"—a good time coming in the old Keystone State. Locofocoism is on its last legs. Old Shunk and Old Hunkerism will be buried in one common grave after the second Tuesday of October.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES—FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS—ANOTHER BATTLE FOUGHT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30, 9 P. M.

An extra from the office of the Mobile Tribune, dated Sept. 25th, received by the poney express this evening, announces the arrival at Pensacola of the brig Osceola, on the evening of the 21st, after a passage of five days from Vera Cruz.

The Tribune is indebted to a passenger from Pensacola for a Vera Cruz Sun of Anahuac of the 16th, and also for a letter from Pensacola. Verbally the Tribune also learns that there has been a revolt at Puebla, and that Gen. Scott there and at the City of Mexico, had lost two thousand men.

The Tribune says: Hostilities recommenced on the evening of the 8th September, when our troops had a brush with the pick of the Mexican troops.

The following letter is to the Sun of Anahuac:

PUEBLA, Sep. 11, 1847. My Dear Sun—I promised before I left Vera Cruz, two months ago, that I would from time to time, if I was fortunate enough to get news, to drop you a few lines.

I hope these will be victoriously passed through the chapparal, mosquitoes, &c., and what are worse, the guerrillas of Cerro Gordo, Puente Nacional, and all the montes and hiding places of these desperate men.

Letters arrived here from Allixio, stating that an express had arrived on its way to Oajaca, sent by General Scott, and that it brought letters from the City of Mexico dated the 9th inst.

These letters stated that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were rejected, or at least one portion of them, and that hostilities had recommenced on the afternoon of the 8th, and that a battle had been fought that evening by a few hundred men from Gen. Scott's army against four of the picked regiments of the Mexican army—the 11th Regiment of the Line, the 3d and 4th Regiments of Light Infantry, and one Regiment of the National Guard, all commanded by General Leon—that the enemy's forces had been badly used up, and that their loss exceeded 2500 men.

The letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions were these: "That the citizens of the United States would not have any thing to claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by the war. That the United States would have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California for eight years, and that the Mexican Government could after that time if it chose renew this article of the treaty.

This was not accepted; then Mr. Trist unclothing himself of his official powers, remarked to the Mexican Commissioners that he thought it would be much better for Mexico to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States, for which that Government would certainly pay 15 to 20,000,000 of dollars.—This would have been probably agreed upon had the following article met with assent from the Mexicans, viz:—That the Texian boundary line should run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the left side to the right side of the Rio Gila; but this last proposition was rejected.

The Mexicans would not yield an inch of ground the other side of the 'Nueces.' Mr. Trist then asked 45 days, as he said he was not authorized to accept such a proposition; but the reply of the Mexicans was that they would give but five days and no more.

On the 5th day, the 7th inst. a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott accusing him of breaking the armistice on some trifling pretext. Gen. Scott answered by bringing a similar charge.

On the 8th, in the afternoon, a body of a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's army were sent to attack Chapaltepec. They encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops there, and a terrible fight ensued, in which the Mexicans got as usual a good thrashing. Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded, and Gen. Balderas, of the National Guard, was killed.

The small number of the Americans (whom the Mexican letters say—to use their own expressions—"have fought like devils") retired to Tacubaya, leaving five wagons behind them, some of which had no wheels, others no horses. The American loss is said to have been comparatively small.

A Proclamation or manifesto was issued by Gen. Herrera, Governor of the city of Mexico, recommending to the citizens, men, women and children, to collect and carry stones to the roofs of the houses and throw them from thence upon the Americans, should they enter the city.

[Correspondence of the Herald and Tribune, Pensacola, Sept. 23, 1847.]

The brig Osceola, Capt. Smith, arrived at the Navy Yard here last evening—after a passage of five and a half days, from Vera Cruz, and brings late and unfavorable news from the army of General Scott.

It seems hostilities were renewed on the 8th, Santa Anna and Gen. Scott having mutually charged each other with a violation of the Armistice, and by the last accounts our troops had possession of two streets, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican force in order towards the Plaza. Our troops had

suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy placed in windows and on the tops of houses, and Gen Worth was badly but not mortally wounded. Our loss since leaving Puebla was three thousand men.

Mr. Trist's proposition for a cession of a portion of California for a consideration of twenty millions, had been agreed to by the Mexican Commissioners; but another proposition fixing the Rio Grande as the boundary line on this side, was peremptorily refused.

Paredes was said to be on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico with a large force of guerrillas.

The Sun of the 16th says:—Troops have been arriving in great numbers from the Brazos during the last five or six days, and we do not doubt that within five or six days more there will be from two to three thousand men ready to march into the interior. These accounts are derived from the Sun of Anahuac of the 16th inst., and brought by the Osceola, and verbal communications from Mr. Dimond to the Captain at the moment of leaving.

I have no doubt they may be relied on essentially. This news reached Vera Cruz by the Orazaba route.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant, D.

Consistency of Locofoco Pleadings.

The friends of Shunk urge his re-election because he is poor, notwithstanding he has been in office THIRTY YEARS, and received upwards of SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS from the State Treasury; and at the same time OPPOSE the election of Patton, because he is rich? Here is duplicity and hypocrisy worthy of notice.—Look at it poor men, and ye who are friends of the honest, the worthy, and the persecuted. See the same men that deceived and swindled you on the Tariff question in 1844, now at the same game. Look at the duplicity of those who urge the re-election of Shunk upon the ground of his being poor; but at the same time tell you that Mr. Patton, although he has had years of practical experience upon the public works, and is known to be a most efficient business man, is not fit to be Canal Commissioner because HE IS POOR; and that you must therefore vote for his opponent, a wealthy, retired city merchant, who lives in splendor on his income, and without the least effort on his part! Such hypocrisy and attempt to destroy a poor and deserving man, should not go unexposed and unrewarded by those who respect modest merit, or regard energy or integrity that remains firm amidst the trial of Misfortune.—Harrisburg Tel.

Plain Questions for the Locos.

A correspondent of the Juniata Sentinel puts the following questions to the Locos of that county. As our Loco county convention passed resolutions approving of the British Tariff of '46, and went it blind for the Mexican war, we beg leave to ask their attention to these same questions. An early answer is requested?

1st. Why did the Locos in 1844, say that James K. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay?

2d. Why did the Locos in the same campaign, hoist their banners with the words inscribed, Polk, Dallas, Shunk and the Tariff of 1842?

3d. Why did the Locos after the election, repeal the Tariff for which they boisterously contended?

4th. Why did the Locos attempt to tear the hard-earned laurels from the brows of the heroic Whig Generals, Taylor and Scott—retard the progress of the War by giving 'aid and comfort' to the Mexicans?

5th. Why did the Locos deprive the Volunteers of the privilege of electing their own officers?

6th. Why did Mr. Polk ask \$3,000,000 to pay off Santa Anna's soldiers, or why did he ask it?

7th. Why did 110 Locos vote to censure Gen. Taylor for the capitulation of Monterey?

8th. Why did James K. Polk pass Santa Anna into Mexico?

9th. Why did James K. Polk, in appointing officers prefer those Federalists who opposed the last war, to Democrats?

10th. Why do you Locos support a man who charged the enormous sum of \$150 for five days' services as Clerk in the House of Representatives—just \$30 per day, or ten times as much as he was entitled to by law?

By electing Power last year more than two hundred thousand dollars were saved to the State. By electing a Whig Legislature who went to Harrisburg, did the business and then went home, thousands of dollars more were saved. These things cannot be denied. If then so much has been done by giving the Whigs a part of the management of State affairs, how much more would be saved by giving them the entire control of affairs? Now here is a plain matter that any one can understand showing practically the benefit of Whig rule in a pecuniary point of view. Who that regards the interests of the State, and the amount of his own taxes will hesitate about the manner in which he will cast his vote?—Pittsburg Telegraph.



Scott in the Capital!

One of our citizens who left Philadelphia on the morning of the 3d October, says that 'extras' were circulated there on the night of the 2nd, containing the information, that Gen. Scott, after a long and bloody contest, and a loss of about 1700 of his soldiers, was in full possession of the City of Mexico. The same report says, that Santa Anna was wounded.

"No Sundays?"

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President of the U. States, passed through this city on SUNDAY afternoon last, from his western electioneering tour. He was met at the depot by the leaders here, to whom, judging from their long faces afterwards, he communicated very discouraging news!

It does very well for Mr. Dallas to be travelling the State electioneering on Sunday; but what an awful roaring the Locofoco leaders here would make had a Whig been caught doing so!—Lanc. Tribune.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a certain cure for the above painful malady; because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors which are the cause not only of inflammation of the eyes, but of every description of disease. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of every thing that is opposed to health, and therefore will assuredly make a perfect cure of Inflammation of the Eyes, and at the same time the blood and other fluids will be of such a healthy quality, that disease of any kind will be absolutely impossible.

Be aware 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 is Forgery. The genuine for sale by T. K. SIMONTON, Sole Agent for Huntingdon; Charles Porter, Alexandria; Blair & Robinson, Shade Gap; Hair & Co., Frankstown; Orison & Co., Oriskany; A. O. Brown, Shireburg; Hunter & Co., West Point; and Petersburg; Graff & 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-erec; and wholesale and retail at the principal office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia. Sep. 7, '47.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1847. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is very bare of Flour, and prices are firm at an advance. Fresh ground FLOUR is selling readily for shipment at \$5 75, and at \$6 a \$6 1 from store for city use. CORN MEAL at \$3 12 1/2 for Brandywine, \$2 87 1/2 for Penna., and Western at \$2 50. RYE FLOUR is firm at \$4 a \$4 12.

GRAIN.—Southern Wheat is worth \$1 15 a \$1 16; Western \$1 13 a \$1 20, and Penna's \$1 20 a \$1 22. CORN is selling at 65c for Southern, and 70 for Penna's yellow. OATS, Southern are selling at 42c, and Penna's 44 a 45c.

Religious Notice.

THE Methodist Church at Winchester Furnace in the neighborhood of Oriskany, Huntingdon county, will by Divine permission, be Dedicated to Almighty God, on the seventeenth day of October. A general attendance of Preachers and People is affectionately requested. Services to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5, 1847. JAMES STEVENS.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Thomas Montgomery, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of the said deceased have been duly granted to the undersigned.—Therefore 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 WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, Adm'r. Oct. 5, '47-61" Franklin township.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Gales & McParland, hereby gives notice to all persons intended that he will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday the 29th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor. Oct. 5, 1847-41 Hollidaysburg Register will insert 4 weeks.

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. GEO. TAYLOR, THOS. P. CAMPBELL, J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditors. Sept. 21, 1847-41

BRICK! BRICK!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, in the borough of Petersburg, the very best quality of BRICK, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All orders will be filled at the shortest notice. Those wanting the article for building, paving or any other purpose, would do well to give me call. ABRAMAM STEVENS. Petersburg, Aug. 31, 1847.

Real Estate For Sale.

By virtue of authority given to the undersigned in the Will of James Entriken, Esq., late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, deceased, they will expose at Public Sale, at the house of Robert Speer, in Cassville, in said county, on Thursday the 23rd day of October, 1847, all the right, interest and claim of the said James Entriken, deceased, to the following mentioned and described tracts of UNSEATED LAND:

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

No. 2. One other Tract, being part of a tract surveyed in the name of Adam Keith, situate in Todd township, adjoining lands of John Savage, Reuben Trexler'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 Clark and others, on Troop 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 Entriken, 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 Entriken—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 Entriken, Jr., at his residence at Coffee Run, Hopewell township, before the day of sale.

JAMES ENTRIKEN, JAMES STEEL, Executors of James Entriken, dec'd. Sept. 21, 1847-48

NOTICE.

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

At an Orphans' Court held for said county, on Monday the 20th September, 1847, on motion of N. Ellmaker, Attorney for Christian Bolter and wife, representative upon the said heirs and legal representatives and all persons interested in the estate of Jacob Stauffer, late of West Lampeter township, dec'd., to appear in the Orphans' 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 Orphans' 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 price: 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, a red and white spotted STEER, two years old last Spring, both ears slit; there has been two letters painted on his hip which can not be distinguished now. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges on take him away, or otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. WM. MÜSSELER, Sept. 21, 1847-41

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, 1847-31.

CITY OF MEXICO TAKEN! Ready-Made Clothing!

THE subscriber offers for sale a splendid and seasonable assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, just opening at his new stand, in the corner room 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.
2 do Dress and sack coats.
12 do well made Fancy Vests.
12 do Pants—cassimer, satinet, casinet and corduroy, plain, figured and striped.
12 do Shirts (pleated breasts).
13 do Plain checked and cotton shirts.

Also, a variety of saffs and soft 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, 1847-21