



TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

"Pices" is deferred for want of room, until next week.

Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his remarks relative to grants of land to Hungarian exiles.

Col. Cornyn, of the House and Messrs. King and Cunningham, of the Senate, will please accept our thanks for favors from Harrisburg.

Advertisements.

Space will not permit us to more than briefly refer to our new advertisements this week. Dr. J. P. DORSEY offers his professional services to the public. Dr. P. graduated with honor, is possessed of a cultivated and naturally vigorous mind, and we have frequently heard competent judges speak in the most flattering terms of his medical acquirements.

Mr. G. makes good work, is industrious, and of course is bound to prosper. It will be seen by a change in the advertisement, that J. N. BARR is associated with E. C. SUMMERS in the Carriage and Wagon making business. JAMES M. LINDVY advertises a Canal Boat for sale. A. G. CURRIS offers for sale a number of horses, &c., on Monday next. The Executors of Matthew Garner offer valuable real estate for sale. The County Treasurer advertises a sale of unseated lands. Auditor's notices and a number of tavern license petitions will also be found in advertising columns.

Col. Cornyn's Speech.

On the first and fourth pages of this paper will be found the Speech of Mr. Cornyn on the election of Judges. The Pa. Telegraph published this speech, and paid its author the following handsome compliment:

"Mr. Cornyn's speech is an able one; the ablest that has or will be made on that side of the question. We appreciate his position as a member of the House, and his arguments against the change proposed; for it must be admitted, on all sides, that the election of Judges is an experiment, which can only be tested by trial, and a chance from the views held by the Convention of 1837, and the members of the bar of England and of this State, so radical, that many may well fear to embrace it."

But the people following the example of New York and some of the other States, appear determined to try the experiment, and it is impossible to thwart them. Mr. Cornyn in the position he takes, has shown not only a patriotism but an independence becoming a representative of the people, which we believe will be properly appreciated by his constituents. He is certainly no fawning sycophant on this question, but only hesitates to rush upon untried ground."

The Committee Appointed to Censure Mr. Ball.

The Committee appointed at the instance of the Canal Commissioners, to censure the Whig State Treasurer for redeeming the credit of the State, by promptly paying the State interest without resorting to loans, is still continuing its labors at Harrisburg. From the outcry made against Mr. Ball, by the Canal Commissioners and their Locooco echoes, the public had a right to expect the disclosure of some enormous dereliction of duty on his part. The Pa. Telegraph informs us that the asounding facts disclosed by the evidence, are, that the Messrs. Norris were paid a certain draft at the Harrisburg bank, in funds upon which they were obliged to submit to a loss of three-eighths per cent., in the way of exchange, and that Messrs. J. P. Anderson and Jenkins were subjected to delay in drawing the money upon certain orders, one for a space of two weeks, and the other for a space of about six weeks; while it is also in evidence, that the long delay in cashing the latter, must have arisen from the fact, that it was not again presented at the Treasury, in the mean time, for payment, and could not, therefore, have been sooner paid. It will also be observed, that both Anderson and Jenkins depose, that they have already drawn the full amount of the appropriations to their divisions, for the fiscal year 1849, though it does not end until the 1st of May next. None of the facts, yet proved, establish any thing like a dereliction of duty on the part of Mr. Ball. The reason assigned for the delay, in every case, was a just and a proper one. It was uniformly either that there was no money in the Treasury at the time, or else that he did not wish to pay out the old notes of the relief issue, which he had been enjoined by an act of the Legislature to call in and cancel.

Counterfeit Relief Notes.

We understand a counterfeit of the denomination of \$3, purporting to be of the re-issue of the relief notes of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster, which is calculated to deceive those who are not good judges of money. The engraving of the counterfeit is much coarser than that of the genuine. In the vignette of the genuine bill, a column of smoke can be seen distinctly curling over the roofs of the farm buildings. This is not the case in the counterfeit. Look out for them.

Good News.

A resolution has been offered in the State Senate to adjourn sine die on the 31st of April. We hope it will pass. The hundred days will be up on the 10th of that month, when the pay will be reduced one half, and of course the members will disperse.

CONGRESS.

From our latest reports from Washington, we are happy to observe that a better state of feeling is beginning to manifest itself. Early last week Foote, of the Senate, intimated that unless something was done before Saturday last to conciliate the South, "circumstances" of a most terrible nature would occur. And Clemens, of Ala., declared that if the discussion continued until Saturday next, "it would not be in the power of man to save the Union." The declarations of these traitors, however, are treated with about the same consideration that the prophecies of Father Miller and his disciples received from sensible people. No attention will be paid to their idle vaporing about dissolution; if they should attempt any overt act of treason, Gen. Taylor will quietly cause them to be arrested and hanged, and the Union will move on as if nothing had happened.

In the House Mr. Toombs, who was very inflammatory at the commencement of the session, made quite a conciliatory speech the other day. Mr. Doty has given notice that he will introduce a bill in a few days, for the admission of California with her present boundaries. No move has yet been made to enter upon the legitimate business of the Session.

The Legislature.

We have nothing of special interest from Harrisburg this week. Our usual letter has failed us. The Bank bill was under discussion during the most of the week, in the House. Forrest, the tragedian, a citizen of New York is at Harrisburg, asking our Legislature to grant him a divorce from his wife. We think he had better apply to the courts or the Legislature of his own State. As Mr. F. is a gentleman of wealth, the "borders" at Harrisburg will doubtless undertake his case. We will see if they can bore his bill through both Houses.

Col. D. J. UCKER, of Harrisburg, has been appointed by the Postmaster General, mail agent from Harrisburg to McVeytown. We congratulate friend Unger on his appointment, and the department on making so good a selection. Col. U. was one of the Pennsylvania volunteers in the war with Mexico, and served with distinction as a Lieutenant in the "Cameron Guards."

A duel was arranged between Col. Davis, U. S. Senator from Miss., and Col. Bissell, M. C. from Illinois, last week, in consequence of some remarks made by the latter relative to the battle of Buena Vista. Col. B. contended that undue credit was claimed by the Mississippi volunteers under command of Col. D. Swords were chosen, weapons and distance fixed on, and all things ready for the fight on last Friday. Happily, however, Gen. Taylor interferred, and succeeded in healing the wounded "honors" of the gentlemen, without a resort to arms. Old Zack seldom fails in anything he undertakes.

Mr. Winthrop and his Enemies.

The above named gentleman, who ever since his election to the Speakership by the Whigs of the last Congress, has been the special object of the abuse of Giddings, Root, and their fellow fanatics, rose in his seat the other day, and administered to these gentlemen a most withering rebuke. A Washington letter says: "The scene during Mr. Winthrop's speech was most impressive. The galleries were thronged with an eager and attentive audience, and the House was gathered in the centre of the Hall listening. A pin might have been heard to fall during the pauses of his speech. His exhortation of Messrs. Root and Giddings was withering. The latter it may be recollected, falsely charged him some two years ago, with making a speech in caucus in favor of the Mexican war. Though repeatedly denied, Giddings insisted upon reiterating it. When Mr. Winthrop alluding to the charge, held up a bundle of letters from members of Congress proving that he did not even attend the caucus, and shaking them at Giddings, told him with an expression of intense scorn, that he should not be permitted to vilify and slander him with impunity secure of exposure, even the hard face of 'gentleman from Ohio' relaxed, as he beheld perhaps the ghosts of a deceived consistency, opening their eyes to his delinquencies. Mr. Winthrop briefly declared himself in favor of the policy of Gen. Taylor, the admission of California, and non-action with regard to the Territories. The announcement excited no little feeling."

Gen. Taylor and the Disunionists.

By the following extract from a private letter from Washington, to the editor of the Lancaster Tribune, it will be seen that Old Zack has warned from him, should they attempt to carry out their treasonable threats against the Union: "The President is very firm, and the Southern members are in full possession of his views. A committee of them inquired in an interview with him if he had expressed himself ready to break the Union at any cost. He replied that he had; that he should blockade every Southern port in case of an armed resistance to the collecting of the customs—that he should not interpose the regular Army, but should call for volunteers from the Northern and Western States; putting himself at their head, and should pour out his blood, if needed, in defence of the Union. He is confident that the people of the Southern States would themselves put down any attempt to break the Union at any cost. When told that the Southern members would in a certain contingency, secede and go home, he quietly remarked that there would be enough more good men ready to come in their places."

Slavery Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Locoocos lately held a Union Meeting at Philadelphia, and adopted resolutions going the whole length in favor of the South and against the North. These resolutions talk as impudently about Northern aggression, as if they were written by the most ultra slaveholder in the South. Such "base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery" by men who claim to be citizens of good old Pennsylvania, is degrading to the last degree. There is a good deal of opposition, we learn, to this movement, among the rank and file Locoocos of the city and county.

The bank of Danville was opened for business on last Tuesday.

The notes of this institution will be kept at par in Philadelphia, and redeemed at the Girard Bank.

The Slavery Question in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The North American contains the Report of the two branches of the Committee in the lower House of the State Legislature, to whom the question of Slavery was referred.

These reports are very long and elaborate, one is from the majority and the other from the minority. The North American says: "That of the majority is from the pen of an old politician, (Beaumont) and presents arguments, which, however disguised by plausible sophistications, are such as reason revolts from; while at the same time it inferentially invites to action which every freeman's conscience most utterly condemns. The minority report on the other hand, embodies the true Pennsylvania doctrine—the doctrine which its Legislature and people have asserted constantly since the foundation of the Commonwealth—and to which all true and faithful men within the borders of the State are determined to adhere, notwithstanding the threats and menaces of mad men abroad, and the miserable cringing of rednecks at home."

The minority report which the North American here so warmly endorses, instructs the Senators and representatives of Pennsylvania, in Congress, to vote against the admission of any territory as a State into the Union, unless the further introduction of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be prohibited, and all children born within the said territory, after its admission into the Union as a State, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of 25 years.

Riot in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Republican of the 18th, states that on the previous afternoon, Leachy, the "Monk of La Trappe," attempted to lecture at Corinthian Hall on what he designates "an expose of Romanism." A crowd was assembled, and the friends of the lecturer, upon signs of disturbance being made, drew knives, pistols, &c. A general riot being imminent, the police hurried the lecturer out of the room to a cab. The crowd followed the cab, hurling missiles and breaking the windows of the vehicle. The lecturer escaped into the office of Rev. Dr. Bullard, attached to the 1st Presbyterian church. There he was kept in safety till the excitement subsided. He was finally taken back in safety to his hotel.

The Pacific Railroad—A Beginning.

A company has been organized in St. Louis, and is about commencing operations, for a railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson city, and thence to some point to the western line of the State, with a view that the same may be continued, hereafter, westwardly to the Pacific Ocean. This is commenced an important link of the great railroad chain, that is ultimately to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the importance of the enterprise cannot be over-rated. It is the first effort on the part of the people of Missouri in the construction of railroads, and from their present zeal they seem anxious to make up for previous indifference.

The Great Question.

It is difficult to realize the fact, that here the American Republic has had an existence of three-fourths of a century, its representatives should be seriously deliberating on the question whether the Union shall be preserved or dissolved. It appears so unnatural, so monstrous, to agitate such a question, that it can hardly be believed possible, that this is the business upon which the American representatives are seriously engaged. There is every inducement to continued harmony. The nation never was more prosperous, nor was a brighter or more glorious future ever presented to this or any other country—and yet faction is dissatisfied, and seeks to mar present happiness and future prosperity by involving the nation in an unnatural and bloody internal conflict. Boasting that we are the only free nation on earth, shall we give the lie to our professions by destroying our institutions and cutting each other's throats? Shall we "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" among ourselves, because each cannot sway the legislation of the country to the gratification of his own views?—Were we to do so madly as to dissolve the Union, well might we expect, and richly should we deserve, that God would punish us for our ingratitude, and make us a by-word and reproach among the people of the earth—for if ever there was a nation which had peculiar cause for thankfulness to Providence, it is the United States.—Clipper.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Washington Monument at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22. The procession in honor of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument in this city, was the largest and most imposing ever got up here. Crowds from the surrounding country, the military from Petersburg and Fredericksburg were present, and joined in the procession, which was over one mile in length. General Taylor was most enthusiastically welcomed at every point. He rode in an open carriage drawn by four horses. The Governor of the State, the members of the Legislature and other dignitaries were present. There was a slight snow in the morning, but it soon cleared up, and we have delightful weather. All passed off handsomely.—The President made a beautiful and chaste speech, befitting the occasion.—Crowds of people pressed around him, and his visit throughout was flattering in the extreme.

The President subsequently reviewed the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, and afterwards participated in the military festivities of the day.

It was a day which will not soon be forgotten by patriot hearts.

Deplorable State of Affairs in Washington.

We are beginning to reap some of the bitter fruits of the Mexican War and the acquisition of more Territory. Our national Congress, instead as heretofore of meeting and legislating for the public interests, is now in a State of anarchy. A large body of the members are bound to each other to resist all legislation until their sectional notions prevail. Disunion is daily advocated in both ends of the Capitol. And serious apprehensions are now entertained that blood will soon flow on the floor of Congress! This deplorable state of things, all must now admit, is fairly chargeable to the Territorial acquisition consequent upon the Mexican War. The following extract from the Washington correspondent of the North American, explains itself:

When Mr. Foote introduced his motion yesterday, to refer his resolution proposing territorial governments for California, Deseret and New Mexico, to a select committee of thirteen, he accompanied it with a certain strain of menace and grave admonition, which I forbore from noticing at the time, in order to give him the advantage of revising his remarks. I find in the Union of this morning the following passage. After speaking of the necessity of immediate action on the subject of slavery; he says: "So help me Heaven, if nothing is done this week, there will occur circumstances which, in my opinion, must inevitably take place, the nature of which I will not more than allude to, which will render all compromise impracticable. I know the facts to which I have alluded." A plain translation is easily made. Gov. Doty's resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill for the admission of California with her present constitution and boundaries, will come up on Monday, & the scenes which occurred a fortnight ago will be renewed under more aggravating circumstances. It is by no means improbable that violence may be resorted to on that occasion, or that under the influence of passion and irritation, scenes may occur which may be attended with the most lamentable consequences. Whatever may be the impression abroad or however much a portion of the press may labor to distort the facts, it is undoubtedly true that a large number of members in the House go armed, and that may have been induced to prepare themselves for a sudden contingency, who have heretofore abhorred the practice of wearing concealed weapons. If I was at liberty to tell all that I really know on this subject, I could astound the public with the disclosure of facts which are hardly suspected even here, except among the initiated. A deliberate plan was formed only three days ago, to provoke a personal rencontre on the floor, and under circumstances which must have been followed with bloodshed. The parties consulted, advised postponement, and the scene was saved. But while this disposition exists, and is encouraged by being allowed to be the topic of consultation, it is easy to see that a collision may occur at any moment.

Excitement at Frederick.

SINGULAR CASE.—There has been considerable excitement at Frederick, Md. in regard to the sudden death of a son of Mr. George A. Cole. A correspondent of the *Fredericktown Mail* says:

After being kept for the period of four days, he was placed in Mr. Hart's vault, in the Lutheran grave-yard, with the lid of his coffin open, as there were very serious doubts, whether or not he was in a trance. His disease, the doctors say, was the erysipelas, the only indication of which was a small pimple on his lip, causing much swelling, and of which, in the short space of three days, he died. Many persons have daily visited his remains, and all express their doubts.—Though in this state for more than two weeks, his cheeks are as rosy and fresh as when in good health; his lips, at first somewhat blue, now have a very natural and life-like color, and his limbs are as pliant as ever, not having the rigidity of death at all—his eyes are not at all sunk, but natural as when in robust health. There is not, as yet, the least appearance of decay, and no offensive smell.—His parents visit him daily, to ascertain if any change has taken place, either for better or worse. Though doctors say he is dead, many persons in the community doubt it. Doctors are not infallible. He was fifteen or sixteen years of age, fine looking and intelligent. On Sunday he was in excellent health, enjoying himself with his companions; on Wednesday night he was declared a corpse. Such is life.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, states that on the 21st ult., the decision in the great Gaines case was announced.

The Court have decided against Mrs. Gaines on nearly every point, dismissing her bill. The decision was given by Judge McCaleb, of the District Court, Judge McKinely withdrawing.

Hon. William Strong, representative in Congress from Berks county, has published a letter to his constituents, in which he announces his determination not to be a candidate for re-election.

In England there are now, under the care of Roman Catholic denominations, six hundred and seventy-four meeting-houses, eight hundred and eighty clergymen, thirteen monasteries, forty-one convents, eleven colleges, and two hundred and fifty schools.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The America arrived at Boston on Monday last. Her news had been previously telegraphed from Halifax.

The English parliament had been opened and the Queen's speech delivered, and favorably received. It laments the death of the late Queen Dowager, and speaks of being "at peace with all the world"—congratulates the country on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures—regrets the difficulties between the landed proprietors and their tenants—recommends legislation not deferred in the matter.

"In conclusion, her majesty hopes and believes, that by combining liberty with order—by preserving what is valuable and amending what is defective, the legislature will sustain the public institutions as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people." As anticipated from the movement recently going on for the revival of the protective duties on corn, an amendment to the address from the houses of parliament, was moved in the commons by Sir John Foloppe, and in the lords by Lord Standbrooke. The amendment was to the following effect:—"We regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your majesty, that in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the various classes of your majesty's subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil, are laboring under severe distress, mainly applicable, in our opinion, to recent legislative enactments, aggravated by the pressure of local taxation. This amendment was lost in both Houses by an overwhelming majority.

Intelligence from Ireland is still more heart-rending. Cultivation seems stagnant, and traders more depressed than in the first of her sufferings. The tide of emigration to the United States has again set, but unfortunately for the people this means is not left now to escape from local tyranny and destitution. The neighborhood of Liverpool has been visited during the days of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, with the most severe storm encountered since 1839. The loss of the S. P. Whitney, of New York is reported to have occurred in the gale.

Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been resolved upon. On Friday night, Lord John Russell gave a full exposition of his views in regard to general colonial policy, in moving for a bill to regulate Australia. He concluded his speech by stating the principle upon which the colonial policy of the government was founded were the maintenance of the free trade system to the fullest extent.

FRANCE.—Serious Disturbance in Paris.

—On and since Monday, Paris has been in a state of siege in consequence of a series of disturbances created by the mob of Rue St. Martin and St. Antoine. The police authorities came to cut down certain of the trees of liberty planted during the revolution. From facts which would appear that when the order for the destruction of these last emblems of the liberty of the French people were issued, large crowds gathered around and decorated them with various symbols of liberty, and that the police, acting under orders from the executive, proceeded to cut them down.

LATEST.—Paris, Thursday Night.

The city is quiet. The police are stationed at such of the Trees of Liberty as are still standing, and do not allow loiterers to congregate there.

Great Union Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb 25—10, P. M. The Union meeting, irrespective of party, at Castle Garden, to-night, is a tremendous affair. It is variously estimated that there are from six to ten thousand persons assembled.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Sandford.

Mayor Woodhull was unanimously called to preside, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Gen. Scott is present on the platform. When he took his seat he was most enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Whiting and others have addressed the meeting in most patriotic strains. They favor the compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay. Their text is, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The sentiments uttered elicit the most deafening applause, and the greatest unanimity of feeling prevails.

DIED.

At his residence in this borough, on Tuesday the 29th ult., Mr. SAMUEL STEEL, in the 81th year of his age.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In Alexandria, Pa., on Monday the 25th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH MAUSE, formerly of Northumberland, Pa., aged 79 years. The deceased had for many years been a member of the visible Church of Christ, and by her exemplary life and peaceful death, gave evidence, that although for her "to live was Christ, to die was gain." And if, as we believe, she is now in the enjoyment of that rest for which she sighed, how much beyond finite conception, is her condition ameliorated. And if allowed to speak from her felicitous repose, how would she treat her relatives, acquaintances and all beneath the sun, to strive with untiring assiduity, highest and holiest ambition and inextinguishable zeal, for the "inheritance incorruptible"—the kingdom everlasting—the crown imperishable and the glory eternal.

In this borough on the 27th ult., ABIGAIL SWOOPER, daughter of Peter and Maria C. Swooper, aged 5 months and 8 days.

BOAT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Tide Water CANAL BOAT, now laying in the Canal at the first Lock above Jacktown, which will be disposed of low for CASH.

Apply to THOMAS READ, Esq., Huntingdon, or the subscriber in Cassville, Huntingdon county. JAMES McILDUFF. March 3, 1850.

Encourage Your Own Mechanics.

Saddlery and Harness Manufactory.

WILLIAM GLASGOW

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public at large, that he continues the above business in Main street, Huntingdon, nearly opposite the store of Read & Son.

All kinds of HARNESS, and SADDLES of a superior kind, BRIDLES, in short, every thing in his line of business, will be manufactured on the shortest notice, of the best materials, and as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had at any other establishment in the county.

He is thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to receive a continuance of public favor. March 5, 1850.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will of Matthew Garner, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., will expose to sale on the premises, by public Vendue or outcry, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., eight or nine town lots, situate in the village of Marklesburg, in said township and county.

Terms.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in six months thereafter. Attendance given by JOHN GARNER, GEORGE GARNER, Executors. March 5, 1850.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court, Auditor to ascertain liens or debts against the estate of Charles Brothelme, dec'd., and the amount of the interest due from said estate to the administrator of Elizabeth Brothelme, dec'd., and to apportion the balance to, and among the heirs of the said Charles Brothelme, dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Saturday the 30th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested can attend. R. BRUCE PETRIKIN, Auditor. March 5, 1850.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, in the borough of Huntingdon, on

Monday, the 11th day of March, at 12 o'clock, the following personal property, to wit:

15 HEAD OF HORSES,

Eleven Sets of Horse Gears, ONE SETT DOUBLE HARNESS, 1 Six-horse Wagon, bed and cover, 1 Six horse wagon and bed, 1 six horse wagon, 2 two horse wagons, 3 coal beds, 3 ore beds, all tools necessary for a Furnace in blast, with a variety of other articles.

The property is in possession of R. H. McCoy, Esq., of Huntingdon, to whom purchasers are referred. A. G. CURTIN. March 5, 1850.

DR. JOHN P. DORSEY,

Having located himself in Huntingdon, respectfully begs leave to offer his professional services to the citizens, and vicinity. Office in the new Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. Huntingdon, March 5, 1850.

NOTICE.

TO the heirs and legal representatives of Alexander Ramsey, late of Springfield township, Huntingdon county, deceased: You are hereby notified that the Orphan's Court of said county did at January Term last, grant a rule on you to come into said Court on the first day of April Term (2d Monday of April) next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Alexander Ramsey, dec'd., at the valuation thereof; when and where you may attend for that purpose if you think proper. M. CROWNOVER, Sheriff. March 6, 1850-4.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to marshal the assets, &c., in the hands of Jonathan Elias, Administrator of Jacob Deas, late of Tod township said county, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested in said estate, that he will attend for the said purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 30th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditor. Huntingdon, March 5, 1850.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., of Huntingdon county, at April Term, 1850.

The petition of A. Carmon, of the borough of Huntingdon, respectfully represents: That he is desirous of continuing to keep a public house of entertainment in that old established stand where he now resides; that he is provided with all necessary conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. He therefore prays your Honors to grant him a license, and he will ever pray, &c. A. CARMON. We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Huntingdon, in said county, do certify that a tavern or house of entertainment at the above mentioned stand is necessary for the accommodation of the public and to certain strangers and travellers; that the petitioner above named, is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers. James Clark, W. Rothrock, John Armitage, John N. Prowell, C. Coats, David Colestock, George A. Steel, D. Newingham, Thomas S. Kyle, T. B. Miller, William Johnston, W. B. Zeigler, John Fleener.