

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of Sundry writs of Lev. Fa. and Venue. Ex. now in my hands, I will sell at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 14th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, P.M., at Public Vendue or outcry, the following described Real Estate, viz: All of the defendant's right, title, and interest in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Henry Lee, Thomas Walner, Heffly, and others, known as the Blackick tract, containing about 334 acres, having thereon erected a two story log house, two out-houses, cabin barn, about 70 acres cleared...

Also, All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Tol township, Huntingdon county, containing about 135 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James St-el, Esq., Adam Houck, Benjamin Baker, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and log barn, about 80 acres cleared, a large apple orchard, and in good condition. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Ake.

Also, All that certain tract of land, and all the defendant's right, title and interest in and to said land, situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, containing about 80 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Gooshoorn, Esq., Samuel Book, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and cabin barn, about 60 acres cleared, with a good limestone spring hereon. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Gooshoorn.

Also, A certain lot of ground situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, containing about 22 acres and 142 perches, adjoining lands of John Campbell and Samuel Stewart, having thereon erected a two and a half story frame house, frame stable, and a milk house, with a well of water and some fruit trees, all cleared and in grass. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Mitchell.

Also, A certain piece or parcel of ground containing two lots in the town of Waterville, in the township of Blair, in Blair county, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, belonging to the defendant. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John R. Martin.

Also, A certain piece, parcel or tract of land, situate in the township of Jackson, Huntingdon county, (being part of a tract surveyed on warrant to Thomas Edwards, dated 9th June, A. D. 1774,) bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a white oak, thence south forty-five degrees sixteen and two tenths perches to a post, thence South twenty-one degrees east thirty-six and a half perches to a gum, thence south, two and a half degrees east one hundred and one and one-tenth perches to a post, thence south eleven and a half degrees east one hundred and one and one-tenth perches to a post, thence north fifty-eight and one-quarter degrees east forty-six perches to stones, thence north forty-six degrees east sixty-six perches to a white oak, thence north forty-seven and a half degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty-eight acres and twenty-six perches and allowances, together with all and singular the buildings, rights and liberties there-to belonging.

Register's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next to wit: 1. Solomon Taylor and Samuel C. Charlton, Administrators of George Taylor, late of Spring-field township, deceased. 2. Samuel Drake, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Drake, late of Henderson township, dec'd. 3. Nancy Ball, administratrix of Josiah Ball, late of Jackson township, dec'd. 4. Jacob Longenecker and Thomas F. Stewart, Administrators of Jacob Longenecker, late of West township, dec'd. 5. Moses Swoope, Administrator of Cassandra Leech, late of Union township, dec'd. M. F. CAMPBELL, Register. Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1849.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, by precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of Nov. 1849, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and general jail deliverer 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 Commonwealth 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 perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid. I am commanded to make proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 2d Monday (and 14th day) of Jan. 1850, and on 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 office respectively appertain. MATTHEW CROWNOVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18 1849.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, by precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of Nov. A. D. 1849, 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 3d Monday (and 21st day) of Jan. A. D. 1850, 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 said issues are required. MATTHEW CROWNOVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 18 1849.

VERY IMPORTANT. THE BRIDGE TOLL REDUCED, And another and the Latest Arrival of NEW GOODS AT DORSEY & MAGUIRE'S CHEAP STORE. DORSEY & MAGUIRE, thankful for past favors, most respectfully inform their old customers and the public in general, that they have just received another large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of every variety of Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Goods, and goods of all kinds usually kept in the most extensive stores. Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS. READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c. &c. Call and examine our Goods. Huntingdon Dec. 4, 1849. The Anglo-Saxons have Come Again! GRAND EXHIBITION!

THE Public are respectfully informed that J. & W. Sartou have just received the largest and best assortment of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this place, comprising all the various articles generally kept at other stores, with the addition of a great many articles never offered for sale in this place. Their stock consists of CLOTHS, CASS MEREES, Satinets, Vestings, Tweed cloth, Kentucky Jeans Canton Flannel, Flannels of all colors, Table Diaper, Muslins, Calicoes, Gingham, Mouslin de aines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpaccas, Silks, Mull Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, Linen Cambric, Silk at cotton handkerchiefs, Fur-niture check & caicoes, gloves, Shawls and Trimmings. Ladies' & Boys' Boots and Shoes, Cloth and Gazed caps, Cravats and Suspenders, Looking Glasses, bed Blankets Carpets, &c. They have also an extensive assortment of Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware; They have a lot of Bonnets of the very latest style. They have also a great variety of Cedar Ware, such as Tubs, Buckets, Baskets of all kinds, SALT, FISII, and PLASTER. All of these articles will be sold as low as they can be bought at any other establishment east of the Alleghenies. They are determined to sell off their old stock of Goods at and under cost. Look out for bargains! Huntingdon, October 30, 1849.

J. & J. M. ROWE, Broom & Wooden-ware Store, No. 63 North Third Street, ONE DOOR ABOVE ARCH, EAST SIDE, PHILADELPHIA. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in all kinds of Brooms, Brushes, Cedar-ware, willow and French baskets, shoe and wall Brushes, Dusters, Scrubs, Mats, Blacking Eastern-made Wooden-ware of every description, &c. at the lowest market prices. Cash paid for Broom-corn at the factory. Sept. 11th 1849.

PUBLIC SALE. The House and Lot, belonging to the subscriber, situate at the junction of Beth and Washington streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. TERMS:—One half the purchase money to be paid on taking possession of the property—the remainder, with interest, in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Possession to be given on the first day of April, next. The premises can be inspected at any time, by calling on the proprietor. Several building lots, fronting on Moore street, can be had at private sale. JOHN PEEBLES. Huntingdon, Jan. 1, 1850.

Huntingdon County, SS. At an Orphan's Court held at Huntingdon in and for said county on the second Monday and 12th day of November A. D. 1849, before the Hon. George Taylor, Esquire, President, and James Gwin and John Stewart, Esquires, Associates &c. On motion of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., the Court granted a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of William Ewing deceased, to come into Court on the first day of January Term next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold. And ordered that personal notice be given to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased living within the county, at least twenty days before the 1st day of January Term next, and six week's publication in one newspaper published in the county, one copy of which to be sent to the nearest post office of those residing out of the county. Certified from the records, under seal of said Court at Huntingdon, the 26th day of November A. D. 1849. M. F. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS of Administration de bonis non upon the estate of Samuel D. Miller, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Huntingdon county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN G. FLECK, Adm'r. Dec. 11, 1849-6t. Tyrone tp., Blair co.

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, to distribute the fund in the hands of Jonas Rudy, Surviving Executor of George Rudy, dec'd, amongst those entitled to receive the same, will attend for that purpose at his residence in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. JACOB MILLER, Auditor. Dec. 11, 1849.

Notice. THE stockholders of the Juniata Bridge Company in Huntingdon county, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of Christian Couts, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday the eighth day of January next, for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers and one Secretary and Treasurer for said Company, to serve during the ensuing year. By order of the Board, JAMES GWIN, Sec'y. Dec. 18, 1849. N. B.—A general meeting of the Stockholders is requested for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of making the Bridge free for travel, &c., by a sale of their interest therein. W. ORBISON, Pres't of the Board.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of MOSES STARR, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to me. CALEB SWOOPE, Administrator. Dec. 11, 1849-6t.]

Notice. THE heirs and representatives of Alexander Ramsey, late of Springfield township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, are hereby notified, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of the Orphan's Court of said county, an inquest to make partition or valuation of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in said township, will be held by me on the premises, on Thursday the 3d day of January next (1850); when and where all persons interested may attend. December 4, 1849. M. CROWNOVER, Sheriff.

Stray. CAME to the residence of the subscriber, about the 1st of November last, a small dark brindled Bull, with a white face, and some white on the belly and legs, no mark observed on his ears, probably about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said Bull away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOSEPH PARK. Cass tp., Huntingdon co., Dec. 25, 1849.

STRAYED. A Spreaked HEIFER, about one and a-half years old, came to the residence of the subscriber, in Porter township, Huntingdon co., on the 20th day of November. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JOHN K. HYLE. Dec. 25, 1849.

From the Polynesian of Aug. 25. A Romance on the Ocean. The following facts relative to a young American girl, I think cannot but interest your readers, especially as they are too well authenticated to admit of a doubt of their having taken place, in the manner to be mentioned. The American Whale ship Washington which arrived here on the 13th inst. reports the whale ship Christopher Mitchell at Paia under the following circumstances: The M. had touched at Paia, for the purpose of putting ashore letters for home, and again left for the cruising ground; but on the second or third night out, when the watch was called, one of the crew was discovered to be a young girl, instead of a fair haired boy, which created no little excitement on board, and caused the Captain to put back again to Paia to land his female sailor, to seek some more congenial way of earning a livelihood, than using a tar bucket and a marling spike. Her story before the American Consul was as follows: She is a native of Rochester, N. York. She was seduced like thousands of others, from her home, by a villain who promised to make her his lawful wife, but who abandoned her in a short time and absconded to parts unknown. Returning to her parental roof, she was met by her parents with bitter scorn and driven from her home. Too proud to ask assistance from strangers, and not so far lost to virtue as to think of subsisting by the only means which might now seem left to her, she put on male attire and for two months earned her living by driving a horse on the canal. Tired of this, she determined to go to sea—first engaged as a cabin boy at \$4 per month—but was told by the shipping master that she could make more by a whaling voyage, and consequently proceeded to Nantucket to look for a ship. It was with some difficulty that she obtained a berth, her youth and delicate appearance being much against her. One of the shipowners, at a place where she applied (an old quaker,) at last became so much pleased with, as he expressed it, "the good face of the boy," that he persuaded the Captain of the M. to take her on board. She performed her duty faithfully for the seven months previous to her discovery—never shrinking from going aloft, even in the worst weather, or the darkest night. She even also pulled her oar twice in pursuit of whales, but the boat in which she belonged had never been fast to one of the monsters, or perhaps her courage might have failed her. She was a general favorite on board, never mixing with the crew any more than was absolutely necessary. Her quiet inoffensive behaviour had also much prepossessed the Captain and his officers in her favor. When summoned into the Captain's presence, immediately after the discovery, she made a full and voluntary confession, where upon she was taken into the cabin, a state room set apart for her use and every attention shown her that could be extended to a female on board of a ship. When landed at Paia, the excitement and fatigue had somewhat overpowered her, but in one or two days she was quite well, and much elated with the prospect of soon reaching home in a vessel about to sail. Only once previous to her final discovery, did she run any risk of being exposed; but on the occasion alluded to, by suddenly working in a more bungling manner, she escaped detection. The cause of attention being drawn toward her on the above occasion, was the quickness with which she plied her needle—being more than a match for the other sailors in that respect. The fact of her being on board and doing her duty well, cannot be doubted. Her name is Miss Ann Johnson, and her age 19 years.

The Loved Faces. Happy thoughts come stealing upon us as we look upon the faces of those we loved in other days—those we have been separated from for years, and who return again with all the changes of time and thought upon their brows. The joyous feelings that arise upon meeting with old familiar faces, cordial shaking of hands, and the hearty congratulations that follow—who does not remember them? But when those we love and cherish, leave us forever—when their spirits pass away from earth to heaven, who would not give all on earth for a picture—even a faint resemblance—ever so animated and beautiful! How many bright eyes grow dim—how many cheeks grow pale—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, leaving not a shadow of their loveliness behind. Where the world rebuketh, there look thou for the excellent.

Dr. Channing on Self-culture. It is the force of thought that measures intellectual, and so it is force of principle which measures moral greatness, that highest of human endowments—that brightest manifestation of the Divinity. The greatest man is he who chooses the Right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, and who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unflinching; and is this a greatness, which is apt to make a show, or which is most likely to abound in conspicuous station? The solemn conflicts of reason with passion; the victories of moral and religious principle over urgent and almost irresistible solicitations to self-indulgence; the hardest sacrifices of duty, those of deep-seated affection and of the heart's fondest hopes; the consolations, hopes, joys, and peace, of disappointed, persecuted, scorned, deserted virtue; these are of course unseen; so that the true greatness of human life is almost wholly out of sight. Perhaps in our presence, the most heroic deed on earth is done in some silent spirit, the loftiest purpose cherished, the most glorious sacrifice made, and we do not suspect it. I believe this greatness to be most common among the multitude, whose names are never heard. Among common people will be found more of hardship borne manfully, more of unvarnished truth, more of religious trust, more of that generosity which gives what the giver needs himself, and more of a wise estimate of life and death, than among the more prosperous. And even in regard to influence over other beings, which is thought the peculiar prerogative of distinguished station, I believe, that the difference between the conspicuous and the obscure, does not amount to much. Influence is to be measured, not by the extent of surface it covers, but by its kind. A man may spread his mind, his feelings, and opinions, through a great extent, but if his mind be a low one, he manifests no greatness. A wretched artist may fill a city with daubs, and by a false, showy style, achieve a reputation; but the man of genius, who leaves behind him one grand picture, in which immortal beauty is embodied, and which is silently to spread a true taste in his art, exerts an incomparably higher influence. Now, the noblest influence on earth is that exerted on character; and he who puts forth this, does a great work, no matter how narrow or obscure his sphere. The father and mother of an unnoticed family, who, in their seclusion, awaken the mind of one child to the idea and love of perfect goodness, who awaken in him a strength of will to repel all temptation, and who send him out prepared to profit by the conflicts of life, surpass in influence a Napoleon breaking the world to his swar. And not only is their work higher in kind; who knows, but that they are doing a greater work even as to extent of surface, than the conqueror? Who knows, but that the being, whom they inspire with holy and disinterested principles may communicate himself to others; and that, by a spreading agency, of which they were the silent origin, improvements may spread through a nation, through the world?

'Dad Pays as much as any on 'em!!' We were not long since much amused by a couple of Hoosier girls, who came on board the steamer —, at the little town of Mt. Vernon, Indiana. They had evidently never been a thousand miles from home, and were making their first trip on a steambot. The elder one was exceedingly talkative, and perfectly free and unconcerned, with regard to the many eyes that were scanning her movements. The other was of the opposite turn of mind; inclining to bashfulness. At dinner our ladies were honored with a seat at the head of the table, and the eldest one, with her usual independence, cut her bread into small pieces, and with her fork reached over and enrolled each mouthful in the nice dressing on the plate of beefsteak before her. The passengers preserved their gravity during this operation by dint of great effort. Perceiving that her sister was not very forward in helping herself, she turned round to her and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by half the table—"Sal, dip into the gravy—'Dad pays as much as any on 'em!!" This was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before supper, and when they left the boat all hands gave three cheers for the girls of the Hoosier State.—Cincinnati Nonpareil.

The Praying Sailor Boy. The Cornelia was a good ship, (said one of the West Indian chaplains of the American Seaman's Friend Society,) but at one time we feared that she was on her last voyage. We were but a few days out from N. York, when a severe storm of five days' continuance overtook us. I must tell you of a feat of a Connecticut boy at the height of the storm. He was literally a boy, and far better fitted for tumbling Webster's Spelling-Book than for furling a sail in the storm. But his mother was a widow, and where could the boy earn a living for himself and mother better than at sea? The ship was rolling fearfully. Some of the rigging got foul of the mainmast head, and it was necessary that some one should go up and rectify it. It was a perilous job. I was standing near the mate, and heard him order the boy to do it! He lifted his cap and glanced at the swinging mast the boiling, wrathful seas and at the steady, determined countenance of the mate. He hesitated in silence a moment, then rushing across the deck he pitched down into the fore-castle. Perhaps he was gone two minutes when he returned, laid his hands on the railings, and went up with a will. My eyes following him till my head was dizzy, when I turned and remonstrated with the mate for sending the boy aloft. He could not come down alive! Why did you send him? 'I did it,' replied the mate to save his life. We've sometimes lost men overboard, but never a boy.—See how he holds like squirrel. He is more careful, he'll come down safe—I hope. Again I looked till tears dimmed my eye, and I was compelled to turn away, expecting every moment to catch a glimpse of his last fall. In about fifteen or twenty minutes he came down, and straightening himself up with the conscious pride of having performed a manly act, he walked aft with a smile on his countenance. In the course of the day, I took occasion to speak to him, and asked him why he hesitated when ordered aloft?—'I went sir,' said the boy, 'to pray.—'Do you pray?'—'Yes, sir; I thought that I might not come down alive and went to commit my soul to God.—'Where did you learn to pray?'—'At home my mother wanted me to go to the Sabbath-school and my teacher urged me to pray to God to keep me; and I do.—'What was that you had in your jacket?'—'My Testament, which my teacher gave me. I tho't if I did perish I would have the Word of God close to my heart.—Christian Intelligencer.

Affection of Birds. The affection which birds show to their young is very great, and continues in many instances till the next breeding season. Our common hen will keep her last brood by her side until she lays again, and I have observed that they roost next her during a whole winter after they are full grown. Her interest in them does not cease till the following spring, when she has a fresh charge to bring up. An instance of this care and affection in sparrows is mentioned by Mr. Graves, in his British Ornithology. "Having noticed," he says, "that the parent birds continued to bring food to the nest for some months after the brood had left it, we had the curiosity to place a ladder against the wall for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, when to our surprise, we found a full grown bird in the nest, which had got its leg completely entangled in some thread which had formed part of the nest, in such a manner as to entirely prevent it leaving the nest. Wishing to see how long the industry of the old birds would be extended in behalf of their imprisoned offspring, we left the bird and nest in the state we found it, and observed that the parent birds continued to supply food during the whole of the autumn and some part of the winter months; but the weather setting in very severe soon after Christmas, fearing the severity of the weather would occasion the death of the imprisoned bird, we disengaged its leg, and in a day or two it accompanied the old birds in search of food; but they continued to feed it till the month of March, and during the whole time they all nestled in the same spot."

A RECIPE.—Whenever you get a black eye by a fall on the ice, or from running against the bed post, or from running away from a powerful fist, apply a cloth wrung out of very warm water and renew it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquifies the blood and sends it back to the proper channels.—Use warm or hot, but never cold water to the bruise. A doctor would charge a guinea for this advice; we give it gratis. A year of pleasure passes like a fleeting breeze; but a moment of misfortune seems an age of pain.